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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

BIENNIAL REPORT

(12 May 1990 – 15 April 1992)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ALADI	Latin American Integration Association
ADC	Andean Development Corporation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
CEGAN	Committee of High-Level Government Experts
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CLADES	Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation
CTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council [United Nations]
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development -or- World Bank
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PREALC	Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean
SCCOPALC	System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office

Introduction

This thirty-sixth report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 12 May 1990 to 15 April 1992. It includes the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, held in Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 15 April 1992.

I. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

During its twenty-fourth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean received an invitation from the Government of Colombia to hold its twenty-fifth session in Cartagena, Colombia, in 1994. On 15 April, the Commission adopted resolution 532(XXIV), in which it accepted that invitation and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should approve the holding of the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC in Colombia in 1994.

B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

At its twenty-fourth session, held from 8 to 15 April 1992, the Commission adopted six resolutions of particular interest to the Economic and Social Council.

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

In its resolution 520(XXIV), the Commission expressed its appreciation for the effective work performed by the secretariat of the Commission and for its significant contribution to economic thinking and to Latin American and Caribbean development efforts. It also expressed its conviction that the restructuring and revitalization process under way in the economic and social fields of the United Nations should accord due consideration to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which has characterized the work of the Commission. It went on to recommend that the restructuring being undertaken by the General Assembly should consider the desirability of: a) increasing decentralization in the execution of activities; b) improving coordination and Secretariat-wide coherence by reinforcing the activities of the regional commissions; c) a clear division of responsibilities regarding regional technical cooperation activities between the regional commissions, on the one hand, and the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, on the other; and d) improving the effectiveness of technical cooperation activities by decentralizing more of the resources allotted under section 12 of the budget.

Bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean

In its resolution 519(XXIV), the Commission took note of the document prepared by the secretariat entitled "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach". The Commission went on to emphasize that socially equitable, environmentally sustainable growth within a democratic framework was not only desirable but possible and that, just as it was true that social equity could not be attained in the absence of sound, sustained growth, it was also true that such growth called for a reasonable degree of sociopolitical stability which was founded, in its turn, upon the fulfilment of requirements in terms of social equity. It also emphasized the existence of an interrelation between growth and social equity, and called upon development policy makers to redouble their efforts on behalf of the most vulnerable population groups. Finally, it expressed its appreciation for the work carried out by the secretariat in order to prepare the document and recommended that the secretariat should see to it that the contents of its documents were widely disseminated.

Human resources, changing production patterns and social equity

In its resolution 521(XXIV), the Commission welcomed with satisfaction the document prepared by the secretariat of ECLAC, together with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity". It also instructed the Executive Secretary to continue working with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education with a view to making further progress in the study, adaptation and implementation of the proposals contained in that document and to ensure the extensive dissemination of the document in question.

Support for the reorientation of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) on the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment

In its resolution 529(XXIV), the Commission noted with satisfaction the activities of ILPES as an institution with its own identity within the ECLAC system. It welcomed the efforts made to achieve better-defined complementarity between the activities of the Institute and the substantive work of the ECLAC secretariat, and renewed its commitment to the regular system of government financing for ILPES within the tripartite scheme of its budgetary base. The Commission then went on to recommend that the United Nations should consider including in its regular budget the items necessary for the convening of the intergovernmental forums of ILPES in order to strengthen its operations.

Concerning the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

In its resolution 528(XXIV), the Commission affirmed that it was prepared to support and coordinate regional and subregional activities within its sphere of competence pursuant to decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Measures to improve cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean

In its resolution 518(XXIV), the Commission urged the Latin American and Caribbean countries to implement viable programmes for cooperation between the Caribbean and the Latin American countries and requested the Executive Secretary to formulate a structured programme of cooperation, with particular attention to the area of trade and to issues concerning the attraction of foreign investment to the Caribbean.

Other resolutions adopted by ECLAC at its twenty-fourth session

At the same session, the Commission adopted resolutions on the programme of work for the period 1994-1995 (resolution 524(XXIV)) and on the calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1994 (resolution 525(XXIV)). It also adopted resolution 522(XXIV) on strengthening intraregional cooperation; resolution 526(XXIV), which set priorities for the work of the Latin American Demographic Centre; resolutions 527(XXIV) and 523(XXIV) on preparatory activities which should be undertaken by ECLAC for the International Conference on Population and Development and on regional preparations for the convening of a world conference on women, respectively; resolution 530(XXIV) on cooperation among developing countries and regions; and resolution 531(XXIV), in which it called for international cooperation in response to the damage caused by the eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano in Nicaragua.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Introduction

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers the two-year period since the last session of the Commission, held in May 1990. It outlines the main activities carried out under the programme of work of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). Its format consists of three main parts and two annexes.

Part one has traditionally included only the activities of subsidiary bodies and special committees; in this report, however, in view of the importance of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Mexico City in March 1991, the most salient aspects of this Meeting are also summarized.

Following the summary of the Regional Preparatory Meeting, the activities of subsidiary bodies and special committees are presented; these bodies include the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Inter-Agency Commission for Compliance with the Decisions of the Economic Cooperation Committee of the Central American Isthmus. In each case the report lists and succinctly describes the activities carried out and the agreements and decisions adopted.

Part two summarizes the activities carried out under the ECLAC programme of work; section A covers the activities of substantive programmes, while section B discusses those of substantive support programmes.

The description of substantive activities is basically presented in accordance with the new programming structure introduced in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, a format which facilitates its comparison with the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and the draft programme of work for the biennium 1994-1995, which will be considered by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session.

Section A of this part of the report opens with a discussion of the multidisciplinary activities carried out jointly by the substantive units of ECLAC. These took the form of the preparation of documents for the meetings of the Commission; of special significance here is the secretariat's overall approach, including options and conditioning factors for the economic and social development of the countries of the region. A description is then presented of the activities relating to CEPAL Review and those carried out under each of the 13 substantive subprogrammes. Lastly, the work of the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations is summarized.

The organization of the activities report differs from that of reports submitted to the previous sessions of the Commission, for this time the activities of the subregional headquarters in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean are described separately. This change is in response to the concern expressed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), at its twenty-ninth session, that these activities should be identified more clearly.[1] Similarly, the economic and social planning activities carried out by ILPES have also been grouped into a specific subprogramme.

In this new structure, the following clusters of activities have been combined: industrial development with science and technology; natural resources with energy; environment with human settlements; and statistics with economic projections. The purpose of presenting the activities in this way is to show how the various efforts and topics are interrelated, in accordance with the new format of the medium-term plan.

Lastly, in view of the importance of the activities concerning the integration of women into development, a detailed, separate description of these activities is presented within the subprogramme on social development.

The information provided on each subprogramme represents an initial descriptive summary, whose purpose is to draw attention to the general scope and most salient aspects of the work completed, followed by a complete list of the resulting outputs, which are divided into four categories: i) documents; ii) meetings, seminars and conferences; iii) technical cooperation; and iv) training.

Each of these groups is composed of a number of subdivisions. The category "documents" is divided into those published by ECLAC, books published under publishing agreements and articles distributed through outside publications. The meetings, seminars and conferences are classified as to those organized as part of the relevant subprogramme and those sponsored or convened by other institutions, at which the Commission has been only a participant. Lastly, technical cooperation is presented according to the recipient agency or country.

Section B of part two summarizes the main substantive support activities carried out by the Operations Division, which is in charge of technical cooperation, the Documents and Publications Division, the Library, the Computer Centre, the Information Services Unit and the Conference Services Unit.

Part three enumerates the cooperation, coordination and consultation activities jointly carried out by ECLAC and the specialized agencies and other organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, during the period covered by this report.

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[1] United Nations, Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session. Official Records of the General Assembly (A/44/16), New York, 1990.

Lastly, annex 1 contains a list of technical cooperation projects executed during the biennium, indicating in each case the beginning and ending dates and sources of extrabudgetary financing.

Lastly, annex 2 lists, in chronological order, the meetings organized by the ECLAC system, including the date and venue of each one and the subprogramme under which it was held.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The Regional Meeting was held in Mexico City from 4-7 March 1991.

To facilitate the deliberations and the adoption of a regional position on the issue, ECLAC prepared a document entitled Sustainable Development: Changing Production Patterns, Social Equity and the Environment (LC/G.1648/Rev.2-P).

The ministers and representatives of Latin American and Caribbean countries participating in the meeting welcomed the proposals contained in that document. They also adopted the Tlatelolco Platform,* which had been adopted at the Meeting of Government Experts of Developing Countries Members of ECLAC. That declaration outlined the environmental issues of paramount importance to the region and established the principal courses of action to be followed in confronting the problems identified.

Representatives of 32 States members of ECLAC and of three associate members participated in the Regional Meeting. Also attending were 15 United Nations organizations, 12 inter-governmental organizations and a large group of non-governmental organizations, along with various specially invited guests.

Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The seventeenth session of CEGAN was held in La Paz, from 5-7 March 1990.

The main objective of the meeting was to consider the changing of production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, as being the region's priority task in the 1990s and a basic theme of the twenty-third session of ECLAC, which would be held in Caracas from 3-11 May 1990. A second major purpose of the meeting was to consider the structure of the new international development strategy (IDS).

The secretariat submitted two working documents to the Committee, entitled "Changing production patterns with social equity: The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s" (LC/L.548) and "The international development strategy: Some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.535(CEG.17/3)).

Both documents were considered an important contribution to the debate on the topics they addressed, and it was felt that the twenty-third session of ECLAC would provide a suitable opportunity for in-depth analysis of those topics.

Upon completion of the debate on the agenda items, the delegations summarized the discussion on the two items under consideration —changing production patterns with social equity and the new international development strategy— to provide a frame of reference for the delegations of the developing countries members of ECLAC which would be attending the twenty-third session of the Commission.

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* See annex to the report of the Regional Meeting (LC/G.1656(Conf.80/3)).

The debate provided the secretariat with valuable guidelines for the deliberations of ECLAC in Caracas. The conclusions of the CEGAN session appear in the corresponding report (LC/G.1617(CEG.17/4)).

The Committee of High-Level Government Experts is expected to meet in San José in March 1992. As in the past, the objective of CEGAN is to allow the developing countries members of the Commission to consolidate their criteria and positions with a view to the next session.

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held its thirteenth session in Kingston, from 22-25 July 1991. The technical meeting was held on 22 and 23 July 1991 and the ministerial meeting on 24 and 25 July.

The agenda included the following items: admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member; review of the work programme of CDCC for the biennium 1990-1991; update on developments relating to small island developing countries; action taken on CDCC resolutions and those of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies with implications for CDCC; possible implications for CDCC of recent global and regional economic developments; and the report of the meeting of representatives of United Nations organizations to discuss collaboration among United Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean.

The main conclusions of CDCC were reflected in the resolutions adopted in support of continuing the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit (32/XIII) and the Working Group on access of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries to the United Nations system (33/XIII). Resolutions were also adopted on multilateral trade negotiations (34/XIII), Caribbean/Latin American cooperation (35/XIII) and participation in the work of the Monitoring Committee (36/XIII).

The Committee also adopted resolution 31/XIII, in which it decided to admit Puerto Rico as an associate member of CDCC and welcomed its participation in the work of the Committee.

CDCC also decided to reduce the quorum for its meetings from two thirds to a simple majority of the members.

All of these resolutions appear in part four of the report on the thirteenth session of CDCC (LC/CAR/G.342, of 30 October 1991).

Tenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

On 28 and 29 May 1990, the Tenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago. All of the Presiding Officers participated in this meeting (Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles); also attending as observers were representatives of Chile and of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of the Organization of American States (OAS). Other divisions and organizations of the ECLAC system were also represented at the meeting, as were United Nations specialized agencies having offices in Santiago.

The substantive and operative activities carried out during the last period were analysed at the meeting, with emphasis on the need both to link the work of ECLAC on women's issues to the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity and to continue to enhance understanding of education, culture, gender relations, information and statistics, and the situation of specific groups of women, such as young women, migrant women and women in the informal sector. The meeting also stressed the need to design regional projects on generating fresh resources to improve the living conditions of women in the region, through cooperation between countries and the ECLAC secretariat (see document LC/L.565(MDM.10/8)).

Eleventh Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their eleventh meeting on 19 and 20 November 1990 in Varadero, Cuba. All of the Presiding Officers attended the meeting.

The purposes of the eleventh meeting were to examine the activities carried out in the region between 1 May and 31 October 1990, to establish the agenda of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and to assess the preparations for it, to consider the outlook for regional projects and to discuss the comprehensive programme of work for the future.

The Presiding Officers agreed that the basic guidelines for preparing the fifth session of the Regional Conference were to be found in the ECLAC proposal on changing production patterns with social equity and the incorporation of gender considerations into it. They recommended that the position paper should focus on that priority (see document LC/L.605(MDM.11/9)/Rev.1.)

Twelfth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The twelfth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 7 and 8 May 1991. At this meeting, the Presiding Officers analysed the draft position paper which the secretariat was elaborating for the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean; discussed the preparations for the session and adopted its provisional agenda; and prepared a few recommendations to be sent to the Conference, including a list of the duties of the Presiding Officers and the elaboration of a new regional plan of action for the integration of women into development (see document LC/L.620(MDM.12/4)).

Thirteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on 14 September 1991. On this occasion, the Presiding Officers reviewed the activities which they and the secretariat had carried out between 1 May and 31 July 1991, and discussed the agenda, documentation and operative aspects of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Curaçao, 16-19 September 1991)

The fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held from 16 to 19 September 1991 in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, was convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in fulfilment of ECLAC resolution 509(XXIII).

Participants in the meeting included representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The following States associate members of ECLAC were also represented: Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles and Puerto Rico.

The Conference evaluated progress in the region on the issue of women's integration, considered the new ECLAC proposal on changing production patterns with social equity and began preparations for the sixth session of the Regional Conference by accepting the Republic of Argentina's offer to host it in 1994.

The Conference concluded that it was urgent to continue to emphasize the issue of women in the region and to support national efforts to improve the situation of women. Those activities should take due account of the specific characteristics of subregions, particularly the Caribbean.

To put its conclusions into practice, the Conference adopted five resolutions on the following subjects: a) elaboration of a new regional plan of action on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean; b) women and human resources; c) women and politics; d) women and violence; and e) cooperation, collaboration and networking (see documents LC/G.1684(CRM.5/6), LC/L.623(CRM.5/2)/Rev.1, LC/L.626(CRM.5/3), LC/L.627(CRM.5/4) and LC/L.628(CRM.5/5)).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference was scheduled for May 1992, in Curaçao, at the request of the Chairman.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning

Two meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, an intergovernmental organization providing guidance for the activities of ILPES, were held during the period. The Thirteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning was held in Santiago, Chile, on 5 and 6 November 1990. At that meeting, the report on activities carried out in 1990 was adopted by consensus and new guidelines were elaborated, which incorporated suggestions and orientations linked to the themes of integration programmes and projects, government reforms, project banks, macroeconomic programming and leading indicators, and strengthening of regional cooperation, including relations with non-governmental organizations.

At the Fourteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 3 and 4 June 1991, the programme of activities carried out in 1991 and work programme for 1992 were adopted by consensus.

It should be noted that, at both meetings, the member Governments showed strong support for strengthening the financial bases of the Institute.

Central American Economic Cooperation Committee (CCE)

In the two-year period covered by this report, the activities of the various regional forums took on greater importance and dynamism as a result of the new momentum gained by the process of subregional integration. The most notable development was the formalization of presidential meetings and the prominence given to economic and social problems on the agendas of the most recent meetings. This situation has necessitated intensive work in the ministerial meetings on those topics, as well as considerable technical support from regional integration agencies.

Although CCE was unable to meet formally during the period, there was widespread demand for cooperation in support of efforts both to reactivate and restructure Central American integration and to initiate joint management of international cooperation. One of the most important tasks was the secretariat's participation in elaborating the basic documents for discussion of the economic aspects of the agenda of the Meeting of Central American Presidents, held in Antigua, Guatemala in mid-1990.

ECLAC has supported the work of the ministerial and vice-ministerial forums in charge of implementing presidential decisions on economic integration. Its main activity has been its participation in the elaboration of a basic document and of proposals on restructuring such integration.

In the area of economic relations between Mexico and Central America, ECLAC also participated in the formulation of negotiation proposals, which were submitted for consideration to authorities in the subregion.

In all of these activities, ECLAC has collaborated with the organizations members of the Inter-Agency Commission on Implementation of the Decisions of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee. By mandate of the Central American Governments, the Inter-Agency Commission became part of the newly established Regional Advisory Group for Central America.

On 30 and 31 May 1991, a Meeting of Central American Planning Ministers was held in San Salvador, El Salvador, to define certain aspects of social policies in the context of presidential agreements, especially the Central American Plan for Economic Action (PAECA). ECLAC was requested to elaborate, in coordination with the planning ministers, a document for use as a basis for a proposal on the formulation of a regional programme to promote productive activities in the social sector, to be submitted to the Eleventh Summit of Central American Presidents, held in Tegucigalpa on 12 and 13 December 1991.

B. SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMMES AND SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

1. SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMMES

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITIES

The Commission's multidisciplinary efforts take the form of documents prepared jointly by its substantive units to be submitted to ECLAC meetings, one of the most important themes of which is the secretariat's overview of the options and conditioning factors involved in the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

During the period covered by this report, two documents were prepared: one for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Mexico City, 4-7 March 1991), and the other for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission (Santiago, Chile, 8-15 April 1991). These documents are entitled as follows:

i) Sustainable Development: Changing Production Patterns, Social Equity and the Environment (LC/G.1648-P(Conf.80/2)/Rev.1 and 2), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 31. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.G.5.

ii) Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach (LC/L.668), January 1992.

The first document has a dual purpose: to analyse in greater detail the many aspects involved in incorporating the environmental dimension into the development process and to provide a major input to the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992.

With regard to the first objective, the document considers various aspects of the environmental issue as related to development, placing special emphasis on some of the main concerns of the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity. The presentation of these aspects is related to the thematic structure of the proposal and examines, inter alia, the reciprocal relationships between environmental sustainability and macroeconomic policy, natural resources, changing production patterns, poverty, strategic consensus-building, finance and international cooperation.

Pursuant to the second objective, the document focuses on certain aspects which are regarded as essential in achieving sustainable environmental development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and provides background for establishing the position of the Governments of the region at the United Nations Conference.

The document on social equity and changing production patterns explores in detail the possible ways of ensuring that growth and social equity move forward simultaneously or, more concretely speaking, suggests how production structures can be changed and the new patterns disseminated with greater social equity in the Latin American and Caribbean countries. For purposes of this analysis, the document Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity has been used as a point of departure and source of reference.

The document begins with a review of the erosion of social equity, followed by an analysis of various factors which condition the process of changing production patterns with social equity; it deals with three main areas: the impact of the international scenario on this process, economic stabilization and the strengthening of public finances.

There follows a discussion of policies that would be required in order to change production patterns with social equity. This is the core of the document and it covers, among other matters, policies relating to technical progress and international competitiveness; productivity; income and the productivity of labour; savings and the productivity of capital; investment in human resources; social security and transfer policies; and forms of social organization.

CEPAL REVIEW

Issues Nos. 40 to 45 of the CEPAL Review were published. Issue No. 40 contains a series of articles on the region's social development, including one on the growing presence of women in development, and a number of others on economic policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, at both macroeconomic and sectoral levels. Other articles deal with the institutional situation in agriculture, the capital goods industry and population and development in the Central American isthmus.

Issue No. 41 contains a number of statements delivered at the twenty-third session of the Commission, and various articles on poverty and related social policies. Other topics discussed are Latin America's place in world trade and the economic situation in the Caribbean, Brazil and Mexico.

CEPAL Review No. 42 includes a series of studies presented at the seminar on "The ideas of ECLAC and of Raúl Prebisch", in which various aspects of institutional thinking are discussed, especially in therms of the international economy, development styles, the State's role, inflation and regional integration.

Review No. 43 contains articles dealing with Latin America's external financial relations, including an analysis of debt conversion. Other studies concern the competitiveness of Latin American industry and of the small economies of the region, transfer of technology and relations between agriculture and industry.

Issue No. 44 covers a number of studies on the economic situation of the region, in particular Latin America's position in the world economy and institutional renewal, industrial retrofitting, trade liberalization and the role of the State. Other articles examine relations with the international financial system, the private capital market, some cases of debt/equity conversion, selectivity as the crux of social policies, new international scenarios and policy options for fighting pollution.

The last Review published in this period was No. 45, which contains articles on economic and trade integration and on international trade specialization. Other studies deal with science and technology for development, privatization and the economic and social implications of the drug problem.

The titles of the articles in the six issues of the CEPAL Review published during the biennium are as follows:

CEPAL Review No. 40 (LC/G.1613-P)

Development, crisis and equity
Macroeconomic policies: in search of a synthesis.
An industrial and technological strategy for Brazil
Social structures and democracy in the 1990s
The growing presence of women in development
Unequal participation by women in the working world
From agrarian reform to associative enterprises
The capital goods industry: situation and challenges
Population and development in the Central American isthmus
Development and social change in Sweden

CEPAL Review No. 41 (LC/G.1631-P)

Twenty-third session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
    Discourse
    Executive Secretary of ECLAC
    President of Venezuela
    Minister of the Economy of Chile
    Minister of Planning and the Budget of Mexico
    Director of Latin American Relations of the Commission of the European Communities
Mexico's stabilization policy
A pragmatic approach to State intervention: the Brazilian case
Sustained development for the Caribbean
Latin America's place in world trade
Components of an effective environmental policy
Natural heritage accounts and sustainable development
The magnitude of poverty in Latin America
The complexity of evaluating social development
Nature and selectiveness of social policy
Econometric models for planning
Selection of dynamic comparative advantages

CEPAL Review No. 42 (LC/G.1642-P)

Note by the secretariat
Opening statement delivered by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC at the seminar on "The ideas of ECLAC and of Raúl Prebisch"
The nature of the "principal cyclical centre"
The present morphology of the centre-periphery system
The early teachings of Raúl Prebisch
New-structuralism versus neo-liberalism in the 1990s
Evolution and present situation of styles of development
Adjusting power between the State and the market
The State and changing production patters with social equity
Runaway inflation: experiences and options
Structural elements of spiralling inflation
Latin American integration and external openness
Present and future integration in Central America
Economies of difficult viability
The Mexican economy at the end of the century
Economics and happiness

CEPAL Review No. 43 (LC/G.1654-P)

Democracy and economics
External events, domestic policies and structural adjustment
Latin America and the new finance and trade flows
The competitiveness of Latin American industry
Europe 92 and the Latin American economy

The competitiveness of the small economies of the region
Transfer of technology: the case of the Chile Foundation
Debt conversion and territorial change
The State and poverty in Costa Rica
Prebisch and the relation between agriculture and industry
Celso Furtado: Doctor Honoris Causa

CEPAL Review No. 44 (LC/G.1667-P)

Industrial restructuring, trade liberalization and the role of the State in Central America
The prospect for equity
The social actors and structural adjustment
Selectivity as the crux of social policies
Latin America's return to the private international capital market
Debt/equity conversion
Options for Latin American reactivation in the 1990s
Productivity: agriculture compared with the economy at large
Scenarios for the new era
Industrial and urban pollution: policy options
International insertion and institutional renewal

CEPAL Review No. 45 (LC/G.1687-P)

The social images of modernization and technological change
Attitudes to technological change
International competitiveness and specialization
Commodity exports and Latin American development
The role of the State in technological progress
The polluter must pay
Macroeconomic policy coordination and integration
Reconciling subregional and hemispheric integration
The Latin American labour market, 1950-1990
The economic significance of narcotics
Ideology and development: Brazil, 1930-1964

SUBPROGRAMME 1: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The activities carried out during the period in the context of this subprogramme, for which the Agriculture Division is responsible, focused on two areas: a) analysis of agro-industries, and b) study of agro-industrial chains in selected countries of the region.

In the first area, the activities begun in 1989 were completed, taking the dairy industry as a paradigm in an analysis of case studies done in Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay. Various publications were prepared, not only on the results of these studies but also on broader aspects, such as entrepreneurial formations in Latin American agriculture starting from rural property structures of production (LC/L.543) and the relationship between entrepreneurial formations in agriculture and temporary rural employment (LC/R.883).

In the second area, various studies on agro-industrial chains in Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay were carried out with the help of extrabudgetary financing. In the context of these activities, seminars were held in each country, with the participation of Government authorities and officials and economic agents —producers, industrialists and technicians— linked to those chains (Seminar on Possibilities and Challenges in the Export of Dairy Products, Montevideo, 19 and 20 July 1990; Seminar on the Linkage of Traditional Chilean Agriculture with Agro-Export Chains, Santiago, Chile, 26-28 September 1990; Seminar on the Agro-Industrial Chains of Pineapples and Mangoes in Guatemala, Guatemala City, 1-5 November 1990; and Seminars on Policies to Strengthen Agro-Industrial Chains, Lima, 5-7 November 1990 and Quito, 9-11 November 1990).

The materials presented at the seminars on Chile and Uruguay, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of those meetings, appeared in the publications Cadenas agroexportadoras en Chile. Transformación productiva e integración social (LC/L.637) and La agroindustria láctea en el Uruguay: su potencialidad exportadora.

As a result of the concerns expressed in the seminar on agro-export chains, held in Santiago, Chile, the Division organized a Workshop on the Production and Trade of Organic Products, also held in Santiago (20 October 1990).

FAO worked with the Division in elaborating studies on public spending and taxation on agriculture in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay; in organizing the Round Table on Taxation and Public Spending on Agriculture, held in Santiago, Chile, from 3-5 October 1990; and in revising and editing the conclusions and results thereof for publication through FAO.

Lastly, work continued in the areas of food security, agricultural planning, macroeconomic policies and dissemination of the CAPPA computer programme (Computerized System for Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance and Training), designed by FAO in Rome for agricultural planning and forecasting.

i) Documents

Análisis de cadenas agroindustriales en Ecuador y Perú (LC/G.693-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 87.

Entrepreneurial formations in Latin American agriculture starting from rural property structures of production (LC/L.543).

La expansión de la lechería en el Uruguay. Los nuevos desafíos para el sector (LC/L.570 (SEM.57/2); LC/MVD/L.30).

Uruguay: políticas macroeconómicas y lechería (LC/L.571(SEM.57/3); LC/MVD/L.25).

El mercado mundial de productos lácteos. Situación y perspectivas de corto y mediano plazo. Uruguay: las oportunidades de crecimiento y profundización del perfil exportador (LC/L.572(SEM.57/4); LC/MVD/L.26).

La industria lechera uruguaya: una década de transformación (LC/L.573(SEM.57/5); LC/MVD/L.27).

Eficiencia técnica en la lechería. En base a un modelo de funciones de producción de frontera tecnológica (LC/L.574(SEM.57/6); LC/MVD/L.28).

Cadenas agroexportadoras en Chile. Transformación productiva e integración social (LC/L.637).

Situación de la agricultura en América Latina y el Caribe durante la década de los ochenta (LC/R.735).

El papel del empresariado lechero en el Uruguay (LC/R.831).

Public policies for the development of dairying in Latin America (LC/R.832).

Consideraciones metodológicas sobre las estadísticas lecheras (LC/R.861).

Los productores lecheros en el Perú (LC/R.872).

Las formaciones empresariales en la agricultura y el empleo rural temporal (LC/R.883).

Perú: el sector lechero (LC/R.891).

El empresariado lechero en Guatemala (LC/R.892).

Las organizaciones de los productores en la articulación de la agricultura y la industria. Las cooperativas agroindustriales en Chile (LC/R.906(SEM.58/2)).

La agroindustria de la pasta de tomate para la exportación en Chile (LC/R.907(SEM.58/3)/Rev.1).

Políticas para el fortalecimiento de cadenas agroindustriales. La cadena de la miel en Chile (LC/R.908(SEM.58/4)/Rev.1).

Las cadenas agroindustriales de los berries (LC/R.910(SEM.58/5)/Add.1).

Reconversión de la industria vitivinícola en el secano interior centro-sur (LC/R.914(SEM.58/6)).

Análisis prospectivo de las agroexportaciones (LC/R.915(SEM.58/7)).

La cadena de las hortalizas deshidratadas en Chile (LC/R.922(SEM.58/8)).

Agroindustria y agricultura tradicional. Articulación productiva y difusión del progreso técnico (LC/R.925(SEM.58/9)).

La cadena de espárragos de exportación (LC/R.926(SEM.58/10)).

Cadena vitivinícola de secano: crisis y transformaciones (LC/R.927(SEM.58/11)).

Educación y transformación productiva con equidad en la agricultura: problemas y propuestas (LC/R.1084).

La actividad frutícola en el Alto Valle del Río Negro (LC/BUE/R.151).

Comisión de Cooperación para el Desarrollo de Zonas de Frontera Argentina-Uruguay (CODEFRO), Breve caracterización agropecuaria del área fronteriza del Río Uruguay (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.1); Complementación y cooperación agroindustrial (part I) (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.2) and (part II) (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.3).

Books published under publishing agreements

La agroindustria láctea en el Uruguay: su potencialidad exportadora, ECLAC/FAO. Published by the University Cultural Foundation.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

First National Seminar on the Cultivation and Transport of Fruit, organized by the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires and the Government of the Province of Río Negro (Neuquén, Argentina, 5-7 July 1990).

Seminar on Possibilities and Challenges in the Export of Dairy Products, organized jointly with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo and the office of the FAO representative in Uruguay (Montevideo, 19 and 20 July 1990).

Seminar on the Linkage of Traditional Chilean Agriculture with Agro-Export Chains (Santiago, Chile, 26-28 September 1990).

Round Table on Taxation and Public Spending on Agriculture (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 October 1990).

Workshop on the Production and Trade of Organic Products (Santiago, Chile, 20 October 1990).

Seminar on the Agro-Industrial Chains of Pineapples and Mangoes in Guatemala (Guatemala City, 1-5 November 1990).

Seminars on Policies to Strengthen Agro-Industrial Chains (Lima, 5-7 November 1990 and Quito, 9-11 November 1990).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

High-Level Seminar on Agricultural Modernization Processes in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 23-25 May 1990).

International Seminar on the Modernization of Mexican Agriculture on the Eve of the Twenty-first Century (State of Morelos, Mexico, 23-26 May 1990).

Seminar on Food Security in Latin America: Developments and Strategy Dilemmas (Mexico City, 24-28 May 1990).

Regional Workshop on Technical and Economic Feasibility Studies on Food Applications of Radiation, organized by the Chilean Commission on Nuclear Energy (CCHEN) (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 July 1990).

Twenty-first FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 9-13 July 1990).

Seminar on Differentiated Policies for Rural Development, organized by IICA (Santiago, Chile, 10-12 July 1990).

Hispano-American Symposium: Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Spain (MAPA) (Madrid, 13-15 July 1990).

Round Table on the New Role of the State in Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America, organized by FAO and the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico (Mexico City, 24-26 September 1990).

Preparatory Meeting of the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment (Rome, 8-12 October 1990).

Seminar on Participation of Small-scale Producers in the Export of Honey, Second National Forum on Agricultural Science and Technology, organized by the University of La Frontera (Temuco, Chile, 23 and 24 October 1990).

Seventh Inter-Agency Consultation on WCARRD (World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development) Follow-up in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by FAO (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 November 1990).

Second Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by FAO (Quito, 20-23 November 1990).

Seminar on Planning for the Food and Agriculture System in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s, organized by FAO and the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 27-30 November 1990).

Seminar on Technology for Preserving Horticultural Fruit Products, organized by the Agrarian Action Institute (INPROA) (Santiago, Chile, 4-7 December 1990).

Seminar on Bases for a Rural Youth Policy in Latin America, organized by FAO (Santiago, Chile, 6-10 May 1991).

Seminar on Farm Development through Export: The Role of Management in Small- and Medium-scale Enterprises, organized by IICA (Montevideo, 1 and 2 July 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

To the Italian/FAO Training Programme in Planning, Policies and Projects for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROCAPLAN), in Buenos Aires.

Brazil

To the Secretariat for Regional Development of the Northeast, in three activities: formulation of proposals for the integration and strengthening of technical-institutional planning and management systems for rural development at the municipal and local levels; analysis and recasting of the management systems of the Programme to Support Small-scale Rural Producers (PAPP); and preparation of project proposals specifically aimed at small-scale rural producers in the States of Sergipe and Ceará.

Chile

To the Offices of Regional Secretariats of Agriculture (Fourth to Ninth Regions), in working to integrate agricultural producers into agro-industries.

Mexico

To the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources, by contributing to the support programme for agricultural modernization.

Paraguay

To the Government, by participating in the Inter-Agency Mission on Policies and Strategies for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Uruguay

To the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, in developing non-traditional agricultural exports.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes were given as part of the Course on Food: Realities and Challenges in Chile in the 1990s, organized by the Latin American Confederation of Nutritionists and Dieticians (Santiago, Chile, 2-3 May 1990).

Classes on agriculture and changing production patterns and on problems and policies of agricultural development were given as part of the Thirty-first International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, of ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 25 June-7 December 1990).

Classes were given as part of the First International Training Course on Methods of Technical and Economic Support for Farm Production, organized by AGRARIA (Tongoy, Chile, July 1990).

Course on Project Formulation, Preparation and Evaluation, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Pre-Investment Organization (OPALC) and IDB (Quito, 5-10 July 1990).

Course on the Elaboration of Medium-term Scenarios in Analysing Agricultural Development Policy (Chapingo, Mexico, 3-6 October 1990).

Course on Agricultural Development in Latin America, organized by the Institute for Urban Studies (IEU) and the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 15-19 October 1990).

Classes were given as part of the Third Regional Course on Planning and Policy for Agricultural and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by PROCAPLAN (Buenos Aires, 22-26 October 1990).

Classes were given as part of the Course on Agricultural Planning and Development for agricultural technicians, organized by the Agrarian Research Group of Chile (GIA) (Punta de Tralca, Chile, 7 November 1990).

Classes on agricultural development policies were given as part of the Thirty-second International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, of ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 24 June-19 December 1991). As part of the Industry section of the course, classes were given and seminars organized on agro-industrial development and changing production patterns in agriculture (Santiago, Chile, October 1991). In the Social Planning and Projects section, "Territoriality of the State and Rurality" were analysed (Santiago, Chile, 29 October 1991).

Activities also included participation in the International Course on Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development, organized by ECLAC/ILPES/UNEP, through submission of a comparative historical analysis on agricultural development (Santiago, Chile, 21-31 October 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This subprogramme covers both the analysis of activities undertaken by the Economic Development Division in its area of competence and activities relating to information and documentation for economic and social development carried out by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES).

Economic Development Division

The work programme carried out by the Economic Development Division has two complementary objectives: to monitor the economic performance of countries of the region and to examine the development policies and strategies likely to harmonize macroeconomic stability with social equity and structural change.

The activities relating to the first objective involved the preparation of the usual three annual publications. The first, entitled Economic Panorama of Latin America, examines the economic trends of the nine major economies of the region during the period January-August 1990 and January-August 1991. The second, entitled Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy, was published in December 1990 and December 1991 and discusses the same topics, but covers the whole of each year and the entire region. These two publications seek to present a timely overview of the situation of the regional economy —several months before any other publication—, and they are consequently the two ECLAC reports most quoted in the regional and international press and most sought after by countries, banks, international agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). With regard to the third publication entitled Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, it includes detailed, complete and comparable information and breakdowns on economic trends in the region. In view of its size, the Survey usually comes out more slowly and in phases, with fascicles of a number of national economies being published as soon as they are ready. The complete published volume includes these analyses and a review of the economic trends of the region as a whole, incorporating a comparative overview of national trends. Thus, the 1989 edition appeared at the end of 1990. Thereafter, in 1991, it was decided to publish the Study in two volumes: the first, which came out at the end of the third quarter of 1991, provided an analysis of economic trends of the region without having to wait for the publication of the country studies; the second, as noted above, comprises the country studies and appeared in the last quarter of 1991.

Activities in relation to the second objective focused on other issues of major importance associated with the crisis. In that connection, policies aimed at securing an expansionary adjustment and bringing down inflation without triggering a recession were considered. Particular attention was devoted to the study of strategies adopted by some countries of the region to reduce the external debt. Moreover, a considerable portion of the ECLAC analysis of the relationship between the external debt and the crisis in Latin America was analysed in the book entitled Debt and Crisis in Latin America: the Supply Side of the Story, published by Princeton University Press.

During the period under consideration, the technical cooperation activities started during the previous biennium with respect to the review of fiscal policies were continued. As part of such activities, 15 technical reports were published on fiscal deficits and 11 on quasi-fiscal deficits. Most of the reports were on case studies of countries of the region; the results of the case studies were discussed at the respective national seminars five of which were held during the period covered by this report. The second and third regional seminars on fiscal policy, stabilization and adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 20-24 August 1990 and 28-30 January 1991 respectively) examined the methodologies for measuring the public deficit and evaluating fiscal policy.

Moreover, activities in the area of public-sector policy reform reviews were started which included the initiation of case studies on the issue in seven Latin American countries; the holding of a seminar/workshop on methods of comparative analysis of public policy reforms (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 May 1991) and a seminar on policy reforms in social policies (Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 November 1991).

i) Documents

Estudio económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1989/Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1989 (LC/G.1635-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S/E.90.II.G.2.

Panorama económico de América Latina, 1990/Economic Panorama of Latin America, 1990: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (LC/G.1638).

Balance preliminar de la economía de América Latina y el Caribe, 1990/Preliminary overview of the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990 (LC/G.1646).

La transferencia de recursos externos de América Latina en la postguerra (LC/G.1657-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 67. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.9.

Panorama económico de América Latina, 1991/Economic Panorama of Latin America, 1991 (LC/G.1680/Rev.1).

Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1990/Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990 (LC/G.1676-P and LC/G.1676/Add.1-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.2. (two volumes).

Balance preliminar de la economía de América Latina y el Caribe, 1991/Preliminary overview of the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991 (LC/G.1696).

La política fiscal en América Latina: tópicos de investigación, Política fiscal series, No. 3 (LC/L.529).

El déficit del sector público y la política fiscal en Chile, 1978-1987, Política fiscal series, No. 4 (LC/L.563).

Ajuste macroeconómico y finanzas públicas. Chile: 1982-1988, Política fiscal series, No. 6 (LC/L.566).

Políticas de reducción de la evasión tributaria: la experiencia chilena, 1976-1986, Política fiscal series, No. 5, (LC/L.567).

La política fiscal y los shocks externos, Política fiscal series, No. 7 (LC/L.568).

El déficit del sector público y la política fiscal en Uruguay (1978-1987), Política fiscal series, No .8 (LC/L.579).

Determinantes del déficit del sector público en Bolivia (1980-1987), Política fiscal series, No. 9 (LC/L.582 and Add.1).

El déficit del sector público y la política fiscal en México, 1980-1989, Política fiscal series, No.10 (LC/L.622).

Determinantes del déficit y política fiscal en el Ecuador (1979-1987), Política fiscal series, No. 11 (LC/L.624 and Add.1).

El déficit del sector público y la política fiscal en Argentina, 1978-1987, Política fiscal series, No. 12 (LC/L.625).

El déficit público y la política fiscal en Venezuela (1980-1990), Política fiscal series, No. 13 (LC/L.635 and Add.1).

O deficit do sector público e a política fiscal no Brasil, 1980-1988, Política fiscal series, No. 14 (LC/L.636).

Casos de éxito na política fiscal brasileira, Política fiscal series, No. 15 (LC/L.641).

La política fiscal en Colombia, Política fiscal series, No. 16 (LC/L.642).

Lecciones de la política fiscal colombiana, Política fiscal series, No. 17 (LC/L.643).

El déficit cuasifiscal: aspectos teóricos, conceptuales y metodológicos (selección de trabajos) Política fiscal series, No. 18 (LC/L.646).

El déficit cuasifiscal de la banca central en Costa Rica: 1985-1989, Política fiscal series, No. 19 (LC/L.647).

El déficit cuasifiscal en Bolivia: 1986-1990, Política fiscal series, No. 20 (LC/L.648).

Macroeconomía de las operaciones cuasifiscales en Chile, Política fiscal series, No. 21 (LC/L.649).

El deficit del sector público consolidado con el Banco Central: la experiencia mexicana de 1980 a 1989, Política fiscal series, No. 22 (LC/L.650).

Una aproximación al déficit cuasifiscal en el Perú: 1985-1990, Política fiscal series, No. 23 (LC/L.651).

El déficit cuasifiscal en el Paraguay: 1982-1989, Política fiscal series, No. 24 (LC/L.654).

El déficit cuasifiscal en Ecuador (1979-1987), Política fiscal series, No. 25 (LC/L.659).

EL déficit cuasifiscal en Venezuela: 1980-1990, Política fiscal series, No. 26 (LC/L.660).

Déficit cuasifiscal: el caso Argentino (1977-1989), Política fiscal series, No. 27 (LC/L.661).

O déficit quasi-fiscal brasileiro na década de 80, Política fiscal series, No. 28 (LC/L.662).

Reflexões sobre a Natureza do Bem-Estar, Economía e desenvolvimento series, No. 3 (LC/BRS/L.09).

La desarticulación del pacto fiscal: una interpretación sobre la evolución del sector público argentino en las dos últimas décadas (LC/BUE/L.118).

Nota sobre la evolución de la economía argentina en 1989 (LC/BUE/L.119).

Nuevos enfoques en la teoría del crecimiento económico: una evaluación (LC/R.933).

El comercio de manufacturas de América Latina - Evolución y estructura 1962-1989 (LC/R.1056).

Evolución de la economía brasileña. O Informe estadístico 1990 (LC/BRS/R.29/Add.1 to 12).

A política fiscal e o quadro macroeconómico no Brasil, 1981-1988 (ECLAC/UNDP Fiscal Policy Project) (LC/BRS/R.32).

Memoria institucional da CEPAL/ILPES nos seus 30 anos de contribuição permanente no Brasil, September 1960 to September 1990 (LC/BRS/R.34).

Evolución de la economía brasileña. Informe estadístico 1991 (LC/BRS/R.35/Add.1 to 8).

Nota sobre la economía brasileña 1990 (LC/BRS/R.36).

Los programas de capitalización de la deuda externa argentina (LC/BUE/R.153).

Posibilidades de complementación económica entre la Argentina y Bolivia (LC/BUE/R.154).

Posibilidades de complementación económica entre la Argentina y el Paraguay (LC/BUE/R.155).

Posibilidades de complementación económica entre la Argentina y el Ecuador (LC/BUE/R.157).

Articles published in other periodicals

"O Plan Brady quasi um ano depois", Boletim de conyuntura internacional, No. 1, March 1990, and "El plan Brady, un año después", Comercio exterior, vol. 40, No. 4, April 1990.

"From Baker to Brady: can the new plan work?", Revista de economía política, vol. 10, No. 2, April-June 1990. "Debt for nature swaps: a new agenda", Economic Insights, vol. 2, No. 5, September-October 1991.

"Statement", in Bettino Craxi, Report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Debt, New York, 1991.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on Stabilization and External Debt: the Recent Brazilian Experience (Santiago, Chile, 26 April 1990).

Second Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 20-24 August 1990).

National technical seminars on fiscal policy, in Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico (1990: Quito, April; Caracas, 9-17 June; Brasilia, 1-6 November; Bogotá, 5-7 November; Mexico, December).

Third Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 January 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on Methods of Comparative Analysis of Public Policy Reforms (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 May 1991).

Workshop on Policy Reforms in Areas of Social Policy (Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

A lecture on the external debt was delivered at the University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, United States of America, 13 and 14 March 1990).

World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), Meeting on Medium-Term Development Strategy Project (Stockholm, 15-27 April 1990).

International Seminar on Growth with Social Equity organized by the Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales (CEPLAES) (Quito, 24-28 April 1990).

Meeting of Experts on the External Debt, sponsored by Bettino Craxi (Milán, 17-20 May 1990).

Twenty-ninth General Meeting of the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators on the Measurement of the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Tax Administration (Oaxaca, Mexico, 18 May-1 June 1990).

Regional Conference on External Debt, organized by SELA (Caracas, 18-22 June 1990).

Seminar on Latin America in the New International Context, organized by the Corporación de Estudios para el Desarrollo (CORDES) (Quito, 2-5 July 1990).

National Technical Seminar on Fiscal Policy (Brasilia, 1-6 November 1990).

Seminar on Decentralization, organized by the Instituto de Cambio y Desarrollo de Lima (Lima, 6-8 March 1991).

Meeting on the Modernization of the State, organized by UNDP (Caracas, 10-18 May 1991).

Meeting of the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) (Washington, D.C., 15-17 May 1991).

International Workshop on Poverty Monitoring in International Agencies, sponsored by ILO/UNICEF (Santiago, Chile, 11-13 September 1991).

iii) Technical assistance

Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela

To Government authorities in the area of fiscal policy.

Argentina

To the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Province of Buenos Aires on macroeconomic indicators.

To the Department of Finance with respect to the allocation of fiscal resources, pattern of public expenditure and budget programming: proposal with respect to the criteria and methods to be used in adopting the public budget.

To the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs on external debt capitalization programmes in the 1980s and their impact on the structure of industry.

Brazil

To the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), in the following technical activities:

a) In collaboration with ILPES, the Planning Institute of IPEA (IPLAN) and the Research Institute of IPEA (INPES) a macroeconomic model for medium-term projections compatible with current economic policies and government plans in Brazil was designed;

b) Preparation of studies on the macroeconomic aspects of fiscal policy and on Brazil's capacity to repay its external debt.

To the Secretarial for Regional Development of the President's Office in the identification and analysis of problems that affect the operational efficiency of existing regional development programmes and in the formulation of alternatives for the implementation of specific policies relating to the economic, social, territorial and environmental aspects of regional development.

To the Secretariat for Regional Development of the North-East with respect to the following activities:

a) Subregionalization of the North-East region in order to identify areas of concentrated action (programme-areas) for the implementation of the regional development strategy;

b) Analysis of proposals relating to the national regional development policy and to sectoral aspects of development of the North-East.

Chile

To the Ministry of Finance and to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in economic and labour matters.

Ecuador

To the Government with respect to the external debt.

Jamaica

To the Government with respect to the external debt.

To the Institute of Planning in the preparation of macroeconomic indicators.

Peru

To the Government in connection with the external debt.

Uruguay

To the Government in the periodic presentation of indicators on the economic situation and in identifying development problems.

iv) Training and fellowships

Lectures were delivered on fiscal reform at the faculty of political and social sciences of the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina (October 1990).

Lectures were delivered on public sector programming and policy and on the external debt and development during the Thirty-second International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies of ILPES (October 1991).

Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)

The activities of CLADES under subprogramme 2 focused on information and documentation for economic and social development.

During the period covered by the report, CLADES continued to put out periodic issues of PLANINDEX (volumes 10 and 11), the Informativo INFOPLAN (Nos. 19 to 24) and the Informativo Terminológico (Nos. 25 to 30). Moreover, under the INFOPLAN series, a special issue entitled Documentos sobre privatización con énfasis en América Latina was published.

Technical assistance was also provided to member countries and institutions connected with information and documentation, and training activities were carried out.

i) Documents

Documentos sobre privatización con énfasis en América Latina (LC/G.1673-P), INFOPLAN series: Temas especiales del desarrollo, No. 7. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.12.

PLANINDEX, vol. 10, No. 1/2 - 1989 (LC/L.559).

Situaciones de uso de información: caso de planificación y gestión municipales, Información y Desarrollo series, No. 1 (LC/L.594).

PLANINDEX, vol. 11, No. 1 - June 1990 (LC/L.575).

Análisis y sugerencias para establecer una metodología de intercambio de información computarizada (LC/L.600).

Planificación estratégica de sistemas de información documentales, Información y Desarrollo series, No. 2 (LC/L.612).

PLANINDEX, vol. 11, No. 2 - December 1990 (LC/L.631).

PLANINDEX, vol. 12, No. 1-2, 1991 (LC/L.657).

INFOLAC y la cooperación regional en los noventa. Una perspectiva desde CEPAL/CLADES (LC/L.658).

Principios para el reposicionamiento de CLADES en la década de los 90; preliminary version (LC/R.1057).

Informativo INFOPLAN, Nos. 19, 20 and 21.

Informativo INFOPLAN, Nos. 22, 23 and 24.

Informativo terminológico, Nos. 25, 26 and 27.

Informativo terminológico, Nos. 28, 29 and 30.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting to Consider the Future Activities of the Regional Programme to Strengthen Cooperation among National Information Networks and Systems for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOLAC) (San José, 7-9 December 1990).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second Technical Meeting on the Amazonian Information System (SIAMAZ) (Caracas, 30 July-3 August 1990).

Second Latin American Symposium on Terminology, organized by the Unión Latina and the Brazilian Institute of Scientific and Technological Information (IBICT) (Brasilia, 10-14 September 1990).

Meeting of the Latin American Committee of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) (Havana, 17-24 September 1990).

Forty-fifth Congress of the International Federation for Documentation (Havana, 19-24 September 1990).

iii) Technical assistance

To the Latin American Committee of the International Federation for Documentation (FIC/CLA) in collaboration with UNESCO and OAS in the assessment of INFOLAC.

To the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in the evaluation of the information system on social research (IDIN) (Buenos Aires, 2-9 April 1991 and 29 May-12 June 1991; Dakar, Tunis, Paris, Amsterdam and Ottawa, 15 April to 9 May 1991).

In the preparation of the final version of the project "Red de redes".

Brazil

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organizing and holding a seminar for Latin American Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the organization of their information systems.

Costa Rica

To the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA) in the management of information projects.

Ecuador

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the establishment and implementation of its integrated information system and in the application of terminology methodology for compiling information.

To Government authorities through the analysis of possible future activities to be carried out by INFOLAC in collaboration with UNESCO and OAS.

Paraguay

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the establishment of its information system.

Peru

To the Conference of the Latin American Council of Schools of Administration (CLADEA), organized by the Graduate School of Business Administration (ESAN).

To the Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo, S.A. (COFIDE) in the study of its socio-economic information system.

Dominican Republic

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the establishment of its information system.

Venezuela

To Government authorities in the holding of a seminar on human resources in the field of information under the framework of a UNESCO project.

iv) Training and fellowships

Information courses with emphasis on the ECLAC format for standardized data recording sponsored by the National Council of Universities and Polytechnics (CONUEP) were conducted (Cuenca, Ecuador, 18-22 February 1991 and Quito, 25 February-1 March 1991).

In-service training for a professional of the Institute of Socio-economic and Technological Research (INSOTEC) of Ecuador was organized and conducted in the areas of information, documentation, data processing and databases in March 1991.

A course sponsored by CONUEP on administration of information systems was offered (Quito, 8-12 April 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

During the period covered by this report, the activities carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) were in line with the priorities indicated by the governments of member States in the areas of planning, decentralization and regional and local development, and the formulation and coordination of public policies. The Institute met the region's needs in these areas through training activities, such as the holding of courses and seminars; advisory assistance; and applied research in the areas of public sector planning, social programmes and policies, regional planning and policies, and macroeconomic planning.

In the area of training, the Institute gave many courses, among them the Thirty-first and Thirty-second International Courses on Development, Planning and Public Policies, carried out at its headquarters in Santiago, Chile. In 1990, the available fields of specialization on the course were global planning and public sector planning; industrial and technological policies; and social planning and projects. In 1991, a fourth field of specialization was added, namely, that of regional planning and policies. In addition, many meetings, seminars and colloquia were held, among which special mention may be made of the following.

- Seminar on Development and Distance Education: The Present Situation and Future Prospects (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 August 1990). The purpose of this meeting was to outline national strategies for raising the educational level of local agents so that they can participate more fully and more efficiently in the definition and achievement of the development objectives of their communities. This seminar was organized as part of ILPES/UNDP project RLA/86/029 on public policy planning and programming and it was co-sponsored by the Centre for Studies and Cooperation of the Open University of Israel, the Academy of Christian Humanism of Chile, and the Chilean National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT).

- Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization and Project Banks (Santiago, Chile, 2-5 October 1990). This meeting had the dual aim of publicizing the methodological advances made in the area of project information systems and promoting a dialogue and exchange of experience on these matters among the countries of the region. It was jointly organized by the World Bank Economic Development Institute (EDI) and ILPES.

- International Seminar on Social Development Funds (Santiago, Chile, 7-9 November 1990). At this meeting, social funds were analysed both in their capacity as instruments for the financing of government action to help the most severely deprived sectors, and in terms of the function that such funds could play in order to offset the probable adverse effects of the economic adjustment processes. This seminar, as well as providing material to help achieve greater rationalization of social expenditure in the countries of the region, made it possible to share national experience of these matters and establish a procedure for the exchange of information on the financing of social programmes of this nature. The meeting was jointly organized by UNICEF, the OAS, UNDP, PREALC, the Esquel Chile Group and ILPES, and it enjoyed the sponsorship of the Chilean Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) and its Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS).

- International Colloquium on the World Economic Outlook and its Effect on the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 15-18 April 1991). At this meeting, an analysis was made of the possibilities open to the Latin American and Caribbean economies for gaining a place in international markets in a context of permanent world change. This seminar was jointly organized by the International Institute for Public Administration (France) and ILPES.

- Seminar on the Budget: New Challenges for Planning and Coordination of Public Policies (Mexico City, 27-30 August 1991). This meeting examined the role of the public budget as an instrument for government action and an element for guiding private sector decisions, taking into account the processes of review of the function and size of the State which are being promoted in most of the countries of the region. It was jointly organized by the Department of Budgetary Policy of the Ministry of Planning and the Budget of Mexico (EPP), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and ILPES.

As well as its work in connection with the organization of each of the above seminars, ILPES made substantive contributions to them through the presentation of papers and the preparation of working documents, as described later on in this document.

Finally, it may be noted that ILPES, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile and with the support of educational centres of that country, sponsored the holding of a technical meeting on local development: the challenge of democratic decentralization, which was held in Santiago, Chile, on 30 and 31 October 1991. This meeting analysed the main challenges facing the countries of the region with regard to decentralization processes and their relation with economic development.

In the technical assistance activities, emphasis was placed on the design and implementation of national information systems on investment projects and planning. An event of great significance in this connection was the development of the first integrated computer programme for the creation of data banks on these subjects (SILPES/INFOPROJECT). In the course of 1990 and 1991, many technical assistance missions were carried out to countries of the region and the experience thus accumulated was placed at the disposal of governments through the holding of specialized seminars.

Work in the area of public sector planning was centred on three main issues: public sector planning and management, the mobilization and allocation of resources, and public enterprises and the quasi-autonomous sector. In 1991, the analysis of budgetary questions was resumed and a seminar was held for this purpose.

With regard to social programmes and policies, the activities of ILPES continued to focus on two main areas: global and sectoral social policy, and the relevant institutions. With regard to the second of these areas, the activities focused in particular on decentralization, local planning and municipalization. An International Seminar on Social Development Funds was also held.

The two main lines of work in the field of regional planning and policies corresponded to regional planning and management methodologies and decentralization as a political and territorial process. Activities in the latter area focused in particular on regional/municipal linkages and the role played by decentralization in changing production patterns with equity.

Among the activities carried out in the area of macroeconomic planning, special mention may be made of the completion of a series of documents, published under the title Notas sobre modernización macroeconómica, which review the main theoretical aspects and methodologies for specifying the performance functions of such models.

ILPES also participated in various special projects, among which mention may be made of regional project RLA/86/029 on the development and dissemination of new techniques for public policy planning and programming, which was completed at the end of 1990. In 1991, work was begun on a preparatory assistance project financed by UNDP on the role of national planning bodies in strategic development management (Project RLA/91/008). Mention should also be made of the Programme on Social Policies for Latin America (PROPOSAL), carried out jointly with the OAS.

Among the meetings organized by the Institute where those of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, described at the beginning of this report, and the meetings for the exchange of recent experience in planning. The meetings of the Presiding Officers centred their attention on the organization and substantive content of the Eighth Conference of the System of Cooperation and Coordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC), to be held in Madrid, Spain, at the end of March 1992. SCCOPALC is a multilateral forum of Ministers and Heads of Planning responsible for designing and coordinating public policies, and ILPES serves as its technical secretariat. Preparations are also underway for the Ninth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, which will also be held in Madrid.

Finally, special mention must be made of the important role played by inter-agency collaboration with various other bodies, which makes it possible to expand the services provided by ILPES to the region through the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources. Particularly noteworthy in this respect has been the support of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute, particularly for activities in the English-speaking Caribbean, and that of IDB, which is the main supporter of the advisory assistance services. In the area of action regarding social policies, mention must be made of the collaboration with the OAS, PAHO, UNICEF and UNESCO. Joint activities on public administration were also carried out with the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD). The collaboration provided by UNDP has long been vital, both because of its contribution to the regional projects executed by the Institute and because of the permanent support provided by the regional network of Resident Representatives. With regard to collaboration from countries outside the region, special mention must be made of that provided by the governments of Italy, France (in this case through the International Institute for Public Administration) and Spain (through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation).

i) Documents

ILPES: External Insertion, Development and Planning (LC/IP/G.49).

ILPES: External Insertion, Competitiveness and Fiscal Crisis (LC/IP/G.50).

Descentralización y desconcentración de la política social. Análisis de experiencias y recomendaciones (LC/IP/G.56).

La dimensión espacial en el imperativo de la innovación (LC/IP/G.57).

Selección de documentos presentados al seminario sobre Gestión del Gasto Público y Programación de Inversiones (LC/IP/L.30).

Physical and Financial Follow-up of Investment Projects: a Methodology for the Project Information System (LC/IP/L.34).

La inversión pública, el ciclo de proyectos y los bancos de proyectos (LC/IP/L.35).

Methodological and Operational Bases for Public Investment Management (LC/IP/L.37).

National Investment Projects Bank (LC/IP/L.40).

La inversión pública en Colombia y el banco de proyectos de inversión nacional (LC/IP/L.41).

Redistribución del ingreso y necesidades básicas. Simulación y proyecciones para Bolivia (LC/IP/R.80).

Seminario Interagencial acerca de la Descentralización y Desconcentración de los Sectores y los Servicios Sociales (LC/IP/R.81).

Políticas sociales en América Latina (LC/IP/R.85).

Una tradición inconclusa: el presidencialismo con descentralización territorial. El caso de Chile (LC/IP/R.86).

Los efectos macroeconómicos de una devaluación: el caso de Brasil (LC/IP/R.89).

Notas sobre modelización macroeconómica: funciones de comercio exterior (LC/IP/R.90).

La descentralización: el eslabón perdido de la cadena transformación productiva con equidad y sustentabilidad (LC/IP/R.91).

Planificación y finanzas municipales (LC/IP/R.92).

La gestión regional: un enfoque sistémico (LC/IP/R.95).

Proposiciones de política para aumentar la rentabilidad de la inversión pública (LC/IP/R.97).

ILPES: informe parcial de trabajo 1990 y pautas para 1991 (NTI/E.XIII.02).

ILPES: actualización del Nuevo Proyecto Institucional 1989/1992 (base: 16/10/1990) (NTI/E.XIII.03).

ILPES: decisiones sobre el futuro de las subsedes del Caribe y Centroamérica (Puerto España y San José) (NTI/E.XIII.04).

ILPES: elaboración y difusión de nuevas técnicas en la planificación y programación de políticas públicas: 1987-1990. Anticipo del informe final (NTI/E.XIII.05).

ILPES: reglamento parcial del Consejo Regional de Planificación 1990-1993 (NTI/E.XIII.06).

ILPES: informe de progreso del trabajo durante 1991 (NTI/E.XIV.02).

ILPES: proyectos de cooperación, 1991 y pautas para 1992 (NTI/E.XIV.04).

ILPES: el vínculo iberoamericano-Comunidad Europea; bases del informe para el VIII SCCOPALC (NTI/E.XIV.05(Rev.01)).

ILPES: propuesta de operación del VIII SCCOPALC (NTI/E.XIV.06).

Reflexiones teóricas en torno a la descentralización (LC/IP/R.96).

El caso chileno: diagnóstico y necesidades (LC/IP/R.98).

Programa de capacitación a distancia en apoyo al desarrollo local.

Apoyos institucionales eventuales para la capacitación a distancia en el nivel municipal.

International Seminar on Social Development Funds (LC/IP/G.55). The following papers were presented at this Seminar:

La evaluación de proyectos como instrumento para la eficiencia de los fondos de desarrollo social.

Fondos de desarrollo social, autoridad social y bancos de proyectos para una política racional contra la pobreza.

Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization and Project Banks (LC/IP/L.33). The following papers were presented at this Seminar:

Evaluación de proyectos sociales. La utilización del análisis costo-efectividad.

La focalización como criterio para aumentar la eficiencia de la política social.

Inversión, focalización y políticas sociales de corto plazo.

El marco institucional y la capacitación de recursos humanos en el ciclo de proyectos.

SILPES/INFORPROJECT. Seguimiento físico-financiero de proyectos de inversión.

Seminario sobre descentralización fiscal y bancos de proyectos. Informe final.

Seminar/Workshop on Development Policies: Language, Emotions and Decisions. The following papers were presented at this Seminar:

Lenguaje, emociones y ética en el quehacer político.

Lenguaje y realidad: el origen de lo humano.

Ontología del conversar.

Gobierno universitario como conspiración.

Papel de los organismos nacionales de planificación en una gestión estratégica del desarrollo (LC/IP/R.93).

Notas sobre el proceso presupuestario y la coordinación de políticas públicas (LC/IP/R.94).

Inserción internacional de América Latina: opciones estratégicas. Versión preliminar (LC/IP/R.87).

La interdependencia internacional: perspectivas y desafíos estratégicos (NTI/DPC/5).

Reestructuración internacional y tendencias de la especialización de América Latina (NTI/DPC/8).

Los cambios recientes en el entorno mundial y América Latina (NTI/DPC/9).

Prospectiva e interdependencia mundial: nuevos desafíos para la planificación (NTI/DPC/10).

El caso de las economías de menor viabilidad (LC/IN.89).

La descentralización: problema contemporáneo en América Latina.

Consecuencias sociales de la crisis de los 80: estrategias y política para afrontar el problema.

Prioridades sociales al final de los años 80: principales orientaciones y actividades del área social del Proyecto.

Algunas sugerencias para la investigación en políticas sociales.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": bases para un nuevo desarrollo planificado. Documento inicial para formulación de un Nuevo Plan de Desarrollo, durante el bienio 1990-1991.

Negociaciones económicas internacionales y el desarrollo de América Latina.

Desarrollo e interdependencia mundial: nota sobre la creación eficaz de futuros.

Planeación para la capacitación y el desarrollo de los recursos humanos en el nivel municipal.

Las competencias de política pública municipal.

Capacitación municipal.

Territorio, Estado y sociedad: reflexiones sobre descentralización y desarrollo regional en Chile.

Efectos de los cambios en la economía mundial sobre América Latina.

América Latina en la economía mundial.

El mensaje presidencial al Congreso Pleno: una lectura desde las regiones.

Análisis de impactos y costo-efectividad para la evaluación de programas de complementación alimentaria.

El análisis costo-efectividad I, II.

Un caso de aplicación del análisis costo-efectividad.

De los objetivos a los indicadores de la evaluación (revisión).

Crisis, cambio tecnológico y empleo; apuntes para la planificación del sector informal.

Una aproximación al cambio tecnológico y el empleo de América Latina en la década de 1990.

La crisis internacional. Balance y perspectivas.

Necesidades básicas y desarrollo.

Estado, consolidación democrática y gobernabilidad en América Latina.

El Estado actual de la evaluación económica de proyectos en América Latina.

Planificación y gestión; coordinación institucional de la formulación, ejecución y evaluación de la política económica.

Evaluation of UNEP training activities and draft operational guidelines for the UNEP Training Programme.

Un enfoque para la coordinación sectorial.

Política, planificación y gobierno.

Economías de viabilidad difícil: transformación productiva, planificación y gestión.

Balance de situación de los organismos nacionales de planificación en Centroamérica. Los casos de Costa Rica, El Salvador y Honduras.

El debate sobre ajuste estructural en América Latina.

Escenarios y tendencias en el comercio internacional.

Sistema de seguimiento físico-financiero.

Conflicto político y gestión pública en el Perú; condicionamientos de la política económica de un gobierno de salida.

Gestión local: elementos para la formulación y evaluación de proyectos.

Integración, transnacionalización de empresas e inversión externa de América Latina: un ensayo prospectivo.

La coyuntura económica mundial de corto plazo.

Cuantificación de los efectos de la evolución económica mundial sobre América Latina.

Erradicación de la pobreza: desafío para los noventa. Proyecto PROPOSAL, ILPES/OEA.

Papers presented at meetings and conferences

Estructura productiva, sector informal urbano y promoción de microempresas en América Latina (presented at the Seminar on Small-scale Enterprises and Development in Latin America, organized by the Institute of Latin American Integration (ILAM) and ILO, São Paulo, Brazil, 28-30 March 1990).

Inversión externa en los años 90 y los nuevos retos para las estrategias de integración regional (presented at the Twentieth General Assembly of the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE), Santo Domingo, 18-19 May 1990).

De las políticas sociales a los programas de compensación (presented at the International Seminar on Social Policy in a context of crisis, Tegucigalpa, June 1990).

Estado del arte en métodos de evaluación del impacto ambiental (presented at the Seminar on protection of the environment, organized by AIC/TECNIBERIA, Santiago, Chile, 13-15 November 1990).

Sistemas electorales y gobernabilidad (presented at the International Colloquium on the Transitions to Democracy in Europe and Latin America, organized by FLACSO and the University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico, 21-25 January 1991).

Articles published in the review "Cuadernos de Políticas Sociales"

Lineamientos para una política social orientada a la consolidación democrática en una época de crisis. Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 1, Quito, ILPES/CEPAL/ILDIS 1990.

Nuevas orientaciones de políticas sociales, ibid.

Políticas de desarrollo social y vivienda, Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 2, ibid.

Alimentación y nutrición. Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 3, ibid.

Políticas de empleo. Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 4, ibid.

Políticas de educación. Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 5, ibid.

Políticas de salud. Cuadernos de políticas sociales, N° 6, ibid.

Essay Series

Procedimientos de gestión para el desarrollo sustentable, aplicados a microrregiones y cuencas, documento 89/05/Rev.1, serie Ensayos.

Los tiempos verbales del desarrollo regional en América Latina, documento 90/6, ibid.

Notas sobre regionalización, descentralización y desarrollo regional, documento 90/7, ibid.

Articles published in external reviews

Aldo Solari y la sociología de la educación en América Latina, Estudios sociales, No. 64, second quarter, Santiago, Chile, Corporación de Promoción Universitaria (CPU), 1990.

Políticas sociales en Chile para los años noventa: continuidad y cambio. Dos visiones de política social en la década 90, serie Documentos de trabajo, No. 150, Santiago, Chile, Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP), February 1991.

La descentralización: un tema difuso y confuso, Revista interamericana de planificación, Mexico City, Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación, April-June 1990.

Autoridad social y programas sociales masivos: una alternativa para la política social, Revista interamericana de planificación, No. 90, Mexico City, Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación, April-June 1990.

Planificación y presupuestos del Estado en América Latina. Problemas jurídicos, Revista de derecho financiero y de hacienda pública, No. 212, March-April 1991.

Política económica, organização social e desenvolvimento regional, Economia regional. Fortaleza, Brazil, Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A., 1989.

Planificación y futuro: una relación mal vista, Pensamiento iberoamericano, No. 18, 1991.

El Estado chileno de los 90 y la cultura, un punto de vista independiente, Los desafíos del Estado en los años 90, Santiago, Chile, CPU, 1991.

Una experiencia de desarrollo sustentable: parques naturales regionales en Francia. Ambiente y desarrollo, vol. 7, No. 2, Santiago, Chile, Centro de Investigación y Planificación del Medio Ambiente, agosto de 1991.

La desconcentración administrativa y las prestaciones sociales, Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, vol. 109, Nos. 5 and 6, November and December 1990.

Aspectos sociopolíticos de la pobreza. Exposición, Desafío de la equidad, UNICEF, 1990.

Books published under agreements with publishing houses

Revolución tecnológica y reestructuración productiva: impactos y desafíos territoriales, Buenos Aires, Grupo Editor Latinoamericano, 1990.

Documents prepared for UNDP project JAM/89/019 (National Development Plan)

Short Term Indicators for Jamaica: a Leading Indicator for the Manufacturing Sector (LC/IP/L.36).

Macro-Economic Model of Jamaica (LC/IP/L.38).

Jamaica Project Data Bank: SILPES/INFOPROJECT 2.2 (LC/IP/L.39).

Documents prepared for UNDP/ILPES project RLA/86/029 on the Elaboration and Dissemination of New Techniques in Public Policy Planning and Programming, Santiago, Chile, 1987-1990 (Note: all the documents were published in December 1990).

Modelos macroeconométricos en países de América Latina: principales características y ejemplos de simulaciones (LC/IP/R.88).

Criterios de selección de ventajas comparativas y de instrumentos para fortalecer la competitividad, tomo VIII, vol. A.

Chile: ventajas comparativas dinámicas generadas en los sectores frutícola y forestal, tomo VIII, vol. A.

Orientaciones metodológicas para el análisis de las previsiones de la economía internacional en el diseño de la política económica de los planes de corto plazo, tomo VIII, vol. A.

SIAM: un sistema integrado para la programación económica y el seguimiento de la coyuntura, tomo VIII, vol. B(1).

Notas sobre modelización del sector público, tomo VIII, vol. B(1).

Notas sobre modelización macroeconómica: funciones de precios y salarios, tomo VIII, vol. B(1).

Un modelo macroeconómico para Brasil. MACROBRAS III, tomo VIII, vol. B(2).

Un modelo macroeconómico para Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, tomo VIII, vol. B(2).

Articulación de planificación y gestión pública: resumen de actividades y resultados, tomo VIII, vol. C(1).

Síntesis de resultados y propuesta metodológica para el análisis del sector de empresas públicas, tomo VIII, vol. C(1).

El marco institucional y la capacitación en el proceso de asignación de recursos públicos, tomo VIII, vol. C(1).

Asignación de recursos públicos: resumen de actividades y resultados, tomo VIII, vol. C(1).

La crisis en el patrón de financiamiento público en los años 80: el caso de Argentina, tomo VIII, vol. C(2).

La crisis en el patrón de financiamiento público en los años 80: el caso de Brasil, tomo VIII, vol. C(2).

La crisis en el patrón de financiamiento público en los años 80: el caso de México, tomo VIII, vol. C(2).

La planificación descentralizada como instrumento de gobierno municipal, tomo VIII, vol. D.

Informática para la gestión del desarrollo, tomo VIII, vol. D.

La compensación social: alcances y posibilidades, tomo VIII, vol. D.

Análisis comparativo de algunos aspectos jurídicos, organizativos y financieros de los fondos de desarrollo social, tomo VIII, vol. D.

Metodología de estrategia de necesidades básicas, tomo VIII, vol. D.

Caribbean Workshop on Economic Management, Public Sector Investment Programming, External Technical Cooperation and Foreign Aid, tomo VIII, vol. E.

El difícil arte de hacer región: el proyecto de desarrollo de la región del Bío-Bío en Chile. Documento 91/4, serie Investigación.

Contribuciones a la estrategia de desarrollo de la región del Bío-Bío, tomo VIII, vol. E.

Medidas para intensificar la capacitación en planificación y promover el intercambio entre centros y universidades de América Latina, tomo VIII, vol. E.

Síntesis del Informe final, tomo IX.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

International Seminar on Planning and Regional Development (São Paulo, Brazil, 15-22 February 1990).

Seventh Intergovernmental Meeting on the Exchange of Recent Planning Experience (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 2 and 3 April 1990).

Third International Meeting on World Economic Trends and their Impact on Latin America, organized jointly by the Latin American Centre for International Economics and Policies (CLEPI) and the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre (CIENES) (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 August 1990).

Seminar on Development and Distance Education: Present Situation and Future Prospects (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 August 1990).

Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization and Project Banks, organized jointly with the Economic Development Institute (EDI) (Santiago, Chile, 2-5 October 1990).

Seminar on Changing Production Patterns with Equity in Difficultly Viable Economies (Cochabamba, Bolivia, 10 and 11 October 1990).

Seminar on the Challenges of Decentralization in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 24 and 25 October 1990).

Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Exchange of Recent Planning Experience (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 November 1990).

International Seminar on Social Development Funds (Santiago, Chile, 7-9 November 1990).

Seminar on High-Level Municipal Management (Quito, Ecuador, 12-23 November 1990).

Seminar on Political Decentralization and Administrative Deconcentration: The Experience of Chile and France (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 December 1990).

Seminar/Workshop on Development Policies: Language, Emotions and Decisions, organized jointly with the Centre for Studies and Cooperation of the Open University of Israel and the Academy of Christian Humanism (UAHC) (Santiago, Chile, 12 and 13 December 1990).

International Colloquium on the World Economic Outlook and its Effects on the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly with the International Institute for Public Administration (IIAP) of France (Santiago, Chile, 15-18 April 1991).

Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Exchange of Recent Planning Experience (Montevideo, 3 and 4 June 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on Chile: The Dimensions of Regional Development (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 July 1991).

Seminar on the Budget: New Challenges for Public Policy Planning and Coordination, organized jointly with the Department of Budgetary Policy of the Ministry of Planning and the Budget of Mexico and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) (Mexico City, 27-30 August 1991).

Technical Meeting on Local Development and the Challenge of Democratic Decentralization, organized jointly with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile, the Academy of Christian Humanism, the Centre for Community Development (CEDESCO) and the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 October 1991).

Second Meeting on Distance Education: Challenges and Future Prospects (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 November 1991).

Italo-Chilean Seminar on Current Trends in Restructuring the Public Enterprises Sector (Rome, 11-15 November 1991).

Regional Seminar on Project Data Banks and Public Sector Investment Programming, organized jointly with the Economic Development Institute (Kingston, Jamaica, 20-22 November 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on the Coordination of Policies for Greater Competitiveness and New Challenges for Regional Integration, organized jointly with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second symposium on political reform in Latin America: political decentralization and the consolidation of democracy in Europe and South America (Montevideo, 5-8 March 1990).

Regional colloquium on the integration of Latin America in the 1990s (Montevideo, 18-21 March 1991).

Seminar on small-scale enterprises and development in Latin America (São Paulo, Brazil, 28-30 March 1990).

Conference on the questioning of the strategy of industrialization through import substitution (Santiago, Chile, 19 April 1990).

International congress on the offshore banking system and integration instruments (Montevideo, 23 and 24 April 1990).

International seminar on economic policies with equity (Quito, 25-27 April 1990).

Twentieth General Assembly of the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 18 and 19 May 1990).

Seminar on structural adjustment and agricultural policies (Asunción, 28-30 May 1990).

Conference on the international situation and the outlook for the Latin American economy in the 1990s (Rio de Janeiro, 4-7 June 1990).

Meetings of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (Geneva, 10-12 June 1990).

International seminar on social policy in a context of crisis (Tegucigalpa, June 1990).

Seminar on health policies (Brasilia, 2-9 July 1990).

Meeting of donor agencies for municipal development in Central America (Tegucigalpa, 18 July 1990).

Meeting of mayors of the Metropolitan Region of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 26 July 1990).

International seminar on the municipality in the development process (Tegucigalpa, 17-22 September 1990).

Working group to prepare the municipal training project for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 1-3 October 1990).

Seminar on the social market economy (Santiago, Chile, 2 and 3 October 1990).

Seminar on recent regional changes in Latin America (Ciudad Real, Spain, 30 October-2 November 1990).

Fourth high-level technical meeting: the European Economic Community and the Caribbean in the 1990s (Bridgetown, Barbados, 5-8 November 1990).

Seminar on protection of the environment (Santiago, Chile, 13-15 November 1990).

Meeting and debate on Latin America, yesterday and today (Madrid, 19-23 November 1990).

Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 20-23 November 1990).

International seminar on territorial governments, regional development and border area integration between Chile and Argentina (Santiago, Chile, 25-29 November 1990).

International seminar on State policy and administration (Quito, 28 and 29 November 1990).

Symposium on the social research situation in Venezuela (Caracas, 3-5 December 1990).

International colloquium on the transitions to democracy in Europe and Latin America (Guadalajara, Mexico, 21-25 January 1991).

Seminar on the participation of trade union leaders in economic development strategies (Tacna, Peru, 7-9 February 1991).

Seminar on decentralization, participation and local government (Santiago, Chile, 6-8 March 1991).

International symposium on the environment (Fortaleza, Brazil, 24-26 March 1991).

Seminar on Latin America in the 1990s (Barcelona, Spain, 9-11 April 1991).

Tlaxcala conference on the struggle against poverty (Tlaxcala, Mexico, 19-21 June 1991).

Second Ibero-American congress on territorial organization (Valencia, Spain, 24-28 June 1991).

International seminar on reform of the State, democratization and defence of the citizen (San José, Costa Rica, 1-6 July 1991).

Inter-agency meeting on social development in Central America (UNDP headquarters, San José, Costa Rica, 5 July 1991).

Seminar on metropolitan government in Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 26 July 1991).

International meeting on the development of peripheral regions and their integration into the international and intraregional contexts (Madrid, 29 July-4 August 1991).

Seminar on regionalization and municipalization: the Chilean experience (Santiago, Chile, 14 and 15 September 1991).

Second international symposium of the University of Warsaw on Latin America (Warsaw, 16-20 September 1991).

Seventeenth Latin American seminar on mother and child health (Santiago, Chile, 24 September 1991).

International seminar on municipal training systems in Latin America (Quito, 7-10 October 1991).

Regional seminar on strategic planning in local health systems (Santiago, Chile, 7-11 October 1991).

Second anniversary of the establishment of the School of Social Management (Caracas, 14-18 October 1991).

International seminar/workshop on municipal development policies (Quito, 16-18 October 1991).

First Ibero-American meeting on regional studies (La Paz, 28-31 October 1991).

Ibero-American forum on decentralization strategies and local government (Montevideo, 26-29 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)

In the preparation of a technical cooperation document financed by the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), for presentation at a meeting of ministers and vice-ministers of integration.

Argentina

To the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) and the Department of Planning of the Office of the President of the Republic, as part of a programme of collaboration on information systems on the current situation and macroeconomic planning.

To the Institute of Economics of the General Economics Confederation, in the study and application of national macroeconomic models.

To the Ministry of Health and Social Action, in the preparatory phase of the Social Emergency Programme jointly financed by the Government of the Argentine Republic, the World Bank and IDB and coordinated by the UNICEF Area Office. Assistance was provided in the design of the system of monitoring and appraisal and in the preparation of a proposed organizational structure for the allocation, distribution, control and appraisal of the actions provided for in the programme.

To the Government of the Province of Mendoza, on the decentralization of health and local development.

Barbados

To the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in the preparation of a proposal for technical assistance to put into effect a short-term macroeconomic model and a public investment project bank.

Bolivia

To the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MIPLAN), in the strengthening of the process of allocation of public resources and, in particular, in the development of the Information System on Investments (SISIN). Assistance was also given to the Social Investment Fund (FIS).

To the Development Corporation of the Department of Tarija, in the preparation of a programme of work and the establishment of criteria for the formulation of a regional development strategy for that department.

Brazil

To the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), in the application of the macroeconomic model for Brazil (MACROBRAS).

Colombia

To the National Planning Department, in the design and implementation of a National Investment Project Bank.

Costa Rica

To the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN), in activities connected with the strengthening of institutions.

To MIDEPLAN, in the design and establishment of the Project Information System (INFOPROJECT), in the formulation and implementation of a training programme on the formulation and appraisal of public investment projects, and in the development of methodologies for project preparation and appraisal.

Cuba

To the Faculty of Economics of the University of Havana, in the reformulation of its academic programme.

Participation in a multidisciplinary team, coordinated by UNICEF, for the preparation of a document on the Cuban family doctor programme.

To the Central Planning Board of Cuba, in the preparation of bibliographic information and through the assignment of lecturers and teachers for the training activities programmed by its subsidiary body, the Institute of Economic Research (INIE), in collaboration with the University of Havana.

Chile

To the Department of Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior, in activities to strengthen institutions.

To the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, in the preparation of a development strategy for the Bío-Bío region, and to the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS) of that Ministry, in the identification, formulation and appraisal of projects.

To the Chamber of Deputies of the Chilean Parliament, with regard to the scope and content of the processes of regionalization, decentralization and regional development.

To the Department of Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior, in the preparation of a training programme for territorial governments.

To the "Federico Santa María" Technical University, in the preparation of its long-term development plan, including the preparation of a document containing action guidelines and proposals for submission to international financing agencies for their consideration.

To the National Statistical Institute (INE), in the design of a short-term prices model.

Ecuador

To the National Institute for Children and the Family (INNFA), in the design of a methodology to measure the effects of the child development programme and its cost/effects ratios.

To the Municipality of Quito, in human resources programming, administrative reform and training programmes, and to the authorities of the Quito municipal training institute.

To the National Development Council (CONADE), in the application of a macroeconomic model.

To the social policies unit of the Ministry of Social Welfare, in the preparation of a project on reform and strengthening of the social sector, to be financed by the World Bank and the Government of Ecuador.

El Salvador

To the Ministry of the Economy, in the strengthening of institutions for the formulation and execution of the structural adjustment programme.

Guatemala

To the General Secretariat of the National Economic Planning Council, on macroeconomic models.

Haiti

To the Government, in the design of development strategies primarily concerned with the satisfaction of basic needs, in the development of information and macroeconomic management systems, in the formulation of social development and decentralization projects, and in training programmes.

Jamaica

To the Planning Institute, in activities designed to strengthen the National Planning Agency.

Mexico

To the Ministry of Planning and the Budget (SPP) and the National Solidarity Programme (PRONASOL), in the identification of general guidelines and the formulation of the project for modernization of institutions and strengthening of the municipalities.

Nicaragua

To the Ministry of Planning and the Budget (SPP), in the application of a macroeconomic model.

Paraguay

To the Technical Secretariat for Planning, in the preparation of a proposal for the establishment of a national public investment project bank and the application of a macroeconomic model.

Peru

To the Ministry of Energy and Mining, in its analysis of the question of negotiations with foreign investors.

To the National Planning Institute (INP), in the preparation of a multisectoral emergency programme designed to generate employment and improve income distribution.

Uruguay

To the Office of Planning and the Budget, in the preparation of a proposed methodology for the appraisal of international technical cooperation projects.

To the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Office of Planning and the Budget, through collaboration with the Emergency Social Investment Fund (FISE) in the preparation of a methodology for the appraisal of social projects.

Venezuela

To the Office of the Special Commissioner of the President of the Republic for Coordination of the Employment and Social Investment Plan.

To the Office of the Director-General of the Social Investment Fund (FONVIS), in order to collect information on the progress made by the Fund and to discuss the participation of ILPES in the preparation and execution of the training programme provided for in the agreement between IDB and the Government of Venezuela.

iv) Training and fellowships

A course was given as part of the programme on the environmental impact of projects in the Master's Degree Course on Human Settlements and the Environment organized by the Catholic University of Chile and its Institute of Urban Studies (Santiago, Chile, March-April 1990; 35 participants from Chile).

Two lectures on inflation and stabilization policies in Latin America were given as part of the Post-Graduate Programme of the Latin American Institute of Social Theory and Social Studies (ILADES), for 32 participants from Chile (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 April 1990).

Ninth Seminar/Workshop on Scientific and Technological Planning in Latin America (Ecuador, 7-25 May 1990), for 30 participants from Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

A course on planning and development in Latin America and the Caribbean was given as part of the CELADE Post-Graduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies (Santiago, Chile, two weeks in June 1990).

Course on Social Planning and the Appraisal of Social Projects, for 30 participants from Bolivia (Bolivia, 4-8 June 1990).

A course on public sector investment planning was given as part of the Fifth Course on Economic Analysis and Public Policy Formulation (Barbados, 25 June-6 July 1990), for 35 participants from CARICOM countries.

Thirty-first International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (Santiago, Chile, 25 June-7 December 1990), with the participation of 72 fellowship-holders from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Course/Workshop on Social Planning for Government Agencies, Local Governments and Similar Bodies (Santiago, Chile, 23 July-3 August 1990), attended by 43 participants from Chile.

Course on The International Economy: A Latin American View, given in the Hispano-American University of La Rábida, Spain, for 30 participants from that country (Spain, 20-24 August 1990).

Seminar on Methodologies for the Analysis of the International Economic Situation: A Regional View (Colombia, 1-5 October 1990), for 30 participants from that country.

Panel on the Challenges of Decentralization in Chile, for 30 participants from that country (Santiago, Chile, 24 and 25 October 1990).

High-Level Seminar on the Latin American Economy: Current Problems and Future Options, for 35 participants from Spain (Spain, 5-9 November 1990).

A course on regional planning was given as part of the CELADE Post-Graduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies (Santiago, Chile, 12-16 November 1990).

A course on the management of social projects was given for 28 participants from Ecuador (Ecuador, 10-27 December 1990).

A course on appraisal of the environmental impact was given to 30 Chilean students of industrial engineering in the Department of Industry of the Faculty of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 1990).

Course/Workshop on Social Planning for Officials of the Central Government, Municipalities and Non-Governmental Organizations, for 46 participants from the Metropolitan Area of Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 7-25 January 1991).

Fifth Seminar/Workshop on Scientific and Technological Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, 4-22 March 1991), for 33 participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Course/Workshop on Principles and Methods of Environmental Management, for 37 participants from Chile (Santiago, Chile, 6-16 March 1991).

Courses were given to 35 Chilean students on the Business Administration Course of the Academy of Christian Humanism (Santiago, Chile, March-December 1991).

Course/Workshop on Local Planning (Santiago, Chile, 22-27 April 1991), for 42 participants from Chile.

Course on Community Environmental Management with Social Participation (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 June 1991), for 38 participants from Chile.

Thirty-Second International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (Santiago, Chile, 24 June-29 November 1991), with the participation of 73 fellowship-holders from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Conference on Latin American Local Government and the Municipal Reforms in Chile, as part of the Workshop on Regional Studies of the Sixth Region and the Department of Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior (Santiago, Chile, 17 July and 27 September 1991), for 28 participants from Chile.

International Course on Regional Border Development and Territorial Economic Complementation (Bolivia, 19 August-13 September 1991), for 30 participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru.

Course on Regional Development Management, given in the Department of Industry of the University of Chile for 14 participants from Chile and Paraguay (Santiago, Chile, August-November 1991).

Second Course/Workshop on Principles and Methods of Environmental Management (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 September 1991), for 34 participants from Chile.

Course as part of the Master's Degree Programme on International Relations of the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile, for 35 participants from Chile (Santiago, Chile, 16 September 1991).

Course on the Analysis of Local Projects (Santiago, Chile, 27 September 1991), for 60 participants from Chile.

Course on Decentralized Planning as an Instrument of Municipal Government, given as part of the International Course on Urban Development and the Economics of the City (Ecuador, 14-18 October 1991), for 26 participants from Ecuador.

International Course on Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development (Santiago, Chile, 21-31 October 1991), for 35 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Two two-week courses on Project Preparation and Appraisal (Santiago, Chile, 1991), for 70 participants from Chile.

Nine three-week regional courses on Decentralization, Territorial Organization and Location of Investments (Santiago, Chile, 1991) for 500 participants from Chile.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

During the period covered by this programme, the work of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division, which is responsible for activities in the industiral, scientific and technological fields, has been focused on six broad areas, as follows:

1. With the objective of digging more deeply into some of the topics covered in the document entitled Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, work is being carried out in conjunction with UNESCO in an effort to identify the main thrust of an educational strategy capable of responding to the challenges implicit in changing production patterns with social equity. To this end, consultations have been held with government authorities, political leaders, businessmen, educators, scientists, religious authorities, journalists and trade union leaders. Studies have also been carried out on experiences in this connection now being acquired in the region. This phase ended with a seminar on education strategy and changing production patterns with social equity, which was held from 4 to 6 December 1991 and attended by renowned representatives of various sectors of public opinion at both regional and international level. On that occasion a debate wa held on the ideas contained in the document entitled Education and Know-how: The Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity.

2. A document entitled "Información de telecomunicaciones: vector de la transformación productiva con equidad (un libro verde de la CEPAL)" was prepared as a contribution to the formulation of policies in this field and as part of the effort to examine the implications of changing production patterns with social equity more closely. In particular, consideration is given to the telecommunications requirements inherent in social and environmentally sustainable development, with special emphasis placed on the development of an adequate infrastructure and on the creation of a space which favours the circulation of information.

3. With a view to suggesting ways of regulating the links between industry and environment where certain specific natural resources are concerned, a report was prepared on technology, competitiveness and sustainability, which was one of the documents submitted by ECLAC to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Mexico City in March 1991.

4. Under project RLA/88/039 on design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and enhance international competitiveness in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment, work was continued in the preparation of country case studies for use in analysing the internationalization of leading Latin American companies. Five national seminars were held —in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay. The results obtained in them were presented at an International Meeting on Technical Progress and Competitiveness held from 25 to 27 September 1991 and attended by Latin American and European experts.

5. In close cooperation with the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC), the initial preparations were made for a new project (RLA/89/001) on machinery and action to strengthen and promote the capital goods industry in the region; this project was approved by UNDP, and work on it began in July 1991, with attention focused initially on the establishment of national centres for coordinating output with the demand for capital goods, the idea being that those centres would eventually be integrated into a regional network. National centres now in operation include the Brazilian Association

for the Development of Small Industries (ABDIB) in Brazil, the New Colombia Industrial Foundation in Colombia, the Corporation for the Technological Development of Capital Goods (CBC) in Chile, the Industrial Development Centre of the National Association of Industries (CDI/SNI) in Peru and the National Council for the Development of the Capital Goods Industry (CONDIBIECA) in Venezuela. A document was also published on External Trade in Foreign Goods in Latin America during the 1980s, and data bases were established with a view to the publication of a regional directory of manufacturers of machinery and equipment during the first half of 1992.

6. With regard to the publication of periodicals, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the journal Industrialización y Desarrollo Tecnológico were prepared. No. 9 contained a presentation of the first results of Project RLA/88/039 on policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and enhance international competitiveness in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment, referring in particular to the findings of studies relating to the methods used in picking sectors for the industrial reconversion programme in Costa Rica and of an analysis of the competitiveness of various industries in Brazil. No. 10 contains three monographs prepared by students in the course on Industrial Planning and Policies offered by the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division between October and December 1990 as part of the ILPES International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies. No. 11 provides information on the presentations made during the Technical symposium held on the occasion of the ALABIC Annual Assembly in November 1990.

Two documents in the Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL Series were published, the first entitled La industria de bienes de capital en América Latina y el Caribe: su desarrollo en un marco de cooperación regional and the second entitled La transformación productiva en Chile: cuatro aportes para su interpretación. A third document in the series (Dinámicas sociales y económicas de la reestructuración industrial: el caso de Italia) is being prepared, and distribution of the document on information and telecommunications is expected to begin shortly.

i) Documents

Elementos para el diseño de políticas industriales y tecnológicas en América Latina (LC/G.1565-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL Series, No. 63. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.II.G.5.

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe No. 8 (LC/G.1620).

La industria de bienes de capital en América Latina y el Caribe: su desarrollo en un marco de cooperación regional (LC/G.1628-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL Series, No. 79. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.G.6.

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe No. 9 (LC/G.1636).

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica (LC/G.1640).

La transformación productiva en Chile: cuatro aportes para su interpretación (LC/G.1674-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL Series, No. 84.

Información y telecomunicaciones: vector de la transformación productiva con equidad (un libro verde de la CEPAL) (LC/R.1102).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe No. 10 (LC/G.1679).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, Informe No. 11 (LC/G.1682).

Biotecnología y economía política: estudios del caso argentino (LC/BUE/G.105).

Agroindustrias en la Argentina: cambios organizativos y productivos, 1970-1990 (LC/BUE/G.106).

Servicios y nuevas tecnologías de la información (LC/L.558).

Tecnología, competitividad y sustentabilidad (LC/L.608).

Reestruturação industrial: reflexões sobre autonomía tecnológica e relações econômicas internacionais, série Economia e desenvolvimento, No. 5 (LC/BRS/L.11).

Política industrial y desarrollo reciente de la informática en la Argentina (LC/BUE/L.116).

Difusión de tecnologías de punta en Argentina: algunas reflexiones sobre la organización de la producción industrial de IBM (LC/BUE/L.120).

Dos decenios de ciencia y tecnología en América Latina y el Caribe y los resultados de una comparación internacional (LC/R.829).

Las nuevas tecnologías y su impacto sobre la economía de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.884).

Vinculación Universidad-Industria. Una reseña de los últimos años (LC/R.1033(SEM.63/2); LC/MVD/R.59).

La industria del cuero en Uruguay. Competitividad, tecnología y medio ambiente (LC/R.1034(SEM.63/3); LC/MVD/R.60).

Inserción internacional, competitividad y tecnología (LC/R.1035(SEM.63/4); LC/MVD/R.61).

Políticas públicas e innovación industrial (LC/R.1036(SEM.63/5); LC/MVD/R.62).

La química fina: las empresas y sus principales características (LC/R.1037(SEM.63/6); LC/MVD/R.63).

El comercio exterior de bienes de capital en América Latina durante los ochenta (LC/R.1075).

Reestructuración industrial y eslabonamientos productivos: el rol de las pequeñas y medianas firmas subcontratistas (LC/BUE/R.152)

El marco jurídico de la complementación industrial entre la Argentina y los países de menor desarrollo económico relativo de la ALADI (LC/BUE/R.156).

La transformación de la industria automotriz argentina: su integración con Brasil (LC/BUE/R.158).

Algunos aspectos microeconómicos de la competitividad de las PYMES metalmecánicas en el proceso de internacionalización (LC/BUE/R.159).

La incidencia de las características de los empresarios en el desarrollo de las PYMES: el caso de la metalmecánica en el Gran Buenos Aires (LC/BUE/R.160).

Las PYMES metalmecánicas en Rafaela, Provincia de Santa Fe (LC/BUE/R.161).

Eslabonamientos productivos y restricciones para el desarrollo de las PYMES metalmecánicas del Gran Buenos Aires (LC/BUE/R.163).

Políticas de recursos humanos de la industria exportadora de Uruguay. Modernización y desequilibrios (LC/MVD/R.65).

Books published under publishing agreements

Biotecnología y economía política: estudios del caso argentino (LC/BUE/G.105), published by Centro Editor de América Latina (CEAL) and ECLAC.

Agroindustrias en Argentina, cambios organizativos y productivos recientes, published by Centro Editor de América Latina (CEAL) and ECLAC.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Joint ECLAC/ALABIC symposium on the restructuring of production (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 November 1990).

Meeting of a group of experts from Latin America and the Caribbean on the capital industry and machine tools in particular, organized by ECLAC and UNIDO (Santiago, Chile, 8-11 April 1991).

National seminars in Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay and Colombia under Project RLA/88/039 on design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and enhance international competitiveness in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment (1991: Mexico City, 7 June; La Paz, 11 July; Rio de Janeiro, 16-18 July; Montevideo, 20 August; Bogotá, 29 August).

International Seminar on Technical Progress and Competitiveness in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 September 1991).

Meeting of experts on sustainable development in Latin America from the business perspective, organized in conjunction with the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD) (Santiago, Chile, 11 October 1991).

Seminar on Education and Know-how: the Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Santiago, Chile, 8-10 January 1990).

Latin American Seminar for Directors of National Science and Technology Bodies: Looking Ahead to the Twenty-first Century, organized by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development in conjunction with the Department of Science, Technology and Economic Development of the State of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 19-22 February 1990).

Seminar on software for marketing analysis and restrictions on trade, organized by UNCTAD and the World Bank (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 March 1990).

Seminar on The international standing of Brazil in the 90's, organized by the Regional Economic Council of São Paulo (CORECON) (São Paulo, Brazil, 26-30 March 1990).

First National Energy Congress, organized by the Physical Sciences and Mathematics Faculty of the University of Chile and sponsored by the Chilean National Committee on the World Energy Conference and the Chilean Academy of Sciences (Santiago, Chile, 2-6 April 1990).

Seminar on new tendencies in marketing strategies, organized by the Adolfo Ibañez University (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 April 1990).

High-level seminar on industrial restructuring, organized by the Ministry of Economics, Industry and Commerce of Costa Rica and UNIDO (San José, 4-6 April 1990).

Seminar on the Regional Environmental Information Network in Chile, organized by the Environmental Research and Planning Centre (CIPMA) (Santiago, Chile, 9 and 10 April 1990).

Seminar on foreign investment in imperfect conditions of competition with reference to the automotive industry of the United States, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (C!EPLAN) (Santiago, Chile, 19 April 1990).

Seminar on growth with social equity based on the presentation of a report entitled "Comportamiento empresarial y política industrial en América Latina en los años noventa", organized by the Social Planning and Study Centre (CEPLAES) (Quito, 25-27 April 1990).

Inter-agency meeting held in preparation for the Regional Conference on Industrialization (SELA/ECLAC/UNIDO/IDB) (Caracas, 5 and 6 May 1990).

Meeting of experts on The role of science and technology in development cooperation, organized by OECD (Paris, 18 and 19 May 1990).

Seminar on the topic Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity: Latin America in the 1990s, organized by the Latin American Centre for International Economics and Policies (CLEPI), (Santiago, Chile, 30 May 1990).

Workshop for experts in technological policy (PRODEC/UNCTAD in cooperation with SELA, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICIT) of Venezuela) (Caracas, 4-8 June 1990).

Meeting on industrial concertation in the field of microelectronics, organized by SELA (São Paulo, Brazil, 12 and 13 June 1990).

Tenth Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists, organized by the Center for US-Mexican Studies of the University of California (San Diego, California, 18 and 19 June 1990).

International seminar on policies and instruments for the modernization of production and workshop on policies and instruments for the development of technology and production by the new administration, organized by the University of Chile; the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction; the World Bank; the Technology for Development Association of Chile (SOTEC) and the Manufacturers Association (Santiago, Chile, 25 and 26 June 1990).

Second Seminar on the Environmental Action Cycle (topic: "Is environmental action a help or hindrance to development?") on environmental conservation in the forestry sector, organized by the Environmental Research and Planning Centre (CIPMA) (Santiago, Chile, 6 and 7 July 1990).

Top-level Management first congress topic: "The Human Factor as a Top-level Management Responsibility which cannot be Delegated", organized by the Chilean Institute on Rational Business Management (ICARE) (Santiago, Chile, 12 July 1990).

Meeting of the Directors of ALABIC organized by the National Economic and Social Development Bank of Brazil (São Paulo, Brazil, 17-22 July 1990).

Meeting of the Science and Technology Mission of the Government of Colombia (Bogotá, 18-21 July 1990).

First Engineering Seminar on CAD/CAM technologies of the Programme for the Development and Transfer of CAD/CAM Technologies, organized by the Industrial Engineering Department of the University of Chile, the Association of Metallurgical and Mechanical Engineering Industries (ASIMET) and the National Data Processing Company, Ltd. (SONDA) (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 July 1990).

Meeting of the Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Convention (SECAB) (Bogotá, 24-27 July 1990).

Meeting of the Programme for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Industry in Latin America (FOPIAL) (Lima, 21 July-16 August 1990).

Second Foreign Trade Seminar (topic: "International Competitiveness of the Footwear Industry"), sponsored by the Twenty-sixth International Footwear Fair (Novo Hamburgo, Brazil, 24 July-3 August 1990).

Regional Seminar on Financing for Small-scale Business in Latin America, organized by FOPIAL (Lima, 15-18 August 1990).

Seminar on industrial and technology development strategy, organized by the Government of Bolivia and UNIDO (La Paz, 17 August 1990).

Regional meeting of UNIDO Country Directors for Latin America and the Caribbean (La Paz, 19-24 August 1990).

Second technical consultation in preparation for the first plenary meeting of the Independent Commission of the Latin American and Caribbean Broadcasting Union, held under the auspices of the

Department of Telecommunications (Chile), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Latin American Institute of Economic, Social and Communications Studies (ILESCO) (Santiago, Chile, 26 and 27 August 1990).

Tripartite meeting on Project COL/87/023 on a national programme for the development of the capital goods industry (Bogotá, 26 August-1 September 1990).

Meeting of the Executive Committee of ALABIC (Bogotá, 29 August-5 September 1990).

Third International Meeting on the Growth of the World Economy and its Impact on Latin America, organized by the Latin American Centre for International Economics and Policies (CLEPI) and sponsored by ECLAC, ILPES and the Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES) (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 August 1990).

Forum on the importance of science in the economic development of Chile, organized by the Association of Postgraduate Science Students in the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 6 September 1990).

Third Seminar on the Environmental Action Cycle (topic: "Is environmental action a help or a hindrance to development?") relating to environmental conservation in the fishery sector and organized by CIPMA (Santiago, Chile, 7 and 8 September 1990).

Seminar on opportunities for trade and investment with Mexico, sponsored by the Embassy of Mexico in Chile and the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C. (BANCOMEXT) (Santiago, Chile, 12 September 1990).

Nineteenth Annual Congress of the Federation of Industries (Valencia, Venezuela, 20-24 September 1990).

Meeting of the Executive Committee of ALABIC (Buenos Aires, 24-26 September 1990).

First Meeting of the Independent Commission of the Latin American and Caribbean Broadcasting Union (ULCRA) (topic: "Looking Ahead to the Twenty-first Century") (Mexico City, 26-28 September 1990).

Meeting on environmental protection and national development, organized by the School of Engineering of the Catholic University of Chile, the Manufacturers Association and the DICTUC (Department of Scientific and Technological Information) Foundation (Santiago, Chile, 17 and 18 October 1990).

Panel on mining technology and management of pollutant gases in foundries, organized by Outokumpu Oy/Irjo Anjala Investments (Santiago, Chile, 22 October 1990).

Twelfth Annual Meeting of Centres Members of the Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL) (Santiago, Chile, 22-25 October 1990).

Conference organized by Club TIDE 2000 on economic, social and international aspects of information technologies (Budapest, 31 October to 10 November 1990).

Symposium on reform of political and legal institutions as a requisite for sustained development, organized by the Foundation for Economic and Social Development and the Freedom and Democracy Institute of Peru (FUNDES/ILD) in conjunction with the International Centre for Economic Development (CINDE) (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 November 1990).

Workshop on the topic "Sustained Development: The Role and Responsibility of Private Enterprise", organized by FUNDES (Santiago, Chile, 7 November 1990).

ALABIC Assembly and joint ALABIC/ECLAC symposium held on the restructuring of production (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 November 1990).

Seminar on prospects and instruments for industrial and international cooperation in business, organized by the Agenzia per la Mondializzazione dell'impresa (MONDIMPRESA) in cooperation with the Italian Chamber of Commerce (Santiago, Chile, 9 November 1990).

Fourth seminar on the Environmental Action Cycle (topic: "Is environmental action a help or a hindrance to development?"), organized by CIPMA (Santiago, Chile, 9 and 10 November 1990).

Thirteenth Latin American Symposium on Small and Medium-sized Business, organized by the Argentine Industrial Union (Buenos Aires, 12-15 November 1990).

Seminar on environmental protection organized by the Association of Engineering Consultants of Chile (AIC) and the Spanish Association of Companies and Offices dealing in Studies, Projects and Research (TECNIBERIA) (Santiago, Chile, 15 November 1990).

International Seminar on Technology Transfer: Changes in the International Scenario and the New Policy for Brazil, organized by the Itamarati Brazilian Cooperation Agency (São Paulo, Brazil, 20-22 November 1990).

Second Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Independent Commission of ULCRA (topic: "Looking Ahead to the Twenty-first Century") (Buenos Aires, 21-23 November 1990).

"Lextel 90", national juridical symposium on telecommunications, organized by the Department of Telecommunications (Chile) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 26-29 November 1990).

Seminar on industry in the context of economic liberalization: Colombia and other experiences, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Colombia (FESCOL) (Bogotá, 29 and 30 November 1990).

First seminar on transfer of technology between Italy and Chile to benefit small and medium-sized business (Progetto Sud Uil, Bruono Buozzi Institute) (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 December 1990).

Meeting of experts to discuss the draft working paper for the Regional Conference on Industrialization, organized by SELA (Caracas, 5-7 December 1990).

Meeting on Growth or Development: A debate on the Sustainability of Economic Models, organized by the Development Alternatives Centre (CEPAUR) and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Santiago, Chile, 17 December 1990).

Five events on development and environment, organized by CIPMA (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 January 1991).

Seminar on new lines of industrialization as they relate to IDB, organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 17 and 18 March 1991).

Meeting on Non-traditional financing alternatives (Sur-Latina Auditors and Consultants) (Santiago, 18-22 March 1991).

Seminar on Changing production patterns with social equity and economic competitiveness, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Lima, 19-24 March 1991)

Round-table discussion with Washington diplomats, organized by the Overseas Development Council and the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C., 21 March 1991).

Conference on structural adjustment organized by American University (Washington, D.C., 21 and 22 March 1991).

Inter-agency meeting in preparation for the Regional Conference on Industrialization, convened by SELA (Caracas, 2-6 April 1991).

Seminar on the European Community and its cooperation policy, organized by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation in conjunction with the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute, the International Cooperation Agency of Chile and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 April 1991).

Seminar on modernization of the production sector and competitiveness, organized by UNDP (Mexico City, 4 and 5 April 1991).

Seminar on the topic Proposals for the Development of Latin America: Strategic Options, organized by the Latin American Association of Development Organizations (ALOP) (San José, 8-10 April 1991).

Second World Conference on Environmental Management, organized by the International Chamber of Commerce and UNEP (Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 9-11 April 1991).

Round-table on the topic "The Second Export Phase of the Chilean Timber Industry: Challenges, Limitations and Prospects", organized by the Forestry Industry of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 16 April 1991).

Forum on challenges and goals of changing production patterns and international competitiveness, organized by the National Planning Institute (INP) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) (Lima, 17 and 18 April 1991).

Ibero-American congress to consider the private pension system in Chile, organized by the Association of Pension Fund Managers (Santiago, Chile, 17-19 April 1991).

Round-table on the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Major Project of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC) (topic: Improving the Quality of Education in a Context of Crisis) organized by UNESCO (Quito, 23-25 April 1991).

"PROMEDLAC IV", a forum/panel on the topic "The Decentralization of Education: Some Challenges", organized by the Interdisciplinary Programme for Research and Education (PIIE), UNESCO and the College of University Teachers of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 30 April 1991).

Meeting of experts to discuss the role played by higher education at world level, organized by UNESCO (Caracas, 2 and 3 May 1991).

Seminar on public policies in higher education, science and technology and international cooperation, organized by the Inter-university Development Centre (CINDA) (Santiago, Chile, 7 May 1991).

Seminar on the project on telecommunications in Latin America, organized by the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL) (Buenos Aires, 14-16 May 1991).

Seminar on the topic "Latin America: Access to the Capital of International Voluntary Markets, organized by América Economía and the Capital Resources International Group (CRI) (Santiago, Chile, 15 and 16 May 1991).

Seminar on export promotion strategies geared to current needs, organized by the Centre for the Promotion of Exports (Dominican Republic), the Association of Exporters (Dominican Republic) and the Agro-industrial Council for Consultation and Coordination (Santo Domingo, 15-17 May 1991).

Second exhibition of the Colombian automotive industry, organized by the Colombian Association of Manufacturers of Motor Vehicle Parts (ACOLFA) (Bogotá, 15-18 May 1991).

Symposium on Latin America and Annual Congress of the Association of Latin American Studies, organized by the Latin American Study Centre of the University of Nanzan (Nagoya, Japan, 3-11 June 1991).

Seminar on structure and content of science studies in secondary education, organized by the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 7 June 1991).

Meeting of directors of ALABIC (Buenos Aires, 4-7 June 1991).

Seminar on cases of strategic planning and technological planning, organized by the Chilean Association of Technology for Development (SOTEC) (Santiago, Chile, 19 June 1991).

International Symposium on the Economic Development of Less Developed Countries during the Five Decades: 1940s to 1980s, organized by the Korea Development Institute (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 28 June-6 July 1991).

Thirteenth World Congress of the International Organization of Consumer Unions (IOCU) (Hong Kong, 8-12 July 1991).

Colloquium on the topic "Talking about Chile in the Twenty-first Century", organized by the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 11-13 July 1991).

Third Symposium on Staff, Training and Development (PERCADE 91), organized by the Araucana Education Corporation (Santiago, Chile, 18 and 19 July 1991).

Seminar on industrial automation organized under Project US/RLA/90/004 on a regional programme for industrial automation of the capital goods sector in Latin America (Cali, Colombia, 22-25 July 1991).

Seminar/workshop on the topic "Chile: The Dimensions of Regional Development", organized by the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, the Office of the Secretary-General to the President, ECLAC and ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 July 1991).

Workshop on democratization, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN), the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), the Political Science Institute and Stanford University (Santiago, Chile, 29 July-24 August 1991).

Meeting in preparation for the Regional Conference on Industrialization, organized by SELA (Caracas, 14-16 August 1991).

Thirty-sixth National Congress of the Colombian Association of Manufacturers (ACOPI) (Cartagena, Colombia, 22 and 23 August 1991).

Workshop on the topic "Multilateral Investment Fund: Human Resources Facility", organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 20 September 1991).

Workshop on democracy, capitalism and development, organized by FLACSO (Santiago, Chile, 23-26 September 1991).

Sixth Inter-American Telecommunications Conference, organized by OAS and the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 23-27 September 1991).

Seminar on university and society, organized by the Engineering Students Centre of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 2 October 1991).

Workshop on new vocational training policies held on the occasion of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), organized by ILO and CINTERFOR (Isla de Margarita, Venezuela, 20 October-1 November 1991).

Seminar on the financing of small and medium-sized business, organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 24 and 25 October 1991).

Working meeting on the PREALC/ILO/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Regional Project on Technological Change and Labour Market, organized by PREALC (Santiago, Chile, 4-6 November 1991).

Tenth General Assembly of the Hispano-American Association of Telecommunications Research and Study Centers (AHCIET), organized by the National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL) and the Telephone Company of Chile (Viña del Mar, Chile, 20 November 1991).

Ninth Annual Assembly of ALABIC (Caracas, 20 and 21 November 1991).

International Forum on Latin American Perspectives: "Strategic Options for Latin American Trade in the 1990s", organized by IDB and OECD (Paris, 21 and 22 November 1991).

International seminar on technology transfer and regional development, organized by the Corporation for the Promotion and Development of Small and Medium-Sized Business, the International Cooperation Agency, the Chilean Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Baden-Württenberg, Germany (Santiago, Chile, 25 and 26 November 1991).

National forum on ideas for the modernization of Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25-28 November 1991).

Sixteenth Assembly of the Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO) (Santiago, Chile, 25-29 November 1991).

Eighth General Assembly of the Programme on Science and Technology for Development (CYTED-D), organized by the Ibero-American Programme on Science and Technology for Development (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 November 1991).

Fourth Congress of Economists of Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 27-29 November 1991).

First Regional Seminar on the Economic Research Network Project, organized by IDB (Santiago, Chile, 11-13 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

Work was done in conjunction with the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL) on the assessment of a study on the telecommunications industry.

Work was carried out in conjunction with SELA on the coordination of the Regional Conference on Industrialization. Consideration was given to the advisability of ECLAC's participating in the preparatory conferences by presenting its proposal on changing production patterns with social equity. Talks were held with SELA executives on joint cooperation programmes.

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay

Contacts were established and action coordinated with government authorities and competent national institutions in the public and private sectors under Project RLA/88/039 with regard to technological innovation and international competitiveness.

Argentina

A report on changing production patterns with social equity was presented to the Senate of the Republic.

ECLAC cooperated with the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs with regard to financing the cost of promoting industrial exports and studying the subsidies granted under industrial-export-promotion schemes; studies were also carried out on the automotive sector and its incorporation into the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR).

ECLAC cooperated with the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the province of Buenos Aires in carrying out research into the dissemination of new advanced technologies and organizational changes in the IBM industrial plant in Argentina.

Cooperation was extended to the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) with regard to the internationalization of small and medium-sized firms and the development of subcontracting in Argentina. ECLAC also cooperated in all technical aspects of the Latin American Symposium on Small and Medium-sized Business (SLAMP) held in November 1990.

The Federal Investors Council (FIC) was provided with technical assistance in programmes relating to competitiveness and incorporation in the external market and in the selection of computer equipment and software for use in carrying out macroeconomic research.

Under a convention between ECLAC and Mondimpresa of Italy, cooperation was extended in the analysis of possibilities for joint ventures between Argentina and Italy.

Brazil

The Government of Brazil was assisted in the assessment of a new plan for industrial change and external openness and also in the preparation of the COMIXTA (UNIDO) meeting.

Chile

Assistance was provided to the Government in the field of telecommunications; the delegation of Chile was accompanied to the Uruguay Round and to the meetings on telecommunications held by the Group of Negotiations on Investments and the Group of Negotiations on Services held at Geneva in July 1990.

Cooperation was extended to the Association of Exporters of Manufactures (ASEXMA) by preparing a study on the situation of and outlook for bilateral cooperation agreements between EEC countries and the Latin American region, consisting primarily of a description of a treaty between Argentina and Italy, an operational evaluation and policy recommendations.

Colombia

The New Colombia Industrial Foundation and Commodities Exchange was assisted in the creation of a centre for coordinating output with the demand for capital goods.

Cuba

The Government was assisted in the formulation of a development policy for the services sector and, in particular, for the telecommunications and informatics sector.

Consideration was given to the possibility of Cuba's participating in some of the research and technical cooperation projects of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Division. Contacts were established with the Economic Research Institute of the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN) and interviews were held with top officials in the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Ecuador

Assistance was provided in connection with the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Major Project of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (PROMEDLAC IV), whose final report cited and supported the proposal contained in the ECLAC/UNESCO document entitled Education and Know-how: The Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity. Contact was also established with the Secretariat of the Treaty for Amazonian Cooperation with a view to identifying the immediate objectives of the Treaty and the type of cooperation required from ECLAC.

Terms of reference for and the key areas of the joint ECLAC/Programme for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Industry in Latin America (FOPIAL) research project on problems of financing small and medium-sized industry in the region were established. In additon, contact was made with the Socio-economic and Technological Research Institute (INSOTEC) with regard to a short-term mission to draft a project document in response to a request from a leasing firm for cooperation from the Institute.

Work was carried out in cooperation with the Ecuadorian Capital Goods Commission (CEBCA) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) in identifying bodies to direct centres coordinating output with the demand for capital goods.

El Salvador

The Ministry of Economic Affairs was provided with assistance in designing an industrial reconversion programme under Project ELS/90/004 on strengthening the Ministry of Economic Affairs with a view to the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme. A report was drafted on the basis of a survey of 272 businessmen concerning the effects of structural adjustment measures on Salvadorian business. A practical proposal was devised concerning the design of financial mechanisms and instruments in support of the country's industry or in the process of modernization of production. A report entitled "Elementos de financiamiento para un programa de reconversión industrial en El Salvador", was drafted.

Dominican Republic

The Government was provided with assistance in connection with industrial restructuring within the framework of Project DOM/90/005. A report was prepared on the project for strengthening vocational training in the Dominican Republic, and a study was prepared on export promotion. A final report on the mission concerned, including a diagnostic study and recommendations, was submitted.

ECLAC participated in a working meeting held to discuss the formulation of the industrial restructuring project.

A proposal concerning an export promotion programme was made in the seminar on export promotion strategies geared to current needs. In addition, recommendations were made concerning the strengthening and development of the financial sector in support of the process of industrial restructuring.

Uruguay

A joint mission was carried out with IDB to decide on a project in support of industrial restructuring in Uruguay.

The Office of Planning and Budget was provided with assistance in a programme for cooperation with CINTERFOR/ILO within the framework of UNDP Project URU/87/016 regarding support of the formulation and implementation of the Fourth National Technical Cooperation Programme relating to the human resources policies of the export industry in Uruguay.

Venezuela

The regional programme on industrial automation of the capital goods sector was initiated. Visits were made to the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the National Council for the Development of the Capital Goods Industry (CONDIBIECA), the Secretariat of the Regional Programme for Industrial Automation of the Capital Goods Sector in Latin America (SETERE), the external advisory group of that regional programme and the Institute of Engineering.

iv) Training and fellowships

A lecture was delivered on the pressing need to change production patterns in Latin America, in the PREALC Regional Course on Employment (Santiago, Chile, 10 April 1990).

Talks were held in the Regional Course on Science and Technology Planning organized by UNESCO, ILPES and the National Council for Science and Technolgy (ECUADOR) (CONACYT) (Quito, 6-15 May 1990).

ECLAC cooperated in the course offered by the Catholic University of Chile on the transformation of the global economy and its implications for Latin American growth (Santiago, Chile, 5 June 1990).

Classes were held on the restructuring of production and on industrial and technological strategies and policies in the Thirty-first ILPES International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (27 August to 7 September 1990 and 24 September to 30 September, respectively).

Classes were taught in the Fifth Course on Science and Technology Planning in Latin America, organized by UNESCO, ILPES and the Cuban Academy of Sciences (Havana, 3-11 March 1991).

Classes were taught in the postgraduate course offered by the Research and Postgraduate Centre for the Social Sciences (CEIPOS) of the University of the Republic (Montevideo, 9-14 June 1991).

Lectures were given on changing production patterns with social equity in the Thirty-second ILPES International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 September, 1991).

The International Course on Industrial and Technological Policies was organized and held (Santiago, Chile, 23 September-29 November 1991).

A lecture was delivered on changing production patterns with social equity during the Third Regional Seminar/workshop on Training of Trainers in Planning and Educational Management held by the Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (OREALC) (Santiago, Chile, 3 October 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 5: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

The activities carried out by the International Trade and Development Division concerned four major subject areas.

1. Latin America and the Caribbean and international economic relations. Within this subject area, special emphasis was placed on follow up activities in connection with the multilateral trade negotiations undertaken within the framework of the Uruguay Round of GATT. To that end, three reports were prepared. One presented an analysis of new issues in this field and attempted to respond to the position taken by the industrialized countries and to the negotiating stance adopted by Latin America and the Caribbean; the second examined the role played by the countries of the region in the negotiations; while the third dealt with possible agreements and priority activities as regards technical cooperation concerning trade in services in the 1990s. In addition, a study was prepared on non-tariff barriers to Latin American exports in the European Economic Community (EEC).

Trends in international trade relations and the outlook in this respect were analysed in three different studies, while another document was prepared in which a preliminary examination was made of the opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of the Enterprise of the Americas initiative. In this same sphere of work, the ECLAC secretariat invited a group of experts to meet in Santiago, Chile (3-4 October 1991) to examine the prospects for the world economy and the options open to Latin America and the Caribbean.

In regard to commodities, three main lines of research continued to be pursued: a) The growing role of commodity exchanges, and particularly of futures markets, in the determination of commodity prices. Six specialized studies were prepared on the commodity exchanges located in London (metals), Chicago (grain) and New York (tropical products), as well as on the uses and limitations of futures markets in terms of Latin American commodity trade. Another important activity in this field was the Meeting on the Roles of Commodity Exchanges in the Expansion of Latin American and Caribbean Commodity Exports, which was held in Santiago, Chile, on 22 and 23 November 1990. b) The impact of technical progress on the market outlook for selected commodities. In this regard, a document was prepared on technical progress in developed countries and its impact on the demand for Latin American commodities. c) The current status of Latin American commodity exports and the various factors (technological, institutional and monetary/financial elements) which affect the market prospects of such products. Three studies were conducted on this subject during the period in question.

With regard to export promotion, three studies were prepared on the export potential and limitations of small and medium-scale manufacturing enterprises in Chile, Paraguay and Peru in terms of EEC markets. Another document explored Brazil's, Chile's and Costa Rica's export promotion experiences and policies.

In the field of services, four studies were conducted on international trade in services (insurance, construction and professional services and tourism) which were subsequently examined at meetings of experts organized by ECLAC and SELA (Caracas, 10-15 September 1990). A study on producer services which focused specifically on the case of copper production in Chile was also carried out.

2. Economic relations between Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions. With respect to the region's relations with developed market-economy countries, a seminar was conducted on the outlook in terms of the region's economic relations with the EEC in the 1990s (Santiago, Chile, 25-26 October 1990). Three studies were prepared for this meeting. The first dealt with EEC macroeconomic policies and their impact on the Latin American and Caribbean economies; the second referred to the EEC integration scheme's economic implications for the region and future relations between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean; and the third concerned a new agenda for European-Latin American and Caribbean relations. A document on the challenges and opportunities associated with trade relations between Japan and Latin America was also prepared.

In regard to the region's economic relations with the former members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), a meeting on this subject was sponsored in Moscow in July 1991 by ECLAC and the Latin America Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the then Soviet Union. Two studies were also carried out.One of these documents analysed the Soviet Union's economy within the framework of perestroika, the political and economic reforms then under way and their implications for Latin America and the Caribbean. The other dealt with the present status of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and the possibilities for cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Economic integration and regional cooperation. Close contact was maintained with the secretariats of regional and subregional integration and cooperation organizations. Moreover, in addition to the existing technical cooperation agreements with SELA, ALADI and the Andean Group, the subprogramme worked in close contact with such agencies as INTAL, the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Andean Parliament and other cooperation agencies.

The following three meetings of experts were held: i) A meeting on the prospects for integration in Latin America and Europe in the area of intraregional trade and for countries with insufficient markets (Santiago, Chile, 2-3 April 1990). ii) A round table on economic integration and changing production patterns with social equity (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 December 1990). A note was drafted by the Secretariat for this meeting which provided some background on the selected topics as they relate to links between economic integration and the process of changing production patterns. A final report was prepared as well. iii) A meeting on macroeconomic policy coordination as a factor in terms of integration in Latin America and in Europe (Santiago, Chile, 28-29 October 1991). Three documents as well as a final report were prepared for the meetings described in items i) and iii) above.

Studies on integration and cooperation as they relate to services were also carried out. These documents analysed the potentials and limitations of Latin America and the Caribbean, recent trends in respect of integration processes in the region, and the outlook and options for economic integration in the 1990s.

4. Development finance. A study was conducted on the Latin American countries' return to private international capital markets.

Joint ECLAC/UNDP Regional Project RLA/90/001 on Finance Policies for Development was executed during the biennium as well. This project, whose activities focused on the regulation and supervision of the banking system and the reform of social security and institutional saving systems, included the preparation of a number of case studies on countries in the region, most of which were subsequently reviewed at national and regional seminars organized by the project. These studies were also published as part of the Financiamiento del Desarrollo series (eight issues) or as books under the terms of arrangements made with publishers (six volumes).

Technical cooperation services continued to be provided to a number of countries in the region and in several cases new country projects were developed.

Two follow-up projects are currently under way. One, which deals with financial savings and indexation, is funded with extrabudgetary resources while the other, on saving and finance for development, is a joint effort involving the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), the United Nations University and UNCTAD.

i) Documents

The Economic Evolution of Japan and its Impact on Latin America (LC/G.1535-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 70. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.G.12.

A Collection of Documents on Economic Relations between the United States and Central America, 1906-1956 (LC/G.1629-P) (LC/WAS/L.7), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 28. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.G.4.

Latin American and Caribbean lobbying for international trade in Washington, D.C. (LC/G.1632) (LC/WAS/L.9).

Economic Survey of the United States, 1989 (LC/G.1644) (LC/WAS/L.10).

Latin American commodity exports: Policy issues (LC/G.1658).

Ahorro e inversión bajo restricción externa y fiscal. El caso de Chile (1982-1987) Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 2 (LC/L.526).

Los determinantes del ahorro en México, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 3 (LC/L.549).

Informes de los seminarios sobre Ahorro y sistemas financieros: experiencias de América Latina. Resumen y conclusiones, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 4 (LC/L.553).

La cooperación regional en los campos financiero y monetario, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 5 (LC/L.603).

Regulación del sistema financiero y reforma del sistema de pensiones: experiencias de América Latina, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 6 (LC/L.609).

La coordinación de las políticas macroeconómicas en el contexto de la integración latinoamericana: una primera aproximación para el caso de la integración entre Argentina y Brasil (LC/L.630).

Relaciones comerciales entre Japón y América Latina: desafíos y oportunidades (LC/L.632).

La economía de la Unión Soviética en la Perestroika y las reformas políticas y económicas (LC/L.638).

Internacionalización y regionalización de la economía mundial: sus consecuencias para América Latina (LC/L.644).

El leasing como instrumento para facilitar el financiamiento de la inversión en la pequeña y mediana empresa de América Latina, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 7 (LC/L.654).

Regulación y supervisión de la banca. Resumen y conclusiones, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 8 (LC/L.655).

Reforma al sistema de pensiones y ahorro institucional. Resumen y conclusiones, Financiamiento del Desarrollo series, No. 9 (LC/L.656).

Sistemas de promoción a las exportaciones industriales: la experiencia argentina en la última década (LC/BUE/L.117).

International Economic Highlights, 1989 (LC/WAS/L.8).

International Economic Highlights, 1990 (LC/WAS/L.11).

Economic Survey of the United States, 1990 (LC/G.1675) (LC/WAS/L.12).

Report of the Saving and Financing Seminar. Summary and conclusions (LC/R.834).

Los temas nuevos en la Ronda Uruguay del Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio (GATT): un intento de respuesta a las posiciones de los países industrializados (LC/R.867).

Análisis del potencial exportador y restricciones de la pequeña y mediana empresa industrial del Paraguay, respecto de mercados de la Comunidad Económica Europea (CEE). Informe final (LC/R.868).

Análisis del potencial exportador y restricciones de la pequeña y mediana empresa industrial del Perú, respecto de mercados de la Comunidad Económica Europea (CEE). Informe final (LC/R.869 and Corr.1).

Análisis del potencial exportador y restricciones de la pequeña y mediana empresa industrial de Chile, respecto de mercados de la Comunidad Económica Europea (CEE). Informe final (LC/R.870).

Los países de menor desarrollo económico relativo en los programas de integración de América Latina (LC/R.879(SEM.55/3)).

El comercio intralatinoamericano y sus perspectivas en la década de 1990 (LC/R.882 and Corr.1 (SEM.55/4)).

Las consecuencias de un proceso de integración económica: el ejemplo de la Comunidad Económica Europea (LC/R.888(SEM.55/5)).

Síntesis de la Reunión sobre Perspectivas de la Integración en América Latina y Europa en el Area del Comercio Intrarregional y de la Situación de los Países de Mercado Insuficiente (LC/R.893(SEM.55/6)).

The grain exchanges and their influence on Latin American and Caribbean exports (LC/R.898).

The commodity exchanges of the developed countries and Latin American and Caribbean exports (LC/R.899).

The Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange and its impact on exports from Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.901).

The metal exchanges and their incidence in the development of mining in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.903).

Europa 1992 y sus consecuencias económicas sobre América Latina (LC/R.918(SEM.59/3)).

Future Markets: Their usefulness and limitations for Latin American commodity trade (LC/R.919).

Las políticas macroeconómicas de la Comunidad Europea y sus efectos sobre las economías latinoamericanas y del Caribe (LC/R.920(SEM.59/4)).

La evolución reciente de las relaciones comerciales internacionales: VI informe (LC/R.923).

América Latina frente a la Iniciativa Bush: un examen inicial (LC/R.924).

Latin America and today's commodity futures markets (LC/R.928).

¿Cooperación o divergencia? Hacia una nueva agenda en las relaciones europeo-latinoamericanas (LC/R.929(SEM.59/5)).

El esfuerzo exportador de América Latina: experiencias y políticas en Brasil, Chile y Costa Rica (LC/R.930).

Construction services and the Uruguay Round: Major issues for Latin America (LC/R.934).

El comercio internacional de servicios de seguros (LC/R.935).

El comercio internacional de servicios profesionales: América Latina y el Caribe en la Ronda Uruguay (LC/R.936).

América Latina y el Caribe: el comercio de servicios en turismo y las negociaciones de la Ronda Uruguay (LC/R.937).

América Latina y los organismos financieros multilaterales (LC/R.943).

Informe del Seminario sobre Perspectivas de las Relaciones Económicas entre América Latina y la Comunidad Europea en los Noventa (LC/R.949(SEM.59/6)).

Report of the Meeting on the Roles of Commodity Exchanges in the Expansion of Latin American and Caribbean Primary Exports (LC/R.950).

Pautas para el mejoramiento de las estadísticas del comercio internacional de servicios (LC/R.951).

Integración y cooperación en los servicios: potencialidades y limitaciones en América Latina (LC/R.952).

Seminars on Savings and Financial Systems: Experiences in Latin America. Summary and Conclusions (LC/R.968).

Latin American commodity exports: Policy issues (LC/R.969).

Informe de la Mesa Redonda sobre Integración Económica y Transformación Productiva con Equidad (LC/R.970).

Posibles acuerdos de la Ronda Uruguay del GATT: acciones prioritarias de cooperación técnica sobre comercio de servicios en los noventa (LC/R.972).

Los servicios al productor: un análisis para el caso del cobre en Chile (LC/R.976).

Las barreras no arancelarias a las exportaciones latinoamericanas en la Comunidad Económica Europea (LC/R.978).

El progreso técnico en los países desarrollados y sus efectos sobre la demanda de productos básicos latinoamericanos (LC/R.989).

El regreso de países latinoamericanos al mercado internacional de capitales privados: una nota preliminar (LC/R.991 and Rev.1).

La evolución reciente de los procesos de integración en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.992).

La Ronda Uruguay de negociaciones comerciales multilaterales y los países de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1003).

La situación de los países del Este europeo y la Unión Soviética y las posibilidades de cooperación con América Latina (LC/R.1004).

Latin American trade and growth: some unanswered questions (LC/R.1027).

La integración económica en los años noventa: perspectivas y opciones (LC/R.1042).

La evolución de las relaciones comerciales internacionales: VII Informe (LC/R.1045).

Oportunidades de crecimiento y opciones tecnológicas para la industria del cobre en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1046).

Las nuevas encrucijadas de la construcción europea (LC/R.1063(SEM.65/3)).

Coordinación de políticas macroeconómicas en la integración latinoamericana: ¿Una necesidad o una utopía? (LC/R.1064(SEM.65/2)).

Informe de la Reunión de Expertos sobre Perspectivas de la Economía Mundial y Opciones de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1065).

Tendencias y perspectivas del mercado mundial del cobre (LC/R.1087).

Video cassette: ¿un cheque en blanco para la banca?

Comisión de Cooperación para el Desarrollo de Zonas de Frontera Argentina-Uruguay (CODEFRO), Informe Final (LC/BUE/R.165); Detalle de los módulos de complementación turística (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.6); y Elementos para analizar el desarrollo institucional de CODEFRO (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.8).

Importación de bienes de capital: la experiencia argentina en la década del 80. Versión preliminar (LC/BUE/R.167).

Relocalización y cambios en la organización de la producción: el área aduanera especial de Tierra del Fuego (LC/BUE/R.169).

La especialización exportadora. Encuesta a empresas exportadoras: diseño de la muestra y formulario (LC/MVD/R.45/Rev.1).

Especialización de las exportaciones uruguayas hacia la Comunidad Económica Europea, los Estados Unidos y Canadá (LC/MVD/R.49).

La especialización de las exportaciones uruguayas hacia economías industrializadas: el caso de la Comunidad Económica Europea y los Estados Unidos de América (LC/MVD/R.51).

El desempeño de las empresas exportadoras en el Uruguay durante la década de los ochenta (LC/MVD/R.53).

Estrategias comerciales y tecnológicas de empresas exportadoras. Primer informe sobre la encuesta industrial (LC/MVD/R.55).

Perfil de las exportaciones de Uruguay hacia Argentina y Brasil (LC/MVD/R.57).

CEPAL News, vol. X, Nos. 1 to 12.

CEPAL News, vol. XI, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CEPAL News, vol. XII, Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Books published by arrangement with publishing houses

Ahorro y asignación de recursos financieros: experiencias latinoamericanas, Editorial Grupo Editor Latinoamericano (GEL), Buenos Aires, 1990.

Ahorro y formación de capital. Experiencias latinoamericanas, Editorial GEL, Buenos Aires, 1990.

Sistema financiero y asignación de recursos. Experiencias latinoamericanas y del Caribe, Editorial GEL, Buenos Aires, 1990.

Sistema de pensiones en América Latina. Diagnóstico y alternativas de reforma. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay y Venezuela, S.R.V. Impresos, Santiago, Chile, 1991.

Sistema de pensiones en América Latina. Chile: Diez años con un régimen de capitalización, S.R.V. Impresos, Santiago, Chile, 1991.

Regulación y supervisión de la banca. Experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe. Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile y República Dominicana, S.R.V. Impresos, Santiago, Chile, 1991.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Regional Seminar on Saving and Finance, organized by the Joint UNDP/ECLAC Regional Project RLA/87/003 on Development Finance in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Finance of Guatemala (Guatemala City, 22 and 23 January 1990).

Meeting on Prospects for Integration in Latin America and Europe in the Area of Intraregional Trade and for Countries with Limited Markets (Santiago, Chile, 2 and 3 April 1990).

Seminar on the Costa Rican Financial System. Insurance Risk and the Outlook for the Coming Decade, organized jointly with the Central Bank of Costa Rica (San José, 14-20 April 1990).

Meetings of experts on international trade in services (insurance, construction, professional services and tourism), organized jointly with SELA (Caracas, 10-15 September 1990).

Seminar on the Outlook as regards Economic Relations between Latin America and the European Community in the 1990s (Santiago, Chile, 25 and 26 October 1990).

Meeting on Commodity Exchanges and Their Influence on Latin American and Caribbean Commodity Exports (Santiago, Chile, 22 and 23 November 1990).

Round Table on Economic Integration and Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 December 1990).

Seminar on Financial System Regulation and Pension System Reform: Experiences in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 December 1990).

Meeting on the Soviet Union's external economic policy and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by ECLAC and the Latin American Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union within the framework of Project USR/90/S03/Rev.1 (Moscow, 15-21 July 1991).

Second Technical Seminar on Institutional Saving, the Pension System and Regulation of the Financial System in the Countries of the Latin American Region (Santiago, Chile, 22 and 23 August 1991).

Meeting of Experts on World Economic Prospects and Latin American and Caribbean Options (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 October 1991).

Meeting of Experts on Macroeconomic Policy Coordination as a Factor in terms of Integration in Latin America and in Europe, held within the framework of Project FRA/90/S33 (Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 October 1991).

National Seminar on Stabilization Policy and Financial Reform in Paraguay, organized jointly with the Central Bank of Paraguay (Asunción, 28-30 October 1991).

Regional Seminar on Financial Institutions, Stabilization and Development, organized jointly with the Central Bank of Ecuador (Quito, 18 and 19 November 1991).

National Seminar on the Mexican Financial System, organized jointly with the Centre for Latin American Monetary Research (CEMLA) (Mexico City, 25 and 26 November 1991).

National Seminar on Regulation and Supervision of the Banking System and the Reform of the Pension System in Venezuela, organized jointly with the Institute for Advanced Administrative Studies (IESA) (Caracas, 28 and 29 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Tripartite meeting for the evaluation of Country Project GUA/87/028 on Support for the Ministry of Finance in the Field of Macroeconomic Policy-Making (Guatemala City, 24 January 1990).

Tripartite meeting for the evaluation of Regional Project RLA/87/003 on Development Finance (Santiago, Chile, 24 January 1990).

Fiftieth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin American Countries and Spain, organized by the Centre for Latin American Monetary Research (CEMLA) (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 5-7 March 1990).

Regional Colloquium on Latin American Integration in the 1990s. Challenges and Proposals (Montevideo, 19 and 20 March 1990).

Meeting for the evaluation of Project COS/88/001 on Macroeconomic Policies and Financial Planning (San José, 18 April 1990).

Twentieth regular session of the ALIDE General Assembly (Santo Domingo, 30 April-4 May 1990).

Second Advanced Seminar on International Sugar Marketing (New York, 7 and 8 May 1990).

Seminar on the Entrepreneurial Sector and Andean Integration, organized by the Latin American Institute for Social Research (ILDIS) (Quito, 11-13 June 1990).

Subregional Seminar for the English-Speaking Caribbean on Population, Employment and Human Resources Planning. Presentation on the topic of "a short-term simulation model" (Kingston, 10-15 July 1990).

Fifth Regional Seminar on International Negotiations, cosponsored by the Project for Cooperation with Latin American Foreign Ministries and the Secretariat of Foreign Relations of Mexico (Tlaxcala, Mexico, 10-18 August 1990).

Presentation on the topic of "a short-term simulation model" at a seminar organized by the Secretariat of Planning of Honduras, ILO and UNFPA within the framework of Project HON/87/P02 (Tegucigalpa, 15-17 August 1990).

Seminar on commodity exchanges, organized by the Banco de la Nación (Buenos Aires, 27-30 August 1990).

Second National Congress on Government Administration. Presentation on the topic of "structural adjustment and its prospects" (Guatemala City, 4-6 September 1990).

Third Meeting of the Advisory Council on Export Financing of ALADI (Caracas, 15-22 September 1990).

Fifty-First Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin American Countries and Spain, organized by the Centre for Latin American Monetary Research (CEMLA) (Caracas, 20 and 21 September 1990).

Seminar on Regional Macroeconomic Instability and Integration, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Uruguay (Montevideo, 10 and 11 October 1990).

Seminar on Europe in 1992 and Challenges for Integration in the Southern Cone, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Montevideo, 6-8 November 1990).

International Seminar on Prospects for Cultural, Economic and Social Integration of Border Areas in the First and Second Regions of Chile (Arica, Chile, 28-30 November 1990).

High-Level Latin American Symposium on the Uruguay Round of Multinational Trade Negotiations, organized by UNCTAD (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1 and 2 February 1991).

Seminar on Strategic Aspects for Development of Regional Integration: An Overall Examination, organized by ALADI (Montevideo, 18-20 February 1991).

Ninth Assembly of the Latin American Group of Savings Unions of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 March 1991).

Fifty-Second Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin American Countries and Spain, organized by the Centre for Latin American Monetary Research (CEMLA) (Havana, 5-10 March 1991).

Conference for Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico on Population Policy, organized by the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (Antigua, Guatemala, 8-13 April 1991).

Consultative meeting concerning Latin American and Caribbean relations with the United States, organized by SELA (Caracas, 22-24 April 1991).

Seminar on Instruments and Strategies for Financing Environmental Policy, organized by the Ministry of National Assets and the National Commission on the Environment (CONAMA) of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 6-8 May 1991).

First Meeting of the Southern Cone Integration Study Group, held under the auspices of the Centre for Foreign Trade Studies Foundation (FUNCEX) (Rio de Janeiro, 16 and 17 May 1991).

Inter-American Seminar on Short-Term Economic Indicators, organized by the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre (CIENES) (Santiago, Chile, 3-21 June 1991).

International Seminar on the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and its Economic and Political Impact on the Caribbean, organized by the Deaconate of the School of Legal and Political Sciences of the University of Santo Domingo and by the Centre for Research on International Economic and Political Relations (CIREPI) (Santo Domingo, 26-29 June 1991).

Seminar on Labour Markets and Macroeconomic Models and Seminar on Pension Systems, organized by the School of Economics and Management Sciences of the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, June and July 1991).

Forum on Financial Reform and the Role of Development Banks, organized by the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) (Lima, 4 and 5 July 1991).

Seminar on Alternative Capital Account Classification Systems, organized by the Ministry of Finance of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 15 July 1991).

Meeting of Integration and Cooperation Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean and Meeting of Experts on the Topic "Tasks for Latin American Integration", organized by SELA (Caracas, 1 and 2 August 1991).

Ministerial-Level Latin American Coordination Meeting in preparation for the eighth session of UNCTAD, organized by SELA (Caracas, 28 August-4 September 1991).

Seventeenth regular meeting of the Latin American Council of SELA (Caracas, 5 and 6 September 1991).

Twenty-eighth regular session of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) Conference of Ministers (Viña del Mar, Chile, 9 and 10 September 1991).

First Inter-American Seminar on the Statistical Implications of Integration Processes, organized by CIENES (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 November 1991).

Twenty-Eighth Meeting of Technical Experts of Central Banks of the Americas, organized by CEMLA and the Central Bank of Paraguay (Asunción, 10-15 November 1991).

Meeting of Experts on Latin America's Economic Relations with Japan, organized by SELA (Caracas, December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

To SELA in connection with economic integration and substantive activities in preparation for the Regional Conference on Industrialization.

To ALADI in regard to the coordination of work in the area of zonal integration.

Technical assistance activities in the field of economic integration and cooperation were implemented in conjunction with JUNAC.

To the Southern Cone Integration Study Group with regard to subregional integration.

Argentina

To the Commission for Cooperation in the Development of Argentine/Uruguayan Border Areas (CEDEFRO) regarding the design of a border integration programme.

Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela

Technical assistance meetings with these countries' statistical offices, central banks and ministries of industry and commerce in order to discuss recommendations concerning ways to improve their statistical services, within the framework of UNDP/UNCTAD/ECLAC Project RLA/87/019 on Support for Trade Development and Trade Negotiations.

Brazil

To the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) in connection with the following tasks: a) proposal and design of a project on international economic scenarios. Preparation of monographs on the establishment and growth of regional trade and, in particular, on the effects of the Single European Market on Brazilian trade; and b) compilation of preliminary data for the Project on the Internationalization of the Production Activities of Latin American Firms: The Case of Brazil. The IPEA was furnished with a significant sample of Brazilian firms having direct investments abroad for use in subsequent field work. The execution of this task was funded by the Project on Technical Progress and Competitiveness in Latin America.

To the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the Uruguay Round of GATT trade negotiations and the establishment of a trade data bank.

To the International Affairs Department (DEAIN) of the Planning Secretariat of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning in regard to international trade, capital flows and the international trading system.

Costa Rica

To the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy in the following areas: a) the preparation of a study on the possible impact of the incorporation of Costa Rica into United States and Mexican markets within the framework of the Enterprise for the Americas initiative and of the formulation of a free trade treaty; and b) the updating of an experimental model for forecasting macroeconomic figures, as part of the activities of Project COS/88/001 aimed at contributing to the work on the design of the 1990-1994 national development plan.

Cuba

To the Government of Cuba regarding the design of a policy for developing the services sector and, in particular, the telecommunications and information sciences sector.

Dominican Republic

To the Central Bank in connection with the analysis of its system for preventing problems of illiquidity in the banking system.

To the Secretariat of State for Finance in organizing and overseeing the Regional Seminar on Saving and Finance, in evaluating the foreign exchange situation within the framework of Project DOM/87/1010 on Liaison Systems for Economic Information, and in analysing the existing system for preventing problems of illiquidity in the banking system.

Ecuador

To the Monetary Board of the Central Bank in connection with the follow-up of Ecuador's economic stabilization programme within the framework of Project ECU/89/008 on Support for the Monetary Board in the Area of Macroeconomic Policy-Making and Evaluation and in regard to the analysis of external debt reduction options.

El Salvador

To the Government of El Salvador in respect of multilateral trade negotiations, within the framework of Project ELS/90/004 on Strengthening the Capabilities of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in respect of the Structural Adjustment Programme.

Guatemala

To the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN) in support of the national structural adjustment plan.

Honduras

To the Government of Honduras, in the preparation of a report on the economic situation and outlook and on macroeconomic adjustment policies.

To the Secretariat of Planning, Coordination and the Budget (SECPLAN) concerning a project on macroeconomic policy, investment and employment.

To the Central Bank on the subject of inflation control within the framework of Project HON/90/003 on Macroeconomic Policy and the Strengthening and Reactivation of Public Investment for Development.

An internship for a Honduran government official to promote a greater understanding of short-term models and macroeconomic policies.

Paraguay

To the Centre for Export Promotion (CEPEX), the Paraguayan Industrial Union (UIP), the Chamber of Commerce and the Commodity Exchange in connection with the dissemination of the findings and recommendations of Project RFA/87/S75 on Analysis of the Export Potential and Constraints of Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise in relation to the European Market.

Peru

To the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE) and the Exporters Association of Peru (ADEX) regarding the dissemination of the findings and recommendations of Project RFA/87/S75 on Analysis of the Export Potential and Constraints of Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise in relation to the European Market.

To the Ministry of Energy and Mines in the area of commodities.

Uruguay

To the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance in the following fields: a) analysis of Uruguay's exports to Argentina and Brazil; b) trade and technological strategies of exporters of manufactures; and c) creation of a data bank on Uruguayan imports, based on various economic classifications, for the period 1980-1990.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes were taught on the subjects of savings, investment and the financial system as part of ILPES' thirty-first International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (August-September 1990).

Courses on Resource Allocation and Microeconomics, Macroeconomic Policy, and Reform of the Social Security System, as part of ILPES' thirty-second International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies (25 June-13 September 1991, 23 September-14 November 1991 and 1-15 October 1991, respectively).

Class on Social Security Policies as part of Module II (Planning and Sectoral Policies) of the CELADE Course on Population and Development (June-July 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 6: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

The activities conducted under this subprogramme dealt with four subject areas: mineral resources, water resources, marine resources and energy.

In the sphere of mineral resources, the work focused on research projects and the preparation of the corresponding documents for the Technical Meeting for the Analysis of Intraregional Trade and the Development of the Mining and Metallurgical Sector. At this meeting, which was held in Lima in July 1991, it was determined that a need existed for a complementary strategy based on the vertical integration of the sector, an increase in intraregional trade and new ways of participating in international trade.

Based on the numerous proposals presented at the above-mentioned meeting, it was also agreed that the ad hoc working group formed by ALADI, ECLAC, JUNAC and OLAMI would draft a regional programme of action for the implementation of the proposed strategy. This programme would then be submitted to the Latin American Forum for the Development of the Mining Sector at its first meeting, which was tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 1992.

The research work carried out during the period under review led to the publication of four studies on mining in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Peru. Two additional studies were also carried out. The first of these concerned the region's comparative advantages in mining and metallurgical production, while the second dealt with new mechanisms for promoting intraregional trade in mining products in Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the same time, work was begun on the second phase of the implementation of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN) and on the preparation of studies aimed at identifying new opportunities for intraregional trade in mining products in Latin America and the Caribbean and on comparative advantages in the production of machinery and inputs used in the mining and metallurgical sector.

In the field of water resources, support was provided to the countries of the region in connection with the formulation of policies for integrated water resource management and the promotion of horizontal cooperation, especially as regards the training of water project and systems managers.

The main activities carried out in this area were the design of a model programme of training courses on integrated water resource management with the help of a working group of national experts (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 April 1990), the organization of two subregional seminars in the Caribbean and Central America to examine training needs (St. Michael, 10 and 11 April 1991, and San José, 4-6 December 1991) and a meeting of experts to analyse the draft model programme (Petrópolis, Brazil, 2-5 October 1990).

The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, whose culmination was marked by a meeting held during the twenty-third session of the Commission, helped to promote a growing awareness within the region of the importance of integrated water resource management.

The Natural Resources and Energy Division was particularly active in the provision of direct advisory assistance to State organizations and commissions in connection with the restructuring of integrated water resource management systems at the national, regional and basin levels in keeping with new national policies. Specific proposals concerning the organization of such bodies were also developed in accordance with the needs of the users requesting such assistance.

During the biennium, a number of documents were published on selected aspects of water resource management, including an inventory of water resources and their use, water resource management during water shortages, and water management in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Activities carried out in the area of marine resources were designed to provide the countries of the region with the necessary technical tools to augment their negotiating capabilities in respect of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In this connection, at the start of the biennium a survey was taken of the efforts which had been made at the regional and subregional levels to promote the protection of the marine environment and the incorporation of considerations relating to the oceans into strategies for the sustainable and equitable development of natural resources.

In the course of this review, particular attention was devoted to topics relating to the oceans, seas and coastal zones that were to be the object of negotiations held under the auspices of the second working group of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as to the relevant international and regional legal instruments. Within this framework, once the Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development had been adopted the work of the subprogramme was focused on further developing the relevant components of the Platform in the light of the specific priorities of each country. A particularly important event in this regard was the meeting of the Expert Group on Ocean Policy Aspects of the Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development held in Santiago, Chile, on 29-31 July 1991.

These topics were addressed in a number of publications during the biennium; some of these documents were prepared specifically for use in meetings while others were undertaken for the purpose of preparing a more thorough analysis of issues relating to ocean use planning.

Two projects were also designed, one in collaboration with the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) and the other in conjunction with Greenpeace International/Friends of the Earth. The former referred to the development of methodologies for preparing a socio-economic evaluation of coastal resources in Latin America, while the latter concerned the analysis of factors linked to the various sources of marine pollution in the Pacific Ocean and the seas of the south polar region. Both projects received substantive support from this subprogramme in regard to relevant legal issues at the international and regional levels.

In the field of energy, a study was prepared on retail prices for refined oil products in selected Latin American countries during the period 1975-1989. In addition, a two-volume document containing energy statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 1960-1988 was issued and work began on the compilation of information for use in a study on energy demand forecasting.

i) Documents

Management for the Development of High-Mountain River Basins in the Andean Region (LC/G.1533).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Inventory of Water Resources and Their Use. Volume I. Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1563/Rev.1/Corr.1).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Inventory of Water Resources and Their Use. Volume II. South America (LC/G.1563/Add.1/Corr.1).

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Sea Use Planning and Coastal Area Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1595).

La planificación de los usos del mar frente a algunos problemas del desarrollo socioeconómico en América Latina (LC/G.1622).

Informe del seminario sobre el papel del sector minero-metalúrgico en el proceso de desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1623).

América Latina y el Caribe: el manejo de la escasez de agua (LC/G.1660-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 82. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.G.13.

Report of the Workshop on the Training of Managers of Water Projects and Systems in the Caribbean (LC/G.1668).

Programas modelos de capacitación en gestión integral para administradores de recursos hídricos (LC/G.1670).

Retail Prices for Refined Oil Products in Selected Latin American Countries: 1975-1989 (LC/R.840).

ECLAC's Contribution to a Preliminary Proposal for Cooperation in the Law of the Sea and Maritime Affairs among the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic (LC/R.896).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Financing Water-Related Investments in the 1980s (LC/R.904).

La cuestión oceánica en América Latina frente a la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo: un espacio de análisis para las políticas de la región (LC/R.911).

Informe del seminario para discutir una propuesta de programa modelo para cursos de capacitación en gestión integral de recursos hídricos (LC/R.939).

Contexto jurídico internacional y regional vinculado al desarrollo, el medio ambiente y los recursos naturales (LC/R.953).

Training in Water Resources Management in the Caribbean: Analysis and Proposals (LC/R.958).

Medio ambiente y minería: métodos modernos de beneficio del oro (LC/R.980).

Estadísticas energéticas de América Latina y el Caribe. Volumen I (LC/R.993) and Volumen II (LC/R.993/Add.1).

ECLAC's Contribution to Proposals for Cooperation in the Law of the Sea and Marine Affairs Among the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic. Analysis of some policy options for Latin American countries members of the zone (LC/R.994).

Procedimientos de gestión para el desarrollo sustentable (aplicados a municipios, microrregiones y cuencas) (LC/R.1002 and Rev.1).

La minería en Bolivia (LC/R.1016).

La minería en Colombia (LC/R.1017).

La minería en Chile (LC/R.1020).

Ventajas comparativas: aspectos metodológicos, reservas y producción minera-metalúrgica en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1021).

Nuevos mecanismos de promoción del comercio intrarregional de productos mineros en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1022).

La minería en Perú (LC/R.1024).

La protección y manejo de océanos, mares y zonas costeras en la Plataforma de Tlatelolco sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo. Un análisis práctico de sus alcances (LC/R.1026(Sem.62/2)).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting of the Working Group on the Formulation of a Basic Programme of Training Courses in the Management of Water Resources (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 April 1990).

Seminar to discuss a proposed model programme of training courses in water resource management (Petrópolis, Brazil, 2-5 October 1990).

Workshop on the Training of Managers of Water Projects and Systems in the Caribbean (St. Michael, Barbados, 10 and 11 April 1991).

Technical Meeting for the Analysis of Intraregional Trade and the Development of the Mining and Metallurgical Sector, organized jointly with ALADI, JUNAC and OLAMI (Lima, 15-19 July 1991).

Meeting of the Expert Group on Ocean Policy Aspects of the Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 July 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on Model Programmes for Training in Integrated Water Resource Management in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, organized jointly with the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (San José, 4-6 December 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Third regular and special assembly of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) (Mexico City, 2 and 3 April 1990).

First meeting of the Group of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the States Members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, organized by the United Nations Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (Brazzavile, Congo, 12-15 June 1990).

Workshop Course on Coastal Zone Planning and Management, organized by the University of Concepción (Concepción, Chile, 2-4 July 1990).

Regional Conference on Water Supply and Sanitation, Evaluation of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and Projections towards the Year 2000, organized by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 4-6 September 1990).

Eleventh meeting of the Governing Council of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) (Caracas, 1-3 October 1990).

First Latin American Congress on River Basin Management, organized by FAO (Concepción, Chile, 21-26 October 1990).

Meeting on Natural Resource Management, organized by the National Planning Office of Chile (ODEPLAN) and the University of Concepción (Concepción, Chile, 2 and 3 November 1990).

Nineteenth Caribbean Water Engineers Conference, organized by the Dominica Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO) and the Second Annual Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association Meeting, organized by the Caribbean Development Bank (Roseau, Dominica, 7-9 November 1990).

Interregional Seminar on the Mobilization of Resources for the Development and Optimum Allocation of Water Resources and their Conservation, organized by the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) (Mérida, Venezuela, 3-7 December 1990).

Meeting of senior experts designated by their Governments to draw up a regional position on sustainable development and the marine and coastal environment of the South-East Pacific for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, organized by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) and UNEP (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 December 1990).

Symposium on Environmental Impact Assessments in South America: The Environmental Outlook for the 1990s, organized by the Secretariat for the Environment of the State of São Paulo and the Fundação Memorial da América Latina and with support from the Instituto Gaia do Brasil (São Paulo, 18-20 February 1991).

Twelfth session of the Committee on Natural Resources, organized by United Nations Headquarters (New York, 25 March-4 April 1991).

Second Meeting of the Group of Experts on the Law of the Sea of the States Members of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, organized by the United Nations Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (Montevideo, 3-6 April 1991).

Meeting of the Governing Council of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) (Lima, 15-20 April 1991).

Meeting of the Technical Council for the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN) (Lima, 19 and 20 April 1991).

UNDP/World Bank/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements Expert Meeting on Environmental Management of Water Resources for Urban Use (Washington, D.C., 22-24 April 1991).

ZOPP (Participatory Planning by Objectives) Workshop, organized by OLADE, ECLAC and GTZ (Cotacachi, Ecuador, 22-25 April 1991).

International Meeting of Legal Experts on Latin America and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, organized jointly with the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) (Santiago, Chile, 13-17 May 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on the Mapocho River, organized by the Department for the Metropolitan Region of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile and sponsored by ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 23 and 24 May 1991).

Seminar on the formulation of a national water policy, organized by the Bureau of Water Resources of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 August 1991).

Symposium for Scientific Research in the Field of Water Pollution, organized by the CARU/CARP Joint Technical Coastline Commission (Montevideo, 7-9 August 1991).

Twenty-eighth regular session of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) Conference of Ministers (Viña del Mar, Chile, 9 and 10 September 1991).

Seminar on Environment and Development, organized by the School of Legal and Social Sciences of the University of Mendoza (Mendoza, Argentina, 10 and 11 October 1991).

Thirteenth meeting of the Governing Council of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) (Acapulco, Mexico, 14 and 15 October 1991).

Latin American Mining Congress, organized by the Association of Metallurgical Engineers and Geologists of Mexico (Acapulco, Mexico, 16-18 October 1991).

Consultative Meeting on Excreta and Sewage Disposal in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) (Washington, D.C., 22-24 October 1991).

International Seminar on the Performance Evaluation of Producer-Managed Irrigation Systems, organized by the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) (Mendoza, Argentina, 11 and 12 November 1991).

Seminar on Natural Resource Management in the Itata Basin, organized by the University of Concepción, School of Agronomy, Veterinary Science and Forestry, and the Provincial Government (Chillán, Chile, 22 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI)

In the preparation of the second phase of the implementation of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN).

Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia

To government agencies, in the field of water resources.

Argentina

To the Superintendency for Irrigation of Mendoza in connection with the improvement, management and administration of water resources and in regard to the coordination of preparations for a joint course on environmental impact assessments.

Bolivia

To the Government of Bolivia in connection with the design of a national development strategy.

Brazil

To the Working Group on Water Resource Management of the Department of Special Programmes of the Strategic Affairs Secretariat of the Office of the President.

To the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) in regard to the design of water resource development projects in the Amazon region.

Chile

To the Department for the Metropolitan Region of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile in the organization of a management system for the Mapocho River.

iv) Training and fellowships

Teaching services were provided in connection with the following:

Course on Coastal Management, organized by the University of Concepción and Rhode Island University (Concepción, Chile, 2-4 July 1990).

Classes on natural resource management at the University of Talca (Talca, Chile, 1-3 August 1990).

Regional Course on Methods and Tools for the Evaluation of Large-Scale Projects, organized by the Superintendency for Irrigation of Mendoza (Mendoza, Argentina, 29 October-2 November 1990).

Course on Methodologies for Integrated Basin Management, offered by the National Office for the Evaluation of Natural Resources (ONERN) of Peru (Lima, 14-18 January 1991).

Course on Multiple Land Use: Agricultural/Forestry/Pasturage Systems (La Dehesa), a course designed for Latin Americans organized by the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development of Córdoba and the Board of Andalucía (Córdoba, Spain, 15-19 April 1991).

Course on River Basin Management in the Ph.D. Programme in Environmental Sciences of the University of Concepción/Project EULA (European/Latin American University Centre for Research and Training in the Environmental Sciences) and advisory assistance to Project EULA (Concepción, Chile, 30 April-3 May 1991 and 25-28 June 1991).

International Course on Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development, organized by ECLAC, ILPES and UNEP (Santiago, Chile, 21-31 October 1991).

Postgraduate Course in Integrated Environmental Management, organized by the National Institute of Water Sciences and Technologies (INCYTH), the Centre for Water Resource Economics, Legislation and Management (CELA), the National University at Cuyo, the National Institute of Farming Technology (INTA) and the Rural Economics and Sociology Institute (Mendoza, Argentina, 18-29 November 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 7: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Environment and Human Settlements Division has focused its efforts on a number of priority objectives.

Environment-related activities include, firstly, those intended to strengthen elements of sectoral policies that will help make them environmentally sustainable. These efforts, which have concentrated on the agricultural sector in view of its environmental importance, have been carried out in the context of a joint project with UNEP which seeks to improve physical planning, heritage accounting and mechanisms for evaluating environmental degradation. Chile, Mexico and Peru have carried out such activities.

Also as part of this ECLAC/UNEP project, efforts have been made in Argentina and Colombia to strengthen municipal development policies and to support those countries in the management of industrial and urban waste, with special emphasis on the study of policies for managing toxic and hazardous waste. In addition, advisory services for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador on the formulation of policies for environmentally sound management of urban and industrial waste have continued under a regional project with extrabudgetary financing.

To intensify the links between economic development policies and the environment, studies have been carried out on heritage accounting, and others have been initiated on the role of economic instruments in achieving environmentally sustainable development.

Activities, studies and advisory missions have been undertaken in the island countries of the Caribbean in an effort to implement environmental regulation policies. Analyses of environmental problems in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica will enable those countries to elaborate environmentally sustainable development policies, taking into account the particular conditions of island ecosystems within the larger ecosystem of the Caribbean Sea.

Activities on environmentally sustainable agricultural policy, environment policies in municipal development and heritage accounting will include the elaboration of handbooks on each of these subjects.

In the area of training, two international courses will be given: one on environmentally sustainable agricultural development and the other on principles and methods of environmental management.

The March 1991 Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development —an activity included in part I of this report— involved various tasks, mostly related to the preparation of documents and reports for this Meeting and for the Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC, held prior to the Regional Meeting.

In the field of human settlements, activities have focused on four main areas:

In the first of these areas, urban management, a regional technical cooperation and research project was launched in support of the local governments of five medium-sized cities in the region. The proposed objectives were to improve management processes with a view to increasing urban productivity, to promote the economic and social development of cities and to achieve environmentally sustainable urban development.

A second sphere of activity concentrated on the design of a statistical system to support the development of information gathering, processing and dissemination systems to be used by national authorities in formulating policies and programmes in the area of human settlements and housing.

To improve the efficiency of the construction industry by incorporating technical advances, and to enhance its contribution to economic development and to greater social equity, work has begun on a draft project that will include research and technical support to countries.

Lastly, in the fourth area of activity under the subprogramme, guidelines are being formulated for a study on mechanisms and instruments used to finance housing and urban development.

i) Documents

La crisis urbana en América Latina y el Caribe. Reflexiones sobre alternativas de solución (LC/G.1571-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 23. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.90.II.G.4.

The Environmental Dimension in Development Planning (LC/G.1579-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 24. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.II.G.14.

Impacto ambiental de la contaminación hídrica producida por la Refinería Estatal Esmeraldas: análisis técnico-económico (LC/G.1637-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 80. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.90.II.G.11.

Report of the Technical Meeting of Government Experts: "Towards an Environmentally Sustainable Development" (LC/G.1649(SEM.56/6)).

Inventarios y cuentas del patrimonio natural en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1652-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 29. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.3.

Report of the Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC (LC/G.1655).

Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (LC/G.1656(Conf.80/3)).

Informe del Seminario-ZOPP sobre Políticas para el Control y la Fiscalización de la Contaminación Atmosférica de las Fuentes Fijas de los Sectores Productivo y Energético (LC/G.1661).

Evaluaciones del impacto ambiental en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1664-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 30. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.8.

Report on the Participatory Planning by Objectives Seminar on Policies for the Detection and Control of Urban and Industrial Contamination (LC/G.1666 and LC/G.1666/Corr.1).

La protección y el manejo de oceános, mares y zonas costeras en la Plataforma de Tlatelolco sobre medio ambiente y desarrollo. Un análisis práctico de sus alcances (LC/G.1685).

Informe del Seminario-ZOPP sobre Políticas para la gestión ambientalmente adecuada de los residuos industriales (LC/G.1689).

Report of the Workshop on Methodological Bases for Preparing Heritage Accounts for Magallanes (LC/L.525).

Report of the Workshop on Natural Heritage Inventories and Accounts for the Chichinautzin Biological Corridor in the State of Morelos, Mexico (LC/L.528).

Información para la gestión ambiental: directorio de instituciones latinoamericanas (preliminary version) (LC/L.537).

Información para la gestión ambiental: directorio de especialistas latinoamericanos (preliminary version) (LC/L.538 and Add.1).

Información para la gestión ambiental: directorio de instituciones latinoamericanas para la cooperación horizontal (preliminary version) (LC/L.539).

Report on the Second Seminar/Workshop "Rehabilitation of Terraces and other Traditional Technologies: Problems and Solutions" (LC/L.540).

Report of the Regional Seminar on Natural and Cultural Heritage Inventories and Accounts: Progress and Prospects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.557(SEM.54/12)).

Distribución de la población, medio ambiente y desarrollo: estrategias relevantes (LC/L.561 and Corr.1).

Municipio y gestión local del desarrollo (LC/L.576 and Corr.1).

The environmental sustainability of development and technological change in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.577(SEM.56/2)).

The environmental dimension of economic policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.578(SEM.56/3)).

Possible climatic changes in Latin America and the Caribbean and their consequences (LC/L.580(SEM.56/4)).

Elements for an effective environmental policy (LC/L.581(SEM.56/5)).

Las áreas metropolitanas en Centroamérica: fundamentos para un nuevo tipo de planificación (LC/L.583 and Corr.1).

Report of the Seminar/Workshop on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Air Pollution from Fixed Sources in the Production and Energy Sectors (LC/L.606).

A regional view of negotiations on biodiversity (LC/L.610).

Report of the Regional Seminar on Policies for Urban and Industrial Waste Management (LC/L.629(SEM.61/25)).

Selección de tecnologías para la vivienda social (LC/L.653).

The environmental dimension in agricultural development projects (LC/R.815).

Economic crisis and environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.818).

Crisis, external debt, macroeconomic policies and their relation to the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.819).

Estudio económico sobre el impacto ambiental de la contaminación hídrica de la refinería de Esmeraldas en los ríos Teaone y Esmeraldas (LC/R.848).

Crisis económica y medio ambiente en el Ecuador (LC/R.849).

Crisis económica y medio ambiente en Honduras (LC/R.850).

Crisis económica y medio ambiente en la Argentina (LC/R.851).

La inserción de la dimensión ambiental en la institucionalidad pública de la República Argentina (LC/R.853).

Crisis económica y medio ambiente en el Perú (LC/R.854).

La incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en las políticas públicas. Experiencias de la Argentina en el quinquenio 1984-1988 (LC/R.856).

Casos de estudios de impacto ambiental. Aprovechamiento hidráulico del Paraná Medio, Argentina (LC/R.857).

Casos de estudios de impacto ambiental. Complejo carbonífero El Cerrejón, zona norte, La Guajira, Colombia (LC/R.858).

Casos de estudios de impacto ambiental. Obras para el gasoducto Atasta-Ciudad Pemex en la Laguna Pom, México (LC/R.859).

Casos de estudios de impacto ambiental. Planta de pulpa y papel Orinoco, Venezuela (LC/R.860).

Algunos procesos relevantes de deterioro ambiental en la Argentina (LC/R.862).

Procesos relevantes de deterioro ambiental en el Perú (LC/R.863).

Procesos relevantes de deterioro ambiental en el Ecuador: Sierra y Amazonía (LC/R.864).

Democracia, concertación y sustentabilidad ambiental en América Latina (LC/R.871).

Las cuentas del patrimonio natural en Argentina (LC/R.873(SEM.54/3)).

Bibliografía para la elaboración metodológica de cuentas del patrimonio natural de la región de Magallanes, Chile (LC/R.874(SEM.54/4)).

Cuentas del patrimonio natural del corredor biológico del Chichinautzin, estado de Morelos, México (LC/R.875(SEM.54/7)).

Indicadores económico-ambientales para las cuentas nacionales (LC/R.876(SEM.54/5)).

Economía política de las cuentas del patrimonio natural (LC/R.877(SEM.54/6)).

Diagnóstico y metodología para la contabilidad del patrimonio cultural de la región de Magallanes, Chile (LC/R.878(SEM.54/8)).

El estado del arte en metodologías de cuentas del patrimonio natural (LC/R.880(SEM.54/9)).

Metodología para un programa de cuentas del patrimonio natural de la región de Magallanes, Chile (LC/R.881(SEM.54/10)).

Sistemas de información geográfica (SIG). Conceptos, estructuras y aplicaciones en la captación, proceso y análisis de datos sobre ambiente y recursos naturales (LC/R.887(SEM.54/11)).

Lista de publicaciones producidas por la Unidad Conjunta CEPAL/PNUMA de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (LC/R.902).

Gestión urbana en ciudades intermedias (LC/R.977).

Marco global para la formulación de políticas para el control y fiscalización de la contaminación industrial y urbana en América Latina. Elementos para la discusión (LC/R.981(SEM.61/3)).

Aspectos económicos de la política de control y fiscalización de fuentes fijas. Elementos para la discusión. El caso de Chile (LC/R.982(SEM.61/4)).

Principales emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos y algunos medios para su control. Elementos para la discusión. El caso de Chile (LC/R.983(SEM.61/5)).

Aspectos jurídicos e institucionales de la política de control y fiscalización de fuentes fijas. Elementos para la discusión. El caso de Chile (LC/R.984(SEM.61/6)).

Minuta conceptual del Decreto Supremo que "Reglamenta el funcionamiento de fuentes estacionarias con altas tasas de emisión de anhídrido sulfuroso y partículas totales en suspensión en todo el territorio de la república". Elementos para la discusión. El caso de Chile (LC/R.985(SEM.61/7)).

El caso de Ciudad de México. Elementos para la discusión (LC/R.986(SEM.61/8)).

Apuntes sobre contaminación atmosférica. Presentación de casos y datos de algunos países seleccionados. Elementos para la discusión. Experiencias internacionales (LC/R.987(SEM.61/9)).

Las leyes de descontaminación del aire en la República Federal de Alemania. Elementos para la discusión (LC/R.988(SEM.61/10)).

Políticas para el control y la fiscalización de la contaminación urbana e industrial en el Ecuador (LC/R.995(SEM.61/11)).

Impacto ecológico de contaminantes atmosféricos (LC/R.996(SEM.61/12)).

Background information for the formulation and implementation of a policy on the regulation and control of air pollution from fixed sources in the production and energy sectors (LC/R.997).

El principio "el que contamina, paga" (LC/R.1005(SEM.61/13)).

Análisis comparativo entre dos métodos de cuantificación de la producción de desechos industriales para cuatro países: Argentina, Colombia, Chile y Ecuador (LC/R.1007(SEM.61/14)).

The practical interpretation and application of the polluter pays principle (LC/R.1008(SEM.61/15)).

Economic policy measures for the improvement and protection of the environment (LC/R.1009(SEM.61/16)).

Formal quality assurance systems as a basis for environmentally-sound management practices in the public and private sectors (LC/R.1010(SEM.61/17)).

Política municipal para el control de la contaminación ambiental (LC/R.1012(SEM.61/18)).

Concepts for the reduction of industrial wastes (LC/R.1013(SEM.61/19)).

La contaminación del aire y sus efectos sobre la salud (LC/R.1025(SEM.61/24)).

Informe del Taller de Planificación Participativa por Objetivos (LC/R.1059).

El impacto de la actividad del sector de la vivienda en la economía y la movilización de recursos para el sector (LC/R.1068).

Notes on housing and land in large cities of Latin America (LC/R.1085).

Estudio ambiental (LC/BRS/R.33).

Joint publications

América Latina y el Caribe: el reto ambiental del desarrollo, joint publication of the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit of ECLAC and the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ORPALC) of UNEP.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Subprogramme

Regional Seminar on Natural and Cultural Heritage Inventories and Accounts. Progress and Prospects in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly with the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Santiago, Chile, 26-28 March 1990).

First Meeting of High-Level Government-Designated Experts to review the draft Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly with UNEP and the Government of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 10-13 July 1990).

Third Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Commission on Development and Environment, organized jointly with UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 2 and 3 August 1990).

Technical meeting of Government experts "Towards an Environmentally Sustainable Development", organized jointly with IDB and the Government of Norway (Santiago, Chile, 12-14 September 1990).

Workshop on Development Planning in the Dominican Republic and Management of its Coastal Marine Resources, organized jointly with UNEP and the Office of the Under-Secretary for Natural Resources of the Office of the Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, 30 October-1 November 1990).

Seminar/Workshop on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Air Pollution from Fixed Sources in the Production and Energy Sectors (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 1990).

ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Air Pollution from Fixed Sources in the Production and Energy Sectors (Santiago, Chile, 15-18 January 1991).

Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC (Mexico City, 1-6 March 1991).

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Mexico City, 4-7 March 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Detection and Control of Urban and Industrial Contamination, organized jointly with the Municipality of Quito (Quito, 25-27 March 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on Environmentally Sound Policies for the Management of Industrial Waste (San José, 18-24 May 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Urban and Industrial Contamination in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, organized jointly with the National Commission for the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (CONAMBA), the Office of the Under-Secretary for Environment of the Municipality of Buenos Aires and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 12-15 June 1991).

Regional Seminar on Policies for Sound Management of Urban and Industrial Wastes, organized jointly with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) (Santiago, Chile, 1-3 July 1991).

ZOPP Seminar/Workshop on the Sustainable Agricultural Development Project for the Rainfed Area of the Sixth Region, organized by ECLAC and UNEP (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 July 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Urban and Industrial Contamination in the City of Cartagena, organized by ECLAC and UNEP (Cartagena, Colombia, 6-8 August 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on Implementation of an Integrated Policy for the Management of Urban and Industrial Pollution, organized jointly with the GTZ and the Municipality of Campinas (Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, 12-16 August 1991).

Workshop on Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Mountainous Region of the State of Guerrero, organized jointly with the Government of Tlapa, the Government of the State of Guerrero, ECLAC and UNEP (Tlapa, State of Guerrero, Mexico, 7 and 8 November 1991).

Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Development in Mountainous Ecosystems, organized jointly with the Government of the State of Guerrero, the Office of the Under-Secretary for Agriculture, the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE), ECLAC and UNEP (Mexico City, 13 and 14 November 1991).

National Workshop on Integrating the Environmental Dimension into Marine and Coastal Areas Planning in Jamaica, organized by ECLAC, the Government of Jamaica and the UNEP Caribbean Regional Coordination Unit (Kingston, 4 and 5 December 1991).

Meeting of the Working Group of the Interagency Programme on Environmental Management of Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ORPALC) (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 December 1991).

Workshop on the Application in Chile of Economic and Regulatory Instruments to Control Pollution, organized jointly with the National Commission on the Environment (CONAMA) (Santiago, Chile, 17 December 1991).

ZOPP Seminar on the Project on Environmentally Sound Waste Management, organized jointly with the GTZ and the Municipality of Limeiras (Limeiras, Brazil, 16-21 December 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second Meeting on Development and Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNDP and IDB (Washington, 17-19 March 1990).

Meeting of Directors of Environment, organized by the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, 19 and 20 March 1990).

Task Force Meeting of Aides of Executive Secretaries on Environmental Matters (Geneva, 22 and 23 March 1990).

Meeting on Policies for the Management of Urban and Industrial Waste in Latin America, organized by the Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) (Lima, 18-21 July 1990).

International Seminar/Workshop on the Financing of Public Housing, organized by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 August 1990).

Second Meeting of High-Level Government-Designated Experts to review the draft Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNEP and ORPALC (Port of Spain, 17-19 October 1990).

Seventh Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNEP and ORPALC (Port of Spain, 22 and 23 October 1990).

Seminar on Environmental Protection, organized by the Chilean Association of Engineering Consultants (AIC) and the Spanish Association of Engineering and Consultancy Enterprises (TECNIBERIA) (Santiago, Chile, 13-15 November 1990).

Second Seminar on Natural Disasters, organized by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (Santiago, Chile, 12 December 1990).

Meeting of Experts to Elaborate a Regional Position on Sustainable Development and the Coastal and Marine Environment of the Southeast Pacific for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 December 1990).

Second International Congress on Natural Resources Management, organized by Southern University of Chile at Valdivia, Centre for Agrarian Studies (Valdivia, Chile, 11 and 12 January 1991).

Advisory Panel Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP/CAR) (Kingston, Jamaica, 21-25 January 1991).

Seminar on International Trade and the Environment, organized by UNCTAD and the Government of Norway (Oslo, Norway, 28 February-1 March 1991).

First Seminar on Mining and the Environment, organized by the Colombian Ministry of Mining and Energy (Bogotá, 13-15 March 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on International Health: a Field of Study and Professional Practice, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Canadian Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services (Quebec, Canada, 18-20 March 1991).

Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Geneva, 18 March-4 April 1991).

Seminar on Small-scale Agriculture and its Environmental Context, organized by the Faculty of Agrarian and Forestry Sciences of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 April 1991).

Seminar on Environment, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Frankfurt, Main, Federal Republic of Germany, 13-28 April 1991).

Latin American Conference on the Brundtland Report in Support of ECO 92 (Andean Forum), organized by the Environment and Natural Resources Foundation and the Centre for Our Common Future (Las Leñas, Argentina, 14-22 April 1991).

Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on Environment and Development, organized by the Centre for Our Common Future (Buenos Aires, 22 and 23 April 1991).

Regional Training Workshop for Disaster Management, organized by UNDP, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), PAHO, WHO and OAS (Bogotá, 5-8 May 1991).

Seminar on Instruments and Strategies for Financing Chilean Environmental Policy, organized by the Ministry of National Assets and the National Commission on the Environment (Santiago, Chile, 6-8 May 1991).

Seminar on Future Environmental Problems in Latin America, organized by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the MAPFRE Foundation, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Smithsonian Institution (Buenos Aires, 13-15 May 1991).

Salamanca, Ibero-American Forum 1991 - Environment and Development Week, organized by the University of Salamanca, the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) and the State Agency for the Quincentennial (Salamanca, Spain, 13-17 May 1991).

International Meeting of Legal Experts on Latin America and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (CONVEMAR), organized by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) (Santiago, Chile, 13-17 May 1991).

International Forum on Environmental Information for the Twenty-first Century (Environmental Information Forum Secretariat) (Montreal, Canada, 21-24 May 1991).

Seminar on Environmental Protection, organized by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS), the Faculty of Law of the Catholic University of Chile and Escondida Mining, Ltd. (Santiago, Chile, 1-3 July 1991).

World Environment Day, organized by the National Committee in Defence of Fauna and Flora (CODEFF) (Valdivia, Chile, 5 June 1991).

Regional Seminar on Environmental Policies, organized by the Ministry of National Assets (Santiago, Chile, 24-28 June 1991).

UCLA International Conference on the Impact of Natural Disasters, organized by the University of California (Los Angeles, California, United States, 10-12 July 1991).

First National Forum on the Development of Environmental Education (PRODAM), organized by the Ministry of Public Education and the Centre for Pedagogical Development, Experimentation and Research (Santiago, Chile, 22-26 July 1991).

First Meeting of the Interagency Consultative Support Group of the Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNEP and PAHO (Washington, D.C., 23-25 July 1991).

Meeting of the Expert Group on Ocean Policy Aspects of the Tlatelolco Platform, convened by ECLAC and UNEP (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 July 1991).

Meeting of the Expert Commission for the Preparation of the Report of Ibero-American Universities for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, organized by the Ibero-American Postgraduate University and the Polytechnical University of Madrid (Madrid, Spain, 29 July-1 August 1991).

Workshop on Natural Resources Accounting and Sustained Development, organized by UNDP, the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC) and the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) (San José, 5-7 August 1991).

Seminar on Environment and Municipal Government, organized by the Chilean Centre for Productivity in Construction (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 August 1991).

Third Antarctic Environment Days (FIDE XII) (Punta Arenas, Chile, 19-23 August 1991).

Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Geneva, 12 August-4 September 1991).

Second International Symposium on Science and Technology as Productive Forces, organized by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel and the Office of the President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay (Montevideo, 1-6 September 1991).

Meeting of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM), organized by UNEP (London, 18-20 September 1991).

Second Public Housing Symposium, organized by the University of Chile, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 September 1991).

Seminar on Environment and Development, organized by Menéndez Pelayo International University (Valencia, Spain, 23-27 September 1991).

First National Youth Forum on the Environment, organized by the Student Federation of the Catholic University of Chile (FEUC) (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 September 1991).

First International Seminar on Metropolitan Housing and Land Management in the 1990s, organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) (São Paulo, Brazil, 1-5 October 1991).

Second Latin American Forum on Housing Policies, organized by the Inter-American Housing Union (UNIAPRAVI) (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 15-18 October 1991).

Internal Symposium on Scientific Research and its Impact in Outlying Areas, organized by the University of Magallanes (Punta Arenas, Chile, 18-23 October 1991).

National Seminar on the National Disaster Management System, organized by UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 29-31 October 1991).

Seminar on Education, Environment and Development, organized by the Faculty of Basic Sciences, Biology Department, Metropolitan University of Education Sciences (Santiago, Chile, 13 November 1991).

First Inter-American Seminar on Statistical Implications of Integration Processes, organized by the Inter-American Statistical Training Center (CIENES) and OAS (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 November 1991).

First Meeting of Mayors of Latin American Capitals on Waste Management and Technologies, organized by UNDP, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Office of the National Secretary for Sanitation of the Ministry of Social Services, the Government of the State of São Paulo and the Prefecture of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 11-14 November 1991).

Regional LAC Workshop on Landfill of Hazardous Industrial Waste, organized by UNEP, Industry and Environment Office (IEO) (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 18-22 November 1991).

Seminar on Human Rights: Challenges for a New Era, organized by the Chilean Commission on Human Rights (Santiago, Chile, 25-26 November 1991).

Meeting of the Inter-agency Working Group on Environmental Education, to discuss the draft regional inter-agency project on environmental education for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNEP and the UNESCO Inter-gency Working Group (Santiago, Chile, 2 and 3 December 1991).

Workshop/Seminar on External-Debt-for-Nature Swaps in Latin America, organized by FAO (Santiago, Chile, 3 December 1991).

Seminar on Environmental Education, organized by the Ministry of Public Education, the National Commission on Cooperation with UNESCO, the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (OREALC) and UNESCO (Santiago, Chile, 18 and 19 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina

To the Municipality of Buenos Aires, in formulating a policy for the management of industrial waste, particularly toxic and hazardous waste.

To the Municipality of Córdoba, in preparing a study on urban management in that city.

To the Senate of the Republic, in promoting legislative initiatives on waste management.

Bolivia

To the Chamber of Deputies, in formulating a Law on the Environment to be introduced in the country.

Brazil

To Government authorities, in the area of urban policy.

To the Municipality of Campinas, to support the formulation of waste management policies.

Colombia

To the National Institute for Renewable Natural Resources and the Environment (INDERENA) and the Municipality of Cartagena, to carry out municipal development plans in the area of waste management.

To the Municipalities of Cúcuta and Ibagué, in preparing diagnostic studies on municipal management.

Costa Rica

To the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, to establish a pollution control policy.

To the Ministry of National Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN), in studying and carrying out a waste management plan and in considering and elaborating a proposal for the development of the public institutional framework in the area of the environment.

Chile

To the Ministry of Agriculture, to promote a project on sustainable agriculture in the Sixth Region.

To the Commission on Decontamination of the Metropolitan Region, to cooperate in designing decontamination policies.

To the Municipality of Temuco, in preparing a diagnostic study on urban management in that city.

To the National Commission on the Environment (CONAMA) of the Ministry of National Assets, in elaborating macro-projects on environmental strategies, which will be financed with international resources.

To the Ministry of National Assets, in activities concerning the formulation of strategies for sustainable development.

Ecuador

To the Municipality of Quito and the Ecuadorian Institute of Sanitary Works, in the area of managing solid waste and air and water pollution.

To the Municipality of Quito, in organizing and taking part in a participatory planning by objectives seminar on policies for the regulation and control of urban and industrial contamination in the city of Quito.

To the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, in activities for the establishment of a social investment fund.

Honduras

To the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, in preparing a study on municipal management in that city.

Jamaica

To the Government, in organizing a national seminar/workshop on the incorporation of environmental management into development planning.

Mexico

Analysis of the consultations held to select an area for the elaboration of a study on Mexico, as part of the development plan for the mountainous region of the State of Guerrero.

Nicaragua

To the Emergency Social Investment Fund, in formulating projects on investment in social infrastructure.

Peru

To the Ministry of Agriculture, in carrying out a pilot study of the Jochoc Basin with a view to elaborating a rural development plan for the area based on rehabilitation of terraces.

To the Office of the President of the Republic, in preparing an investment programme for the Social Compensation Fund.

To the Municipality of Trujillo, in elaborating a study on municipal management.

Dominican Republic

To the National Planning Office, in carrying out a case study on the incorporation of environmental management into development planning.

To the Under-Secretariat for Natural Resources (under the Office of the Secretary of State for Agriculture), in elaborating the National Report for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Trinidad and Tobago

To the Government, to strengthen the environmental dimension in development planning.

Uruguay

To the Municipality of Montevideo, in defining guidelines for formulating environmental policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

First Course/Workshop on Principles and Methods of Environmental Management, organized by ECLAC/ILPES, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile (MIDEPLAN) and the Carl Duisberg Society (Santiago, Chile, 6-16 March 1991).

Classes were given in the Training Course on Community Environmental Management with Public Participation, organized by the Institute of Political Ecology (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 June 1991).

Classes were given in the Course/Workshop on Elaboration of Integrated Projects on Urban Public Housing, organized by the Economic Development Institute (EDI), the World Bank and the Housing Action Foundation (FUPROVI) (Barva de Heredia, Costa Rica, 21-27 July 1991).

Second Course/Workshop on Principles and Methods of Environmental Management, organized by ECLAC/ILPES, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile (MIDEPLAN) and the Carl Duisberg Society (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 September 1991).

International Course on Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development, organized by ECLAC, ILPES and UNEP (Santiago, Chile, 21-30 October 1991).

Classes were given in the First Course/Workshop on Elaboration and Execution of Participatory Projects on Urban Public Housing in the Context of Relations between Non-Governmental Organizations and the State, organized by the Centre for Education and Technology (CET) (Santiago, Chile, 10-16 November 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 8: POPULATION

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) is the institution within the ECLAC system in charge of the Latin American and Caribbean regional population programme. Its activities are in line with the mandates of the Governments of the region and match the need and conditions of the countries in the area of population studies.

During the 1990-1991 biennium, CELADE implemented its activities within the framework of three closely related subject areas, namely, technical cooperation and applied research for the integration of population variables in development planning; population information and technology; and training. As a supplement to the Commission's efforts to achieve changes in production patterns with social equity, during this period CELADE emphasized the multidisciplinary focus of its activities, establishing close ties with national institutions concerned with economic and social development in the region.

In the first subject area, the countries were assisted in compiling data, especially population census data and in developing and adapting methodologies for the indirect measurement of demographic parameters. In line with the current economic development strategies of the region that emphasize political decentralization and specific policies, CELADE focused particular attention on subnational estimates and projections and on the socio-demographic analysis of sectors and/or communities, such as indigenous communities or sectors, in situations of poverty. Packages for demographic analysis by microcomputer (PANDEM) and demographic projections at the national and subnational levels (PRODEM), in addition to the long-range planning model for microcomputers (LRPM/PC), continued to be developed. Other research programmes included international migration in Latin America and population and health, which comprises an analysis of maternal and child mortality, epidemiological transition and the development of simple, low-cost procedures for monitoring demographic and health indicators. Mention should also be made of a project on national information systems for displaced populations in Central America which is being implemented in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) within the framework of the Esquipulas II Agreement and in support of the Central American Peace Plan.

Particular attention was also devoted to population dynamics as a determinant and consequence of economic, social and cultural development processes. In this connection, the work focused on three major areas: a) programmes and action related to population reproduction policies that involved activities relating to the institutional organization of maternal and child health and family planning programmes, teenage pregnancy, the impact of the economic crisis on households including the composition and roles of members of such households (women, children, adolescents and elderly people), as well as the impact of the decline in fertility on the age structure of the population and subsequent new social demands; b) programmes and actions relating to policies designed to modify the spatial distribution of the population with special emphasis on economic and institutional decentralization and regional development. This area includes topics such as internal and international migration, the role of medium-sized and small cities and the effects of population distribution on environmental problems; and c) methodologies, models and techniques for making socio-demographic knowledge and information available to governments as inputs for policies and programmes that involve economic and social planning. The aim of this activity is to try to help countries to change their production patterns and improve social equity by using appropriate methodologies and indicators to meet the basic social needs of the people.

Under the second subject area, technical assistance was provided to the countries with respect to the processing of their population and housing censuses, stressing the long-term use of the 1990 round of censuses by the public and private sectors at both the national and subnational levels. For this purpose, CELADE developed the REDATAM systems (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer), used in more than 20 countries of the region, and the new REDATAM-Plus system (REDATAM, plus a multidisciplinary database and interface with geographical information systems), which allow for the integration of microdata into various censuses with information added from different sources in a multidisciplinary database and facilitate the special analysis of results through interfaces with geographical information systems. Moreover, CELADE supplied regional bibliographical information from its Spanish database, Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL), gave technical assistance to national institutions in the use of appropriate technology (ISIS and CD-ROM) and promoted the exchange of information through the Latin American and Caribbean population network (IPALCA).

Finally, with respect to training, the third and final Postgraduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies was completed in 1990 in Santiago, Chile, while the first nine-month Course on Population and Development, the Spanish equivalent of the UNFPA Global Plan of Training in Population and Development, was launched in 1991. During the 1990-1991 period, the thirteenth and fourteenth intensive regional courses on demographic analysis for development were held in San José, Costa Rica and various intensive national courses in demography were also offered in various countries of the region. At the same time, CELADE undertook short-term training activities to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in applied research and in the uses of population factors in the design and implementation of development policies and programmes, particularly in relation to sectoral and spatial planning. Professionals from other fields were also trained to familiarize them with the population factors that are important for their respective disciplines. Seminars were also organized to sensitized policy-makers and other officials to the role that the population plays in the development of their countries.

In the biennium, CELADE developed an extensive programme of publications consisting of books and monographs in addition to its three recurrent publications, Boletín demográfico, DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts and Notas de Población.

i) Documents

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina/DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 13, N° 2 (LC/DEM/G.83).

Boletín del Banco de Datos, No. 12/Bulletin of the Data Bank, No. 12 (LC/DEM/G.84).

Notas de Población, No. 48 (LC/DEM/G.86).

El proceso de envejecimiento de la población (LC/DEM/G.87).

Factores sociales de riesgo de muerte en la infancia: los casos de Costa Rica, Honduras y Paraguay (LC/DEM/G.88).

Notas de Población, No. 49 (LC/DEM/G.89).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina/DOCPAL Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 14, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.91).

Boletín Demográfico Nº 46. Insumos demográficos para el sector educacional: América Latina, población en edad escolar, en edades simples y años calendarios 1980-2000/Demographic Bulletin, No. 46. Demographic elements for the educational sector: Latin America, school age population, single ages and calendar years 1980-2000 (LC/DEM/G.92 y Corr.1).

REDATAM Informa, vol. 1, Nº 1 (LC/DEM/G.93).

La migración interna en la Argentina. Período 1975-1980 (LC/DEM/G.95).

Boletín Demográfico Nº 47 - América Latina: Porcentajes urbanos - 1990/Demographic Bulletin No. 47 - Latin America: Percentage urban - 1990 (LC/DEM/G.97).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/Latin American population abstracts, vol. 14, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.98).

REDATAM Informa, vol.1, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.99).

Patrones migratorios interregionales en Chile: análisis de casos seleccionados (LC/DEM/G.100).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/Latin American population abstracts, vol. 15, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.102).

Notas de Población No. 50 (LC/DEM/G.104).

América Latina proyecciones de población años calendarios, 1950-2000/Latin America population projections calendar years, 1950-2000, Boletín Demográfico/Demographic Bulletin, No. 48 (LC/DEM/G.106).

Argentina: situación y necesidades de la tercera edad; algunas ciudades seleccionadas (LC/DEM/G.109).

REDATAM Informa, vol. 2, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.113).

La población argentina: situación, perspectivas y respuestas políticas (LC/DEM/R.66).

Guía para la selección de material bibliográfico a ser adquirido mediante compra, canje y donación en unidades de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.67/Rev.1).

Guía para la selección del material bibliográfico a ser ingresado a las bases de datos en unidades de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.68/Rev.1).

Guía para la adquisición de material bibliográfico en unidades de información sobre población: procedimientos administrativos (LC/DEM/R.69).

Guía para la preparación de resúmenes en unidades de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.70/Rev.1).

Ayuda memoria (1): mapa del teclado (LC/DEM/R.71/Rev.1).

Ayuda memoria (2): tabla de definición de campos (FDT) del sistema bibliográfico de la CEPAL (SIB/CEPAL) (LC/DEM/R.72).

Ayuda memoria (3): tabla de selección de campos (FST) del sistema bibliográfico de la CEPAL (SIB/CEPAL) (LC/DEM/R.73).

Ayuda memoria (4): símbolos (operadores) utilizados en búsquedas de información (LC/DEM/R.74).

Ayuda memoria (5): sintaxis de las expresiones de búsqueda (orden en que el mini-micro CDS/ISIS realiza las operaciones) (LC/DEM/R.75).

Ayuda memoria (7): instrucciones para conectarse al computador IBM del Centro de Cómputos de la CEPAL para utilizar las bases de datos: CELADE/DOCPAL, OIM/CIMAL, AUTORI, BIBLOS (Biblioteca de la CEPAL), CLAPLAN (Programa INFOPLAN de CLADES) (LC/DEM/R.76/Rev.1).

Pautas administrativas mínimas para unidades de información sobre población (servicios, recepción de material bibliográfico, etc.) (LC/DEM/R.77).

El lenguaje de búsqueda del mini-micro CDS/ISIS, traducción de la sección 7 del manual (versión 2.3) (LC/DEM/R.78).

Guía para la recuperación de información en unidades de información sobre población: conceptos básicos (LC/DEM/R.79).

Bases de datos del sistema de información bibliográfica de la CEPAL (SIB/CEPAL) (LC/DEM/R.80/Rev.1).

Guía para completar la hoja de análisis de contenido (HAC) en una unidad de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.81).

Ayuda memoria (6): nombre de hojas de trabajo, formatos de visualización en pantalla e impresión y clasificación de los menús mini-micro CDS/ISIS del sistema bibliográfico de la CEPAL (SIB/CEPAL), y submenúes preparados para la red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.82).

Acceso a estadísticas de población para el desarrollo nacional: establecimiento de la red de información en población para América Latina y el Caribe (IPALCA) (LC/DEM/R.83).

Guía para el uso y manejo de la base de datos de adquisiciones (ADQUIS) en unidades de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.84).

América Latina: transición de la fecundidad en el período 1950-1990 (documento presentado al Seminario sobre Transición de la Fecundidad en América Latina, organizado por la UIECP, el CELADE y el CENEP en Buenos Aires, abril de 1990) (LC/DEM/R.85).

Guía para la preparación de la hoja de control de ingreso de documentos (HCID): procedimiento de ingreso directo en el sistema mini-micro CDS/ISIS (LC/DEM/R.86).

Guía para la indización de documentos y utilización del Tesauro de POPIN en unidades de información sobre población (LC/DEM/R.87).

Ayuda memoria (8): instalación del mini-micro CDS/ISIS, el SIB/CEPAL e instrucciones para la red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.88).

Ayuda memoria (9): explicación (en inglés) de formatos de despliegue del mini-micro CDS/ISIS (LC/DEM/R.89).

Guía para trabajar con el mini-micro CDS/ISIS (versión del SIB/CEPAL para la red IPALCA) (LC/DEM/R.90 y Rev.1/Rev.2).

Instrucciones para el poblamiento de una base de datos bibliográfica con estructura CEPAL (LC/DEM/R.91).

Ayuda memoria (10): traspaso de una base de datos en mini-micro CDS/ISIS, versión 1.0 a versión 2.3 (LC/DEM/R.92).

Instrucciones para el poblamiento de una base de datos bibliográfica con estructura CEPAL y a partir de una búsqueda (LC/DEM/R.93).

Consistency of the Population Projections Prepared by CELADE with those of the National Governments (LC/DEM/R.99).

The Latin American and Caribbean Population Information Network "Red IPALCA" (LC/DEM/R.100/Rev.1).

Informe del Seminario Taller sobre la experiencia de aplicación del método del hijo previo en América Latina (LC/DEM/R.101).

Chile: estimación de la oportunidad de inscripción de los nacimientos. Total país y regiones: 1955-1988 (LC/DEM/R.102).

Hacia un sistema de indicadores socio-demográficos en base a las encuestas periódicas de hogares: una aplicación de REDATAM (LC/DEM/R.104).

Política de población, desarrollo y familia (LC/DEM/R.105).

Población y espacio en Costa Rica: exploración de necesidades de cooperación en el marco del programa de asistencia del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas al Gobierno de Costa Rica (LC/DEM/R.106).

Los sistemas de información para la atención materno-infantil y la planificación familiar: la situación en algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/DEM/R.107).

Argentina: situación y necesidades de la tercera edad: algunas ciudades seleccionadas (LC/DEM/DGF/R.20).

Transición demográfica y desarrollo sostenido: el caso de Honduras (LC/DEM/R.109).

Transición demográfica y desarrollo sostenido en América Latina y el Caribe, 1950-2020.

Indicadores sociodemográficos relevantes en la situación de la población desplazada y refugiada en Centroamérica (LC/DEM/R.112).

Desarrollo económico, políticas sociales y población (LC/DEM/R.113).

Guía para la instalación de Microisis versión 2.3 y Sistema de Información Bibliográfica de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (SIB/CEPAL) para la Red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.115).

Ayuda memoria (4): símbolos (operadores) utilizados en búsquedas de información utilizando el programa mini-micro CDS/ISIS (LC/DEM/R.116).

Instrucciones para el poblamiento de una base de datos bibliográfica con estructura definida por el Sistema Bibliográfico de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (SIB/CEPAL) y a partir de una búsqueda (ejercicio práctico) (LC/DEM/R.117).

Ayuda memoria (3): instrucciones para el poblamiento de una base de datos bibliográfica con estructura definida por el Sistema Bibliográfico de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (SIB/CEPAL). I. Con el resultado de la búsqueda. II. Con el total de una base de datos (LC/DEM/R.118).

Ayuda memoria (2): Tabla de Definición de Campos (FDT), y Tabla de Selección de Campos (FST) del sistema Bibliográfico de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (SIB/CEPAL) (LC/DEM/R.119).

Guía para la preparación de la hoja de control de ingreso de Documentos (HCID) (LC/DEM/R.120).

Economic crisis and mortality: short and medium-term changes in Latin America (LC/DEM/R.121).

La red de información sobre población para América Latina y el Caribe (IPALCA) como vínculo para la mejor utilización y organización de la información en población en América Latina y el Caribe a fines del siglo XX (LC/DEM/R.123).

El territorio y la descentralización en la agenda de la transformación productiva con equidad (LC/DEM/R.125).

Modelos de atención interdisciplinaria del adolescente (Un estudio de caso) (LC/DEM/R.127).

Urbanización y transición demográfica en América Latina: una reseña del período 1930-1990 (LC/DEM/R.128).

La información sobre hogares como insumo para políticas (LC/DEM/R.129).

CELADE/DOCPAL Bibliographical Database in CD-ROM: a Networking Experience (LC/DEM/R.130).

Marcos múltiples: su uso en la obtención de estimaciones en áreas pequeñas (LC/DEM/R.131).

Estudios de series temporales demográficas mediante modelos Arima de Box-Jenkins (Una aplicación a series de la ciudad de Rosario, Argentina) (LC/DEM/R.132).

Uso de la modelización log-lineal en el análisis de datos de sobrevivencia (LC/DEM/R.133).

Cambios en el empleo, la edad de jubilación y la fecundidad: sus repercusiones sobre la dependencia económica y el ingreso per capita (LC/DEM/R.134).

La política social en América Latina y el Caribe: sus inflexiones en el umbral del siglo XXI (LC/DEM/R.135).

Social Policies in Costa Rica (LC/DEM/R.136).

La investigación para la política social: esbozo de su actual relevancia en Chile (LC/DEM/R.137).

Practical Experiences Relating to the Creation of REDATAM-Plus Databases (LC/DEM/R.158).

La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice en los años ochenta: síntesis regional basada en siete estudios nacionales.

Estimación de la mortalidad infantil a partir de la historia clínica perinatal, CELADE/CLAP/OPS.

Evaluation of management information systems for maternal child health/family planning programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Onset of Fertility Decline in Latin America (LC/DEM/R.162).

Joint publications

Censo de reducciones indígenas seleccionadas, 1988. Análisis sociodemográfico (LC/DEM/G.96). A joint publication of the Universidad de la Frontera, the National Statistical Institute (INE/Chile) Instituto Indígena, Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Child Health (PAESMI) and CELADE.

Condiciones de vida de los pueblos indígenas: estudio realizado en reducciones mapuches seleccionadas. IX Región, Chile (LC/DEM/G.101). Joint publication of the Universidad de la Frontera, INE/Chile, Instituto Indígena, PAESMI and CELADE.

Chile: proyecciones y estimaciones de población por sexo y edad: total del país, 1980-2000, económicamente activa urbana y rural (LC/DEM/R.103). Joint CELADE/INE/Chile publication.

República Dominicana: la mortalidad infantil en Santo Domingo en la década de los años 80.

Tres enfoques metodológicos para el estudio de la condición social de los ancianos. El caso de Costa Rica (LC/DEM/CR/R.9). Joint publication of the Costa Rica Social Security Fund and CELADE.

La mortalidad y características socioeconómicas de la tercera edad. Joint publication of the Institute of Health Research of the University of Costa Rica, the Statistics and Census Bureau of Costa Rica and CELADE (LC/DEM/CR/R.21).

Efectos demográficos de grandes proyectos de desarrollo (LC/DEM/CR/G.23) CELADE/CEDEM.

Costa Rica. Estimaciones y proyecciones de población cantonal, por sexo y grupos de edades, 1975-2000. Joint publication of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy and the Statistics and Census Bureau of Costa Rica, and CELADE (Fascículo F/CR.6).

Métodos para proyecciones subnacionales de población. Joint publication of the Centre for Economic Development Studies (CEDE) of the Universidad de Los Andes, the Colombian Fund for Scientific Research and Special Projects (COLCIENCIAS) and the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia and CELADE (serie OI-42).

Compatibilización de las revisiones séptima, octava y novena de la clasificación internacional de enfermedades: aplicación a Chile, 1960-1985, Fascículo F/CHI.8, Serie OI-43, CELADE/INE-Chile.

La mortalidad en la niñez en Centroamérica, Panamá y Belice, 1980-1986 (LC/DEM/CR/R.11).

História e População: estudos sobre a América. Joint publication of the Brazilian Association for Population Studies (ABEP), UISSP and CELADE, together with the documents presented at the Congress on the History of the Population in Latin America, Ouro Preto, Brazil.

Censo experimental de reducciones indígenas seleccionadas, Cautín, Chile, 1988: tabulaciones básicas. Joint publication of the Universidad de la Frontera, National Statistical Institute, Instituto Indígena, Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Child Health (PAESMI) and CELADE.

REDATAM-Plus: Microcomputer Software to Obtain Small Area Statistics from Large Multidisciplinary Files of Census and other Microdata.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on Fertility Transition in Latin America, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and sponsored by CELADE and the Centre for Population Studies (CENEP) of Argentina (Buenos Aires, 3-6 April 1990).

Seminar on Bio-demographic Aspects of Population in Selected Indigenous Reservations of the province of Cautín, in the Ninth Region of Chile, organized jointly with the Universidad de la Frontera and the Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Child Health (PAESMI) (Temuco, Chile, 26-28 June 1990).

Seminar on Population Dynamics and the Development of Latin America: Challenges and Options (Santiago, Chile, 11 July 1990).

Seminar on Population and Health, organized jointly with the Ministry of Planning of Haiti (Port-au-Prince, 14-26 July 1990).

Seminar on Global Training Programme in Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, 22-23 October 1990).

Seminar to Update Indirect Techniques for the Measurement of Population, organized jointly with the Research and Post-graduate Centre for the Social Sciences (CEIPOS) of the University of the Republic of Uruguay (Montevideo, 26 November-4 December 1990).

Workshop on Population and Health, organized jointly with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) (Washington, D.C., 1-3 April 1991).

First Regional REDATAM-Plus Workshop, organized jointly with the National Statistical Institute of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 1-12 July 1991).

Workshop on Research needs for the Design, Implementation and Assessment of Social Policies, organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada (Santiago, Chile, 12 and 13 August 1991).

Technical Meeting on New Statistical Methodologies Applied to Demography, organized with the collaboration of CIENES and the Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 September 1991).

Seminar on Population and Development Issues, organized by Inter-Press Service, UNFPA and CELADE (San José, 4-6 September 1991).

Third Latin American Conference on Geographic Information Systems, organized in conjunction with the Catholic University of Chile (Viña del Mar, Chile, 21-25 October 1991).

Seminar on the Causes and Prevention of Adult Mortality in Developing Countries, organized in conjunction with UISSP and PAHO (Santiago, Chile, October 1991).

Workshop on Family, Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly with UNICEF, UNESCO, PAHO, ILPES, PREALC and the Colegio de México (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Workshop on Methodologies for Measuring Maternal Health, organized by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (London, 15-27 January 1990).

Regional Workshop on Research on Maternal Mortality organized by the Pan American Health Organization (Mexico City, 16-20 April 1990).

First International Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Refugees in Central America, organized by UNFPA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (New York, 25-29 June 1990).

Seminar on a Network of Latin American Information Networks (Lima, 12-18 August 1990).

Brazilian Congress on Epidemiology (Campinas, Brazil, 2-7 September 1990).

Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Meeting on Population Policies of Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico (Guatemala City, 27-29 September 1990).

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) (Toronto, Canada, 11-14 October 1990).

Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the 1992 Latin American Population Meeting (Caxambu, Brazil, 12-20 October 1990).

Seminar on Population and Family Policies (Quito, 14-20 October 1990).

Tenth Inter-American Statistical Conference (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 13-16 November 1990).

Seminar on Population Censuses as Sources of Demographic Data (San Salvador, 19-23 November 1990).

Technical Seminar on Population Estimates of Bolivia, organized by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) (La Paz, March 1991).

Second Meeting of the Scientific and Organizing Committee of the Conference on Demographic Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Latin American Programme on Population Activities (PROLAP) (Mexico City, 13-15 March 1991).

Meeting of the Working Group on Demographic Software and Microcomputing, organized by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and UISSP (The Hague, Netherlands, 13-18 March 1991).

Conference of Central American and Caribbean countries and Mexico on Population Policies, organized by PROLAP and the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) (Antigua, Guatemala, 8-14 April 1991).

Committee for International Cooperation on National Demographic Research (CICRED)/PROLAP meeting on the Potential of Population Research Centres in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by CICRED of France and PROLAP (Quito, 30 July-2 August 1991).

World Conference on Population and Health Surveys, organized by the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) (Washington, D.C., 5-7 August 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on the Incorporation of Demographic Analysis into Sectoral Planning, organized by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development (San Salvador, 12-23 August 1991).

Fifth Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Population Information Network (POPIN), United Nations (Geneva, 16-20 September 1991).

International Meeting on Methodologies of Projection for Small Areas organized by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) (Rio de Janeiro, 19-22 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina

With the government of the Province of Mendoza, in connection with a project on critical poverty and a programme on the transfer of the poor population of Greater Mendoza to rural areas.

With the Department for the Ageing of the Province of Buenos Aires, in connection with a programme to train visiting geriatric assistants for the municipalities of Greater Buenos Aires and a project on the organization and participation of the ageing.

With the Department of Population Policy, in connection with the development of a study on prospects of arranging for migrants who have come to Greater Buenos Aires to return to their provinces of origin, and in connection with the preparation of a baseline study for the design of population redistribution policies.

With the Centre for Population Studies (CENEP), in the training of personnel to assist in the computerization of the library.

With various institutions in Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Salta and Ingeniero Suárez, in connection with the application of the preceding birth technique and with the consideration of maternal mortality studies in Salta.

With the government of the Province of Buenos Aires and its municipalities, in connection with a project on the ageing; in the supervision of a project on the reproductive health of teenagers; and, to the Department of Population Policy, in connection with developing a project on decentralization and return of migrants.

With the National University of Luján, in the form of classes on population projections within its master's programme on social demography.

With the Faculty of Statistics of the National University of Rosario, with respect to a programme on demographic analysis.

Bolivia

With the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in connection with a demographic study of Bolivia; the census questionnaire and population projections; population estimates and the plan of work for the 1992 population census; and the preparation of an experimental census.

Participation in a World Bank study on external financial cooperation and sustainable development.

With the Population Studies Centre of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón, in connection with training-related issues.

With the National Foundation on the Environment, in the formulation of an action plan on the environment.

Brazil

Lecture on CELADE and prospects of access to the data bank, with emphasis on population censuses as part of the Course on Human Resources in Health. Data Analysis System of the State of São Paulo (SEADE) in connection with the analysis of the first findings of the research on infant mortality in the North-East.

Chile

With the Universidad de la Frontera, Temuco, in connection with a bio-demographic study on indigenous reservations.

Colombia

With the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE), in connection with the population census to be carried out in 1993.

Costa Rica

With the government, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, in connection with the population programme.

With the Department of Statistics and Censuses, in connection with the REDATAM-Plus system.

Ecuador

With the government institutions, in connection with a national UNFPA project.

With the National Development Council (CONADE), in the preparation of a project on population policy and development planning and in reviewing national projections.

El Salvador

With the Secretariat of Planning and the Economic Budget, in a study on the preceding birth technique, and in launching a plan for the preparation of planning inputs.

With the Statistics and Census Department, in connection with a population projections programme.

Haiti

Lectures at the Workshop on Population and Health, organized by CELADE, the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences and the Centre de Techniques de Planification et d'Economie Appliquée (CTPEA).

Honduras

With the National Environment and Development Commission and Foundation, in connection with the protection of the environment and the use of national resources.

With the Department of Statistics and Censuses and the Secretariat of Planning, Coordination and the Economic Budget, in connection with the preparation of a work plan for the assessment of the 1988 national population census and with the review of population projections.

With the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security, Population Research Unit (UDIP) of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma and UNFPA, in connection with the design of a maternal mortality analysis project.

With the Department of Health, with respect to a national survey on epidemiology and family health.

Jamaica

With the Jamaican Department of Statistics, in processing Caribbean censuses.

Mexico

With the Colegio de México, in connection with a project on the role of health institutions in population policies.

With the National Population Council (CONAPO), in connection with a review of national population projections.

Nicaragua

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and the Director of the Demographic Survey, project NIC/84/P01, in preparing life tables and aspects relating to infant and adult mortality.

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and the Nicaraguan Institute for Women's Affairs, in developing studies on internal migration in Nicaragua and a socio-economic profile of Nicaraguan women, respectively.

With the Ministry of External Cooperation, in identifying international cooperation projects to be financed by the Government of Italy.

With the Ministry of Planning and the Budget, in formulating a strategy for obtaining resources for the Emergency Social Investment Fund.

Follow-up of project RLA/88/P24 on displaced populations in Central America.

Panama

With the Statistics and Census Office, in connection with various aspects of the forthcoming national population census.

With the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, with respect to a project on a social emergency fund.

Paraguay

With the Technical Secretariat for Planning.

With the University of Asunción, with regard to a course on the integration of demographic variables into planning.

With the Statistics and Census Office, in connection with the population census.

Peru

With the National Institute of Statistics, in connection with the installation of REDATAM and the generation of a database derived from the 1981 census.

With the Universidad Cayetano Heredia, in conducting studies on infant mortality.

Dominican Republic

With the National Population and Family Council (CONAPOFA), in coordinating the final activities of the project on infant mortality.

Saint Lucia

With the Department of Statistics, in connection with the REDATAM-Plus system.

Trinidad and Tobago

With the Central Statistics Office, in connection with the REDATAM-Plus system.

Uruguay

With the Department of Statistics and Census, in connection with the 1990 and 1991 demographic analysis programme.

With the Banco de Provisión Social, with respect to studies on ageing.

With the IDB/ECLAC/CODEFRO Argentina-Uruguay border research project, in identifyng consultants.

With the Latin American Centre for Perinatology and Human Development, with respect to the delivery of lectures on health and population as part of the course on perinatal and mother/child health.

iv) Training and fellowships

Post-graduate programmes

Post-graduate Course on Population Dynamics and Development Programmes and Policies (Santiago, Chile, 21 February-14 December 1990), attended by 18 fellowship-holders from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

Post-graduate Course on Population and Development, CELADE/Global Programme of Training in Population and Development of UNFPA (Santiago, Chile, 5 March-5 December 1991) attended by 25 fellowship-holders from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

Intensive regional and national courses

Second National Course on Population and Development, organized by CELADE and the Population Department of the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development of El Salvador (San Salvador, 12 March-6 April 1990), attended by 22 government officials.

Thirteenth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development (San José, 6 August-6 December 1990), attended by 23 fellowship holders from Angola, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

Fourteenth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development (San José, 6 August-6 December 1991), attended by 24 fellowship holders from Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

Intensive Regional Course on Demography, organized by the Research and Post-graduate Centre for the Social Sciences (CEIPOS) of the Universidad de la República, Uruguay and CELADE (Montevideo, 9 September-12 December 1991), attended by 18 fellowship-holders from Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Intensive National Course on Demography (San Salvador, 9 September-12 December 1991), organized by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, the Department of Statistics and Censuses and CELADE, and attended by 23 national fellowship-holders.

Courses, training seminars/workshops in specific fields

Seminar/Workshop on the Application of the Preceding Birth Technique in Latin America, organized by CELADE and sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada (Santiago, Chile, 28-31 January 1990), and attended by 25 government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile and Dominican Republic.

Course on the use of Bibliographical Information in Population for Latin America, organized by CELADE and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Santiago, Chile, 29 January-25 February 1990), and attended by 10 officials from Latin American countries.

Seminar/Workshop on the Knowledge and Use of the Regional Development Planning Exercise (REPLEX) Model as a Support for Training Programmes on Regional Development Planning, organized by CELADE with the assistance of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), and sponsored by ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 April 1990), attended by 16 experts from national and international agencies based in Chile.

Seminar/Workshop on Population and Health, organized by CELADE with the support of the Ministry of Planning (Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 16-20 July 1990), and attended by 20 Haitian government officials.

Seminar/Workshop on Vulnerable Groups and Socio-demographic Indicators, organized by CELADE, the Costa Rican Social Security Fund and the Centro Nacional de Docencia e Investigación en Salud y Seguridad Social (CENDEISS) (San José, 6-10 August 1990), and attended by 26 government officials.

Course/Workshop on Vulnerable Groups: Towards a System of Socio-demographic Indicators, CENDEISS/CELADE (San José, 15-19 October 1990), attended by 25 government officials.

Course on the Updating of Indirect Demographic Measurement Techniques, CEIPOS/CELADE (Montevideo, 26 November-4 December 1990), attended by 12 government officials.

Regional Refresher Course on IPALCA Network Techniques for Staff of Population Information Units in Central America, organized jointly by CELADE and IOM (San José, 11-23 March 1991) and attended by 13 government officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Six one-week courses/workshops on vulnerable groups and socio-economic indicators in social welfare work, organized by CELADE and CENDEISS (San José, May-June 1991) and attended by 25 government officials.

Course on the Use of CENTS and FOXBASE Software Programmes, organized for 12 government officials from the Central American countries involved in the National Information Systems on Displaced Populations in Central America (RLA/88/P24) (San José, 12-9 April 1991).

Two seminars organized jointly with ILPES for government officials working in ministries, departments and municipalities on the use of socio-demographic information for local development planning with emphasis on the identification of pockets of poverty (Santiago, Chile, May 1991).

First Regional Workshop on the REDATAM-Plus Computer Programme (Santiago, Chile, 1-12 July 1991) for 30 government officials from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Seminar/Workshop on the Incorporation of Population Factors in Planning, organized by CELADE and the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development of El Salvador (San Salvador, 12-23 August 1991), and attended by 20 government officials.

Technical Seminar on New Statistical Methodologies Applied to Demography, organized by CELADE and CIENES (Santiago, Chile, 2-5 September 1991), and attended by 21 government officials from Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

IUSSP/PAHO/CELADE Seminar on the Causes and Prevention of Adult Mortality in Developing Countries (Santiago, Chile, 7-11 October 1991) attended by 72 government and international civil servants from Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Honduras, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

Third Latin American Course on Geographical Information Systems. Basic and advanced courses organized by the Catholic University of Chile, ECLAC and CELADE (Santiago, Chile, 14-19 October 1991). The basic and advanced courses were attended by 95 and 86 participants, respectively, from different Latin American countries.

Workshop on Population Projections for Central American Countries (San José, October-November 1991), attended by eight participants from Central America and Panama.

Support for national university programmes and collaboration in the area of teaching with other institutions

Support provided to the Universidad de la República, Uruguay, in connection with the interdisciplinary master's degree programme in population soon to be introduced by the University.

Teaching support, including the supervision of graduate theses and lectures on various population subjects, in connection with the master's degree programme in social demography of the Universidad Nacional de Luján, Argentina (1990 and 1991).

Continued teaching exchange activities in connection with the cooperation programme signed in 1989 with the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana, Cuba (1990 and 1991).

Cooperation agreement with the Centre for Regional Development and Planning of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. As part of the activities under the agreement, two participants of the Centre's doctorate programme in demography were given advisory assistance with regard to their theses (1990 and 1991). Some lectures on fertility were also delivered under the doctorate programme.

Support for the establishment of the Department of Demography of the Faculty of Statistics of the National University of Rosario, Argentina (1990).

Course on specific techniques for the study of fertility and nuptiality, organized by CELADE and conducted at the Research Centre of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina (June 1990).

Teaching support to the University of Chile in connection with the master's degree Course in Food Sciences, Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (1990).

Teaching support to the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Chile in connection with the Seminar on Mother and Child Health, Santiago, Chile, 1990.

Teaching support to the Universidad Nacional de Heredia, Costa Rica, in connection with the Post-graduate Programme in Economic Policy (1990).

Support for the Post-graduate Programme on Population and Development, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (1991 and 1992).

At the request of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Chile, a seminar/workshop was conducted on population topics for graduates in the social sciences (Santiago, Chile, 2-14 May 1990) which was attended by 19 sociology post-graduates of the University of Chile.

Support to the Department of Public Health of the Medical School, University of Costa Rica, in connection with lectures on demography as part of the Post-graduate Course on Epidemiology; assistance was also provided with respect to the Central American Course on Epidemiology in the same Department (second semester 1991).

Support to the Post-graduate Programme on Population and Development of the Faculty of Economic, Administrative and Accounting Sciences of the Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Paraguay (1991).

Assistance to the School of Public Health of the University of Chile in connection with the programming of the Post-graduate Course in Bio-statistics, which will be introduced in 1992. Assistance was also provided in connection with the thesis of a female student of the Post-graduate Programme on Public Health of the same school (1991).

Research fellowship programme in CELADE, Santiago and CELADE, San José

Seven research fellows (with fellowships of one to six months) carried out research projects of interest to their sponsoring institutions at CELADE headquarters in Santiago. The fellowship-holders were from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Nicaragua (1990).

Three research fellows (with fellowships of one to three months) implemented research projects of interest to their sponsoring institutions at the subregional headquarters of CELADE in San José. They were from Costa Rica and Nicaragua (1990).

Nine professionals with one to six months research fellowships were trained at CELADE headquarters in Santiago in 1991. Five of them carried out research projects of interest to their sponsoring institutions; four of them from universities of the region, were trained in specific population subjects in order to participate as lecturers or assistant lecturers in the intensive national or regional courses on demography. The fellowship-holders were from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

In 1991, there were four professional research fellows at the subregional headquarters at San José. One of them carried out a research project of interest to her sponsoring institution; the other three were trained in specific demographic topics in order to enable them to participate as assistant lecturers in national courses. They were from Colombia and El Salvador.

SUBPROGRAMME 9: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*

The Social Development Division advanced in several fields. First, in the analysis of social change, the main achievements were the elaboration, with the support of the Statistics and Projections Division, of a report on the social situation in the region, based on information gathered through household surveys, and the research done on the values and attitudes of different social actors in the face of technological change.

In the formulation of social policies to reorient development styles, the main activities revolved around the study of the trends and perspectives of social expenditure; the elaboration of proposals aimed at special groups (youth, the family, the elderly), and the design of social development strategies for several countries of the region. Regarding this last point, worthy of note is the collaboration given to the National Development Council (CONADE) of Ecuador for the formulation of an integrated social development strategy.

With respect to efforts to elaborate an analysis and proposals relating to special segments of the population, numerous studies were prepared which made it possible to determine the situation of these groups with respect to employment, unemployment, spatial distribution and social and employment structures, as well as to identify the effects on these groups of changes in income distribution and in the State's role in the economy and in society.

A study was also done on democratic participation and new subjects were analysed, such as the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs.

At the same time, great effort was made to achieve the integration of international agencies active in the social field, whether they are part of the United Nations system or not. This Division has become the focal point of inter-agency groups working in the areas of social policy and youth.

The characteristics of the social problems in Uruguay made it possible to do a broad study on primary and secondary education, involving research in the field. This activity has already led to the publication of documents entitled "Enseñanza primaria y ciclo básico de educación media en el Uruguay" (Primary and middle-school education in Uruguay) and "¿Qué aprenden y quiénes aprenden en las escuelas de Uruguay? (Schools in Uruguay: What is being learned, and by whom?)" The research showed the inequality of access to knowledge, defects with respect to human resources training and delays in the building of an equitable society.

i) Documents

Nota sobre el desarrollo social en América Latina (LC/G.1665).

La equidad en el panorama social de América Latina durante los años ochenta (LC/G.1686).

Panorama social en América Latina (LC/G.1688).

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[*] Given the importance of the activities related to the integration of women into the development of Latin America and the Caribbean, these are presented in a separate section.

Modelos de socialización en América Latina y el Caribe: investigación documental (LC/L.552(MDM.10/7)).

Selección de tecnologías para la vivienda social (LC/L.653).

Financiamento das politicas sociais no Brasil, Economia e desenvolvimento series, No. 4 (LC/BRS/L.10).

Avaliaçao das politicas sociais brasileiras, Economia e desenvolvimento series, No. 6 (LC/BRS/L.12).

Brasil: indicadores sociais selecionados, Economia e desenvolvimento series, No. 7 (LC/BRS/L.13).

Las personas de edad en América Latina: un sector estratégico para la política social en los años noventa (LC/R.833).

Alternativas para la ejecución de políticas sociales en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.839/Rev.1).

La vejez en América Latina: necesidad de un programa social (LC/R.855).

Brasil vuelve al banquillo: ecopolítica de la destrucción en la Amazonia (LC/R.895).

Integration of young people into Latin American societies: problems and prospects (LC/R.897).

Social and economic issues of social security for the elderly in Latin America (LC/R.905).

Lo regional, lo comunal, y la descentralización en América Latina: problemas actuales de la política social selectiva (LC/R.913).

La marginalidad urbana en América Latina: la dimensión espacial (LC/R.916).

La ecopolítica del "desarrollo sustentable": una visión latinoamericana de la agenda global sobre el medio ambiente (LC/R.917).

Políticas sociales y desarrollo social en el inicio de los años noventa (LC/R.946).

Pobreza y sustentabilidad ambiental en América Latina. Problemas y opciones de política social (LC/R.954).

La equidad: enfoques teóricos y sugerencias para su estudio (LC/R.955).

La transmisión intergeneracional de las oportunidades de vida en la década de los ochenta (LC/R.957).

Latin American youth in the 1980s: equality of opportunity in education and employment (LC/R.960).

El gasto público social en América del Sur en los años ochenta: un análisis introductorio (LC/R.961).

Gasto público corriente y gasto público de capital en servicios sociales: un análisis cuantitativo de los países sudamericanos en los ochenta (LC/R.962).

Políticas sociales en tiempos de crisis. vol. I (LC/R.962).

Políticas sociales en tiempos de crisis. vol. II: Bases para una estrategia de desarrollo social integrado para el Ecuador (LC/R.963/Add.1).

Políticas sociales en tiempos de crisis. vol. III: Perú: pobreza y desigualdad distributiva, patrón étnico-cultural y bloqueo de la reproducción del orden y la política social (LC/R.963/Add.2).

El papel del Estado en la estrategia de desarrollo de América Latina (LC/R.964).

Imágenes sociales de la modernización y la transformación tecnológica (LC/R.971).

Cambio tecnológico y equidad (LC/R.973).

Producción, tráfico y consumo de drogas: su significación económica y social (LC/R.979).

Producción, tráfico y consumo de drogas: líneas de investigación de la CEPAL (LC/R.998).

Informe de la segunda reunión interagencial informal sobre juventud en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.999).

Juventud y desarrollo: buscando nuevas ecuaciones (LC/R.1006).

Informe de relatoría. Segunda reunión interagencial informal sobre políticas sociales integradas y ajuste económico en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1029).

Estudio comparado de las legislaciones vigentes en materia civil, penal y laboral en países seleccionados de América Latina (LC/R.1040).

Bases para la formulación de un programa de cooperación regional en el dominio de la juventud en América Latina y el Caribe para la década de los noventa (LC/R.1047(SEM.64/3)).

Proyecto de declaración conjunta de las agencias del sistema de las Naciones Unidas sobre políticas de juventud en América Latina y el Caribe (preliminary version) (LC/R.1048(SEM.64/4)).

Informe de la Tercera Reunión Interagencial Informal sobre Juventud en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1062(SEM.64/5)).

El fracaso escolar y la cadena de reproducción de la pobreza (LC/MVD/R.48).

Los hogares con pasivos en el Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.50).

Enseñanza primaria y ciclo básico de educación media en el Uruguay (preliminary report) (LC/MVD/R.52).

La evolución del empleo: ¿Quiénes son los ocupados y los desocupados en el Uruguay? (LC/MVD/R.54).

Bases metodológicas para una clasificación de escuelas públicas según niveles de carencias socioculturales (LC/MVD/R.56).

¿Qué aprenden y quiénes aprenden en las escuelas de Uruguay?: los contextos sociales e institucionales de éxitos y fracasos (LC/MVD/R.58).

Books published under agreements with publishers

Enseñanza primaria y ciclo básico de educación media en el Uruguay, ECLAC/National Public Education Administration (ANEP), published by the National Book Institute (Uruguay).

Los pasivos en el Uruguay - Sus características sociales, published by the University Cultural Foundation.

Equidad y pobreza en la sociedad uruguaya, published by CLIP Publishers.

Uruguayos en Argentina y Brasil: Movimientos de población entre los países del Plata, jointly published by ECLAC's Montevideo Office and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and Editorial Canto Ltda.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on Social Images of Modernization and Technological Change (Santiago, Chile, 25-27 March 1991).

Second Informal Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 April 1991).

Second Informal Inter-Agency Meeting on Integrated Social Policies and Economic Adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 25 and 26 April 1991).

Third Informal Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (9 September 1991).

Workshop on Family, Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized in conjunction with CELADE (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on the International Standing of Brazil in the 1990s, organized by the Regional Economic Council (CORECON) (São Paulo, Brazil, 26 and 27 March 1990).

Conference on crises and the requirements of new paradigms in the relation between State, society and the economy, organized by the Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) (Buenos Aires, 16-18 April 1990).

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference, organized by the Society for International Development (SID) (Rio de Janeiro, 4 and 5 May 1990).

Meeting of Experts on Alternative Ways to Mark the End of the United Nations Decade of Disable Persons, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CDSAH) (Helsinki, 6-14 May 1990).

Annual Meeting of the World Association of Public Opinion Research (New York, 13-20 May 1990).

Meeting on New Scenarios and New Policies for Central America in Education, Science and Culture for the Year 2000, organized by the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Badajoz, Spain, 17-29 May 1990).

International Symposium on the Integration of Youth into Society, organized by the Spanish Government and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) (Toledo, Spain, 5-8 June 1990).

First Meeting of Organizations on Proposals for Integrated Social Policies vis-à-vis the Macroeconomic Adjustments in the Latin American and Caribbean Region, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Caracas, 11 and 12 June 1990).

Workshop on the State, Social Policies and Macroeconomic Equilibrium, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) and the Institute of International Studies (Santiago, Chile, 26 June 1990).

Fourth Intergovernmental Conference on Policies for Youth in Ibero-America, organized by the Government of Ecuador and the Latin American Centre on Youth (CELAJU) (Quito, 25-29 June 1990).

Seminar on the State, the Economy and Health Çare, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (São Paulo, Brazil, 1-7 June 1990).

Meeting on the State, the Economy and Health Care, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Campinas, Brazil, 2-6 July 1990).

Second National Conference of the National Network for Ecological Action (RENACE) (San Francisco de Mostazal, Chile, 13 and 14 July 1990).

World Conference of Social Workers, organized by the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) (Buenos Aires, 8-12 August 1990).

Second Regional Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) (Buenos Aires, 27-29 August 1990).

Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) (Havana, 26 August-8 September 1990).

Seminar on Social Policy Management, organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (San José, 12-14 September 1990).

Meeting on the Role of the State in Agricultural Development, organized by FAO (Mexico City, 21-28 September 1990).

Conference of the Centre for Development Studies (CENDES), Central University of Venezuela (Caracas, 1-5 October 1990).

International Seminar on Amazonian Ecological Disorder, organized by UNESCO (Belem, Brazil, 26 October-5 November 1990).

International Symposium on the Human Dimension of Global Changes, organized by the Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI) (Palmas de Mallorca, Spain, 23 November-2 December 1990).

Meeting of High-Level Experts on Social Development Indicators, organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the planning Ministry attached to the Moroccan Prime Minister's Office (Rabat, Morocco, 8-11 April 1991).

Seminar on the Environment, organized by the F. Neuman Foundation (Lima, 24-26 April 1991).

International Seminar on an Integrated Social Development Strategy for Ecuador (Project ECU/89/014 on "Support for social development planning"; National Development Council (CONADE), UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, ECLAC/UNESCO agreement) (Quito, 15-19 July 1991).

First Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government (Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 and 19 July 1991).

Brainstorming Session on Poverty, organized by UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 29 and 30 July 1991).

Meeting on Methods to Measure Poverty and Social Development, organized in the framework of the UNDP Regional Project to Alleviate Critical Poverty (RLA/86/004) (Santiago, Chile, 31 July-1 August 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela

To Government authorities in activities to prepare for the International Year of the Family 1994.

Argentina

To agencies that provide information for the periodical social report.

Conferences were given as part of the post-graduate course on politics, society and the university, National University of Cuyo, in Mendoza, Argentina.

Brazil

To the Special Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) and the Brazilian Institute of Natural Resources in preparing a study on natural resources and the environment.

To the North-East Regional Development Bureau in formulating methodological and programmatic proposals for increasing social participation and generating employment and income for small producers in the semi-arid zone of the North-East.

Chile

To the National Institute for Youth in processing and analysing government household surveys.

Ecuador

To the National Development Council (CONADE) in the area of social policies and in elaborating a strategy for integrated social development.

Uruguay

To the Government in periodically presenting social indicators.

To the National Public Education Administration (ANEP) in carrying out field work (surveys and evaluation tests of 1 500 students and their families) for analysing primary and secondary education and in processing the information gathered.

To the Department of Statistics and Censuses in designing tabulations for processing information gathered by household surveys and the National Survey on Youth; in this latter case, assistance was provided in preparing the results for publication and in analysing them.

In conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), advisory services were provided to the National Buenos Aires-Colonia Bridge Commission regarding social indicators in the area of influence of the Buenos Aires-Colonia Bridge.

In the framework of the Project URU/90/001 on "Technical assistance to the social investment programme", a document was prepared on the link between different family and school-performance indicators and factors in the social reproduction of poverty.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes were conducted in the PREALC Regional Course on Employment (Santiago, Chile, April 1990).

Classes were conducted on social policies in the Thirty-first International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES (Santiago, Chile, July 1991).

Classes were offered in part two, Planning and Sectoral Policies, of the post-graduate course on population dynamics and development programmes and policies, organized by CELADE (Santiago, Chile, August 1991).

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Development Division attaches great importance to the activities related to the integration of women into development. Thus studies were done on several aspects of this topic, such as the position of women with respect to technological change, culture and work; the situation of adolescent mothers; legal and institutional problems affecting women; changes in models of socialization, among others. Advisory missions were also carried out in several countries of the region and seminars were organized on women's issues. Most of the Division's activity in this field revolved around the preparation and implementation of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Curaçao, September 1991) and meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (Santiago, Chile, May 1990; Havana, November 1990; Buenos Aires, May 1991).

i) Documents

Los grandes cambios y la crisis. Impacto sobre la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1592-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 27. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.90.II.G.13.

A selection of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) between 1988 and 1991 on the situation of women and their integration into economic and social development (LC/G.1671).

Selected ECLAC documents and publications on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.460/Rev.3).

Mujer y cultura: introducción a un enfoque antropológico (LC/L.536(MDM.10/6)).

Perfil de los países en relación con la mujer: estadísticas básicas (LC/L.541(MDM.10/4)).

Instituciones gubernamentales encargadas de la condición de la mujer y cambios recientes en la situación jurídica de ésta. Una compilación de datos (LC/L.542(MDM.10/5)).

Actividades de la Secretaría de la CEPAL con relación a la integración de la mujer en el desarrollo económico y social de América Latina y el Caribe desde el 1 de agosto de 1989 hasta el 30 de abril de 1990 (LC/L.556(MDM.10/3)).

Refugee and displaced women in Latin America and the Caribbean, Mujer y Desarrollo series, No. 4 (LC/L.591).

New participatory methodologies for working with women, Mujer y Desarrollo series, No. 7 (LC/L.592).

Women, cultures and development: views from Latin America, Mujer y Desarrollo series, No. 5 (LC/L.596).

Women and new technologies, Mujer y Desarrollo series, No. 6 (LC/L.597/Rev.1).

Human resource training and gender-based differences in such training (LC/L.598(MDM.11/4)).

Activities of the ECLAC secretariat in the area of the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (1 May-15 November 1990) (LC/L.601(MDM.11/3)).

The vulnerability of households headed by women: policy questions and options for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mujer y Desarrollo series, No. 8 (LC/L.611).

Report of the Meeting on Changing Production Patterns and the Integration of Women into Development (LC/L.614).

La mujer en América Latina y el Caribe en el marco de la transformación productiva con equidad (LC/L.618(MDM.12/3)).

Activities of the ECLAC secretariat from 1 July 1988 to 31 May 1991 relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.626(CRM.5/3)).

Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: the challenge of changing production patterns with social equity (LC/L.627(CRM.5/4)).

Women in Caribbean development: gender equity in changing production patterns (LC/L.628(CRM.5/5)).

Bibliografía seleccionada sobre el tema mujer, 1988-1991 (LC/L.640).

La mujer en los organismos no gubernamentales y las organizaciones en Chile: una aproximación (LC/R.965/Corr.1).

La suerte de las madres adolescentes y sus hijos: un estudio de caso sobre la transmisión de la pobreza en Santiago de Chile (LC/R.1038).

Análasis comparativo de la situación de la mujer en cuatro países de América Latina y el Caribe (Documento para discusión) (LC/R.1039).

Joint publications

La mujer en la salud y el desarrollo: propuesta para un sistema de información (LC/L.615). Joint publication with PAHO/WHO.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting on Changing Production Patterns and the Integration of Women into Development (Santiago, Chile, 13 and 14 November 1990).

Working Meeting on Adolescent Mothers and Poverty: Policy Implications (Santiago, Chile, 22 August 1991).

National seminars in Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador, in the framework of Project HOL/90/S34, "Improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the incorporation of women into development in selected countries of Latin America" (1991: Asunción, 26 and 27 August; Bogotá, 15 and 16 October; Quito, 22 and 23 October).

Meeting of Experts on Strengthening the Incorporation of Women into the Entrepreneurial Base of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized in conjunction with the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division (Santiago, Chile, 13-16 November 1991).

Meeting on Women in the Third Millennium: Image and Reality, organized in conjunction with Women's International Information and Communication Service (ISIS), International and National Financing for Women (FINAM), Women's World Banking, and the periodical Marie Claire (Santiago, Chile, 6 and 7 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Tenth session of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (Santo Domingo, 11-20 February 1990).

Thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 3-9 March 1990).

Fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women (Vienna, 12 and 13 March 1990).

International Congress and Interregional Meeting: Alternative visions of development, organized by Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (Rio de Janeiro, 6-11 May 1990).

Methodological Seminar on Statistics on Latin American Women, organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 June 1990).

Expert Group Meeting on Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) (Vienna, 2-6 July 1990).

Seminar/Workshop on the Central American system of information on women in health and development, organized by PAHO (Guatemala City, 17-20 July 1990).

Regional Group on Women and Social Policies at the Local Level, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 July 1990).

Symposium on AIDS and Women, organized by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, Chile, 30 November 1990).

Meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women, organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) (Vienna, 27 February-8 March 1991).

Fifteenth session of the Ad-Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women (Vienna, 11 and 12 March 1991).

Consultative Meeting of Experts on Macroeconomic Policy Analysis of Women's Participation in the Informal Sector, organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (Rome, 18-22 March 1991).

First Conference on Women and Business: Techniques and Methodologies for Creating new Enterprises, organized by International and National Financing for Women (FINAM) (Santiago, Chile, 24 and 25 April 1991).

Expert Group Meeting on Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Elderly Women, organized by INSTRAW (New York, 26-31 May 1991).

Meeting of the Strategic Planning Committee of INSTRAW (Santo Domingo, 25-27 September 1991).

Examination of current development theories and their impact on women, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) (9-11 December 1991).

Inter-Agency Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development, organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) (Vienna, 12 and 13 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Bolivia

To the National Committee for Solidarity and Social Development of the Secretariat of the Government, in the area of the integration of women into national development.

Chile

To the National Women's Service (SERNAM) in the execution of a project to support female heads of household and in the area of indicators about women, especially female heads of household, to be used in the census.

Cuba

To the Federation of Cuban Women in activities to strengthen and launch a computerized information system in its area of competence.

iv) Training and fellowships

Advisory services were provided to two Spanish trainees from the course "Women and international cooperation for development", of Spain's Institute for the Promotion and Support for Development (IPADE) (Santiago, Chile, 14 May-7 June 1990).

Guidance was given to an anthropology student from the University of Chile in her field work (Santiago, Chile, June-December 1990).

Classes were conducted in the area of women and social projects of the Thirty-first International Course on Development, Planning and Public Policies, organized by ILPES (Santiago, Chile, August 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

During the period covered by this report, the Statistics and Projections Division centred its activities on the following areas: i) enlargement of the regional framework of statistical information; ii) statistical development and quantitative analysis; iii) regional cooperation, dissemination and transfer of new computer technologies to the countries; iv) prospective medium- and long-term studies on Latin American and Caribbean development, and v) analysis of the region's position in world production and trade.

Within the regional framework of statistical information, outstanding achievements have been the preparatory work for a regional database on current situations, in response to several requests from governments; the incorporation of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) into the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), in effect adopting new international classifications; an increase in the number of variables related to capital formation in the System of National Accounts (SNA); the initiation of the preliminary stage of research on prices, with a view to examine the comparative advantages of the countries of the region, and an increase in the number of countries included in the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

In the area of statistical development and quantitative analysis, special emphasis was laid on tasks related to Revision 4, to take effect in 1993, of the System of National Accounts, among them, an accurate translation of the text into Spanish; the improvement of methods for quantifying and analysing poverty situations in several countries of Latin America; the study of computer systems currently being widely used in developed countries, in order to transfer them to the countries of the region, and on the analysis, selection and development of indicators for a periodical social report to be published on a regular basis.

In the field of regional cooperation, eight seminars were offered in support of the 1990 census round; special efforts were made to disseminate and transfer widely used computer systems, by carrying out numerous technical cooperation missions to several countries and organizing workshops to train national experts in the use of these programmes; assistance was provided to the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) in organizing three seminars on sampling frames and sample designs currently in use, to train experts from the countries on this point so they can contribute to the execution of household surveys; a Regional Seminar on National Accounts was held to analyse the upcoming installation of Revision 4 the System of National Accounts; finally, advisory services were provided to several governments in constructing models for economic projections and in elaborating prospective studies.

In the prospective area, different studies were carried out as supports for the deliberations of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), the ECLAC session, the activities of the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) and other United Nations bodies.

Finally, along with preparing studies on the region's position in the world economy, close links were maintained with technical institutions in the region involved in prospective studies. Activities were also intensified in the framework of Project LINK, presently being conducted by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), with a view to having ECLAC coordinate the work being done in the region in the field of prospective studies.

i) Documents

Final report of the Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (LC/G.1582(SEM.50/6)).

América Latina y el Caribe: series regionales de cuentas nacionales a precios constantes de 1980, Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 15 (LC/G.1594-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.7.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso. Brasil, 1970-1988, Distribución del ingreso series, No. 9 (LC/G.1596).

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1989 (LC/G.1645-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.90.II.G.1.

Informe final del Seminario Regional de Cuentas Nacionales (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18-28 September 1990) (LC/G.1645).

Origen y destino del comercio exterior de los países de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (LC/G.1650-P), Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 16. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.11.

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990 (LC/G.1651-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.G.1.

Magnitud de la pobreza en América latina en los años ochenta (LC/G.1653-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 81. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.91.II.G.10.

Cuentas de ingresos y gastos de los hogares de nueve países latinoamericanos: metodología, resultados, y comentarios generales (LC/L.530).

Armonización de las estadísticas de servicios de la balanza de pagos con el sistema de cuentas nacionales (LC/L.531).

Brasil: canastas básicas de alimentos y determinación de las líneas de indigencia y de pobreza (LC/L.532).

Magnitud de la pobreza en América Latina en los años ochenta (LC/L.533).

Costa Rica: canasta básica de alimentos y determinación de las líneas de indigencia y de pobreza (LC/L.534).

The International Development Strategy: some considerations from the standpoint of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.535(CEG.17/3)).

Informe final del Seminario sobre la Capacitación del Personal de Campo para Actividades en el Terreno (Havana, 7-10 November 1989) (LC/L.550).

Informe del Seminario sobre Sistemas Computacionales para el Acceso de Usuarios a la Información Censal (Santiago, Chile, 12-15 November 1989) (LC/L.551).

Necesidades de energía y proteínas de la población de Brasil (LC/L.584).

Necesidades de energía y proteínas de la población de Chile (LC/L.585).

Informe final del Seminario sobre Evaluación Postcensal (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 4-8 June 1990) (LC/L.593).

Una estimación de la magnitud de la pobreza en Chile, 1987 (LC/L.599).

Informe del Seminario sobre Sistemas Computacionales para el Procesamiento Censal (Caracas, 28-31 May 1990) (LC/L.604).

Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración: comercio exterior según la Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de todas las actividades económicas (CIIU), 1985-1988 (LC/L.607).

América Latina: índices de precios al consumidor (LC/R.909).

Revisión del sistema de cuentas nacionales: temas principales seleccionados para debate (LC/R.912).

Difusión de la información estadística (LC/R.940).

The industrialized countries: summary of economic forecasts for 1990-1991 (LC/R.941).

Actividades realizadas en el marco del proyecto "Estadísticas para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe" (RLA/87/001) (LC/R.942).

Censos económicos: experiencias en América Latina (LC/R.944).

Lineamientos para la creación de una base regional de datos de coyuntura (LC/R.947(SEM.60/2)).

Pautas para el mejoramiento de las estadísticas del comercio internacional de servicios (LC/R.951).

Latin American trade with other economic blocs: the experience of the 1970s and 1980s (LC/R.956).

Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración: Indices del comercio exterior según secciones de la CUCI, 1983-1989 (LC/R.959).

Latin American and Caribbean experiences in electronic statistical data processing (LC/R.966).

Latin America: trade of capital goods and the need for export financing (LC/R.967/Rev.1).

Observaciones a los comentarios sobre el informe de la CEPAL, titulado Una estimación de la magnitud de la pobreza en Chile, 1987 (LC/R.990).

Latin American trade and growth: some unanswered questions (LC/R.1027).

Consideraciones en torno al enfoque con que se constituyen modelos a comienzos de los años noventa (LC/R.1028).

The industrialized countries: summary of economic forecasts for 1991-1992 (LC/R.1041).

Una estimación de la magnitud de la pobreza en Chile, 1990 (LC/R.1069).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on Computer Systems for Census Processing, organized in conjunction with the Central Statistics and Information Office (OCEI) of Venezuela, in the framework of Project RLA/88/P08, "Support for Activities Related to the Design and Preparation of the 1990 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean through TCDC Modalities" (Caracas, 28-31 May 1990).

Seminar on Post-Census Evaluation and Use of Master Samples, organized in conjunction with the National Bureau of Statistics of Colombia, in the framework of Project RLA/88/P08 (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 4-8 June 1990).

Seminar on Microcomputer Systems for Processing Statistical Data (Quito, 3-7 September 1990).

Regional Seminar on National Accounts (Rio de Janeiro, 18-28 September 1990).

Workshop on Development and Application of Sampling Frames and Sample Design for Integrated Household Survey Programmes (Kingston, 5-7 November 1990).

Seminar on Computer Databases and Dissemination (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 27 November-1 December 1990).

Meeting of Representatives of Central Banks and National Bureaux of Statistics, to discuss the creation of a regional database on the current economic situations of the countries of the region (Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 1990).

Workshop on Quantitative Aspects of Prospective Studies on the External Economic Relations of the Latin American Countries (Santiago, Chile, 15-17 May 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

The International Standing of Brazil in the 1990s, seminar organized by the Regional Council on Economics (CORECON) (São Paulo, Brazil, 26 and 27 March 1990).

Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Statistical Conference (COM/CIE) (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 27-29 May 1990).

Seminar on Energy Prospects, held by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Rio de Janeiro, 5-7 June 1990).

Regional Conference on External Debt, organized by SELA (Caracas, 18-22 June 1990).

Twenty-fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) (Vienna, 18-23 June 1990).

Seminar on Latin America in the New International Context, organized by the Corporation for Development Studies (CORDES) (Quito, 1-7 July 1990).

Annual meeting of Project LINK, organized by the Economics Department of the University of Pennsylvania (Manila, 5-9 November 1990).

SCP/2 Steering Committee Meeting, organized by the Statistical Computing Project (SCP), Phase 2, Economic Commission for Europe and UNDP (Prague, 11-18 November 1990).

Tenth Inter-American Statistical Conference, organized by OAS and the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information Sciences (INEGI) of Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 13-16 November 1990).

Round Table on Planning for the Agriculture and Food System in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s, organized by FAO and the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, 27-30 November 1990).

Seminar on the "Human Development Report", organized by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Institute of Policy and Social Studies (IEPES) (Rio de Janeiro, 12-14 December 1990).

Interregional Workshop on Population Databases and Related Topics, organized by UNFPA and the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) (Jakarta, Indonesia, 14-19 January 1991).

Twenty-sixth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (New York, 4-13 February 1991).

Meeting on Project LINK, organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) (New York, 3-12 March 1991).

Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, organized by the United Nations Statistical Office (Harare, Zimbabwe, 7 April 1991).

Expert Group Meeting on System of National Accounts Coordination, organized by the United Nations Statistical Office (Harare, Zimbabwe, 8-17 April 1991).

Seminar on Sampling Frames and Sample Designs Currently in Use (Caracas, 29-31 May 1991).

Seminar on Sampling Frames and Sample Designs Currently in Use (San José, 5-7 June 1991).

Twenty-fifth session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) (Vienna, 10-14 June 1990).

Meeting on Household Surveys in Central America, organized by the PREALC Panama Office and UNDP (Panama City, 26-30 June 1991).

Seminar on Methodologies for Measuring Poverty, organized by the Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) and the Kellogg Institute (São Paulo, Brazil, 3-7 June 1991).

Seminar on Critical Poverty, organized by the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala and UNDP (Guatemala City, 28 July-1 August 1991).

Committee for Development Planning on Economic Reforms (New York, United States, 18-23 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela

To the Governments of these countries, for activities to improve statistics on international trade in services, in the framework of UNCTAD/ECLAC Project PLA/87/019, "Support for Trade Development and Trade Negotiations".

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

To the national statistical offices and central banks, in coordinating activities related to the creation of a regional database on current economic situations.

Argentina

To the Central Bank of Argentina, in revising methodologies, changing of the base year and making new estimates of both national accounts and income distribution for 1980-1988.

To the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), in selecting statistical series to integrate its data bank on macroeconomic information. Existing statistical information was updated and completed and the corresponding methodological notes were systematized.

To the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Province of Santa Cruz, in designing a database and in selecting statistical econometric computer programmes.

Bolivia

To the Government, in matters relating to the administration of databases for the elaboration of a series of economic statistics.

Brazil

To the Government, in matters relating to new scenarios in the external sector.

To the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE), in the framework of Project RLA/87/001, "Statistics for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", in installing computer statistical programmes, training in the computer programme RAPID and organizing the regional seminar on Revision 4 of the System of National Accounts.

To the Institute of Economic and Social Planning in planning the actions of the Quadripartite Common Market.

To the Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) in the field of household surveys.

Colombia

To the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE), in the framework of Project RLA/87/001, "Statistics for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", in installing statistical computer programmes, in the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), and in training in the computer programmes BOS and RAPID.

Costa Rica

To the Bureau of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC), in organizing a seminar on sampling frames and sample designs currently in use, as part of the activities of Project RLA/89/P17, "Development and application of sampling frames and sample designs for household survey programmes".

Ecuador

To the Government, in matters relating to the administration of databases for elaborating series of economic statistics.

To the National Development Council (CONADE), in developing models, in the framework of Project ECU/89/013, "Operative aspects of planning and short-term economic policies".

To the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, in installing a variety of new compatible statistical computer programmes and in organizing and coordinating the seminar on microcomputer systems for processing statistical data.

El Salvador

To the Economics Ministry, in matters relating to quantitative aspects, models and economic projections, in the framework of Project ELS/90/004, "Strengthening of the Economics Ministry for the Structural Adjustment Programme".

Mexico

To the Government, in matters relating to the administration of databases for elaborating series of economic statistics.

Paraguay

To the Central Bank, in evaluating the country's present situation with respect to computers.

To the Government, in aspects related to data banks.

To the Department of Statistics and Censuses, in the framework of Project RLA/87/001 on "Statistics for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", in installing statistical computer programmes (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), and in training in the use of these programmes.

Peru

To the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in the framework of Project RLA/87/001, in the field of information sciences.

Venezuela

To the Central Statistics and Information Office (OCEI), in organizing the seminar on sampling frames and sample designs currently in use, as part of Project RLA/89/P17, "Development and application of sampling frames and sample designs for household survey programmes".

To the Central Bank, in revising estimates of the transport and trade sectors through the goods flow method, and in drawing up annual equilibrium tables. Assistance was also provided in the area of training personnel in these techniques.

To the Government, in the framework of the programme on change of the base year of Venezuela's national accounts.

iv) Training and fellowships

Course on National Accounts, in the framework of the project on technical cooperation to improve Paraguay's national accounts (Asunción, 19 May-30 June 1991).

SUBPROGRAMME 11: TRANSPORT

This biennium was characterized by the support given to the countries of the region in analysing aspects related to the transport, distribution, marketing and competitiveness of their exports. Studies concerning Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay were prepared with extrabudgetary support, as well as a document summarizing the methodology used in the analysis and the results of these studies, which were discussed in the Regional Seminar on Latin American Exports: Marketing and Competitiveness (Santiago, Chile, 9-12 September 1991).

Moreover, studies referring to Argentina, Bolivia and Chile were carried out, also with extrabudgetary support, on the effect of subsidies and different forms of control and organization of public transport systems in Latin America, followed by national seminars in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico. A Seminar was also held in Santiago, Chile on Institutional Aspects of Urban Mass Transport (13-15 November 1991).

A key achievement was the research done on the relation between structural changes in ports and the competitiveness of Latin America's foreign trade, which was published in the Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 65. That research showed how present port structures limit the possibilities of increasing the competitiveness of the region's exports. Given their importance, these results were widely disseminated through a series of national seminars on the question in almost every country of the region.

The subprogramme continued to collaborate with the Meeting of Ministers for Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries and with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), especially with respect to documentation regulating customs transit. Especially important in the relation with JUNAC was the adoption by the concerned countries of the Procedure for the International Transit of Goods from Bolivia through Peru (TIM System), which was elaborated by ECLAC.

Collaboration was also provided for a joint study with the World Bank and the Mexican Institute of Transport on obstacles to the use of containers in Latin America. This collaboration involved research in Argentina and Chile and the preparation of a preliminary report. This report, together with the results of other research carried out in Mexico and Costa Rica, will be examined in early 1992 in a seminar organized by the World Bank.

i) Documents

Boletín FAL, 1990, Nos. 80-85.

Boletín FAL, 1991, Nos. 86-91.

Structural changes in ports in the competitiveness of Latin American and Caribbean foreign trade, (LC/G.1633-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 65. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.II.G.10.

La cadena de distribución y la competitividad de las exportaciones latinoamericanas: la fruta de Chile (LC/G.1639).

El transporte interurbano por bus en Argentina, Brasil y Chile: un análisis comparativo (LC/G.1662).

La cadena de distribución y la competitividad de las exportaciones latinoamericanas: las exportaciones de calzado del Brasil (LC/G.1669).

Informe final del seminario con viaje de estudio sobre la eficiencia del mantenimiento de ferrocarriles en la Unión Soviética (LC/G.1681).

Informe del seminario regional sobre la comercialización y la competitividad de las exportaciones latinoamericanas (LC/G.1695).

La cadena de distribución y la competitividad de las exportaciones latinoamericanas: las exportaciones de cerámica uruguaya por Metzen y Sena (LC/L.562).

Nota explicativa para el uso del formulario Carta de Porte Internacional por Carretera/Conhecimento de Transporte Internacional por Rodovia (CRT) (LC/R.894).

Diagnóstico del sector transporte colectivo en Santiago de Chile: los efectos de la desreglamentación (LC/R.900).

El transporte público en la ciudad de Santo Domingo (LC/R.1023).

Proposiciones sobre documentos para el tránsito aduanero internacional de mercancías entre países del Cono Sur (LC/R.1058).

Directorio de proyectos y sus bases de datos en el área de sistemas de información geográfica en Chile (LC/R.1060).

The restructuring of public-sector enterprises: the case of Latin American and Caribbean ports (LC/R.1066).

El efecto de los subsidios, la reglamentación y las diversas formas de propiedad en la calidad y eficacia operativa de los servicios del transporte urbano en América Latina (LC/R.1067).

Transporte multimodal en el Cono Sur de América Latina (LC/R.1070).

Comisión de Cooperación para el Desarrollo de Zonas de Frontera Argentina-Uruguay (CODEFRO). Infraestructura de transporte y puertos (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.4).

CODEFRO. Facilitación, simplificación y desregulación del comercio y del transporte en el programa CODEFRO (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.5).

CODEFRO. Fortalecimiento de los medios de comunicación masiva binacional en la región fronteriza argentino-uruguaya (LC/BUE/R.165/Add.7).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

National Seminar on the Application of the Procedure for the International Transit of Goods from Bolivia through Peru (TIM System), organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs of Bolivia (La Paz, 15 January 1990).

National seminar on subsidies, regulation and ownership of mass transport in the metropolitan region of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 29 March 1990).

Seminar on Telecommunications and its Impact on the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (TELALCA/90), organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (Santiago, Chile, 22 and 25 May 1990).

National Seminar on Subsidies, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Transport in the Metropolitan Region of Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, 16 August 1990).

Series of national seminars in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela dealing with the question of structural changes in ports and the competitiveness of Latin American and Caribbean foreign trade, and presented in the Cuardernos de la CEPAL series, No. 65 (Lima, 14 January; Mexico, 18 January; Guatemala, 21 January; San Salvador, 23 January; Tegucigalpa, 24 January; Managua, 28 January; San José, 30 January; Bogotá, 4 February; Caracas, 9 February; Montevideo, 4 March; Buenos Aires, 5 March; Asunción, 7 March; Brasilia, 11 March 1991).

National Seminar on Options for Mass Urban Transport in the City of La Paz (La Paz, 16 January 1991).

National Seminar on Subsidies, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Transport in the Metropolitan Region of Mexico City (Mexico City, 17-21 March 1991).

National Seminar on Subsidies, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Transport in the City of Quito (Quito, 17 April 1991).

Seminar and Field Trip on the Efficiency of Railway Maintenance in the Soviet Union, organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Railways of the Soviet Union (Moscow, 7-23 August 1991).

Regional Seminar on Latin American Exports: Marketing and Competitiveness (Santiago, 9-12 September 1991).

First Central American Seminar on Urban Transport, organized in conjunction with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) (Guatemala City, 21-25 October 1991).

Regional Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Urban Mass Transport (Santiago, Chile, 13-15 November 1991).

Meeting of a Group of Experts on Institutional Changes Needed to Support Private Participation in Port and Shipping Services (Port of Spain, 2-6 December 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Fourth Meeting of the Technical Working Group for the Development of Software and Documentation of the Automated Customs System, organized by UNCTAD (Geneva, 29 and 30 January 1990).

Third Regional Meeting of Distributors of the CDS/MicroISIS System, organized by UNESCO (Caracas, 5-9 February 1990).

Ninth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Group for Decisions 185 and 224 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, regarding the installation of the TIM System, organized by JUNAC (Lima, 5 and 6 March 1990).

Seminar on Transport Deregulation, organized by the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 7 and 8 June 1990).

Twenty-Second World Congress of the International Road Transport Union (IRU) (Rio de Janeiro, 14-18 June 1990).

National Seminar on Fruit Growing in Argentina, organized by the Government of the Province of Río Negro (Neuquén, Argentina, 5 and 6 July 1990).

Seminar on Structural Changes in Transport and Ports, organized by the Law and Social Science Faculty of the Catholic University of Valparaíso (Valparaíso, Chile, 12 July 1990).

Second Seminar on Foreign Trade: International Competitiveness of Footwear, organized by the Technological Centre for Leather, Footwear and Related Products (Novo Hamburgo, Brazil, 25-27 July 1990).

Twenty-Sixth General Assembly of the Latin American Railways Association (Guatemala City, 12-16 August 1990).

Seventeenth Pacem in Maribus Meeting, organized by Erasmus University (Rotterdam, 28 and 29 August 1990).

Twenty-seventh Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Asunción, 10-14 September 1990).

Fifth Conference on Transport in the Developed Countries (São Paulo, Brazil, 24-28 September 1990).

Fifth Meeting of Regional Technical Cooperation between Maritime Authorities in the South American Countries (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1-5 October 1990).

Eleventh Meeting of National Customs Directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal (Caracas, 22-26 October 1990).

Class on international distribution chains, in a course organized by the Mexican Institute of Transport in cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (Querétaro, Mexico, 5-9 November 1990).

Seminar on Highway Management Systems, organized by the Pan American Institute of Highways (Washington, D.C., 5-9 November 1990).

Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the Latin American Shipowners Association (LASA) (Guayaquil, Ecuador, 12-15 November 1990).

Twelfth Meeting of the Physical Integration Council of the Member Countries of the Cartagena Agreement; Fifth Meeting of the Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works of the Member Countries of the Cartagena Agreement; and Second Meeting of the Andean Committee of Land Transport Authorities, organized by JUNAC (La Paz, 19-23 November 1990).

Seminar on Mass Urban Transport, organized by the Argentine Association of Automotive Transport Employers (Buenos Aires, 4 December 1990).

First Special Meeting of the Andean Committee of Aquatic Transport Authorities, and First Seminar/Workshop of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works, organized by JUNAC (Lima, 28 February-4 March 1991).

Seminar on Telecommunications Systems and International Transport, organized by the Spanish Railways Foundation (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Spain, 4-8 March 1991).

Seminar on Urban Public Transport (Villa de Leiva, Colombia, 12 and 13 April 1991).

Seminar on the Feasibility of a Metropolitan Railway for the City of Bogotá (Bogotá, 15 April 1991).

Seminar on Transport Policies in Megacities, organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 6-10 May 1991).

Seminar on "Santiago on Bicycles" (Santiago, Chile, 13 and 14 June 1991).

Meeting of Experts to prepare for the Eighteenth Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Asunción, 17-19 June 1991).

National Seminar on the Institutional Organization of the Port Sector, organized by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Colombian Port Authority (COLPUERTOS) and the World Bank (Bogotá, 20 and 21 September 1991).

Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the Latin American Railways Association (Cochabamba, 30 September-4 October 1991).

Twelfth Meeting of National Customs Directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal (Viña del Mar, Chile, 14-19 October 1991).

Third Latin American Conference on Geographic Information Systems (Viña del Mar, 21-25 October 1991).

TRAINMAR/STRATSHIP course as part of the Training Development Programme in the Field of Maritime Transport, organized by the Maritime Council of Chile and UNCTAD (Valparaíso, 29 October-4 November 1991).

Eighteenth Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Lima, 18-22 November 1991).

Meeting to Coordinate Actions for the Reorganization of Customs Houses in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ALADI, OAS and UNCTAD (Guatemala City, 10-13 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

ALADI

To the Second Meeting of the Transport Council for Trade Facilitation, in matters relating to the facilitation of trade and transport (Montevideo, 22-24 August 1990).

ALAF

To the Technical Group of the Latin American Railways Association and of the Spanish National Railways System (ALAF/RENFE), in preparing railway integration projects for Latin America (Madrid, 29 January-2 February 1990).

ILATID

To the Latin American Institute of High Technology, Information Sciences and Law, in the Seminar on Technical and Juridical Aspects of Electronic Data Exchange, in matters relating to standardized messages and regulations for the electronic exchange of data on administration, trade and transport (UN/EDIFACI).

JUNAC

In preparing international transport documents for the First Meeting of the Andean Committee of Land Transport Authorities (Bogotá, 26-28 March 1990); in matters relating to customs transit between Bolivia and Peru for the inauguration of the TIM System in the Tenth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Group for Decisions 185 and 224 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission (La Paz, 26 and 27 March 1991; Lima, Matarani, Ilo, Puno, Desaguadero, La Paz, 22-26 April 1991).

In matters relating to institutional changes needed to support the participation of the private sector in developing ports.

To the Thirteenth Meeting of the Physical Integration Council and the Sixth Meeting of the Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works of the Member Countries of the Cartagena Agreement, in matters relating to multimodal transport (Lima, 18-22 November 1991).

To the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries.

To the Meeting of Experts to prepare for the Seventeenth Meeting of Ministers, relating to customs transit and the application of transport agreements (Santiago, Chile, 28 May-1 June 1990).

To the Seventeenth Meeting of Ministers, relating to customs transit and the application of transport agreements (Asunción, 10-14 September 1990).

To the Eighteenth Meeting of Ministers, in matters relating to multimodal transport and the application of transport agreements (Lima, 18-22 November 1991).

SIECA

In matters relating to urban transport.

Argentina

To the Government, in matters relating to transport policies.

Brazil

To the Brazilian Container Council, in matters relating to customs systems, through the participation in the First International Seminar on Containers and Shipping.

Ecuador

To the National Congress, in matters relating to international mercantile law and transport.

Peru

To the Ministry of Transport and Communications, for the organization of the Eighteenth Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries.

Dominican Republic

To the National Planning Office, in matters relating to institutional aspects of urban transport in Santo Domingo.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The main objective of this subprogramme, which comprises the activities carried out by ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico and Central America, is to help to revive and transform the economies of the subregion and to consolidate the process of Central American integration, in a context of greater social equity. These efforts call for timely, comprehensive and systematic information on economic and social trends; examination of the effects of world trends in trade, industrial restructuring and globalization on the economies of the subregion; and analysis of the roles of States and social agents in formulating coherent policies tailored to the specific situation of the Central American countries, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico.

In the period under review, activities focused on economic recovery, liberalization, international trade, development, sectoral transformation, poverty and social equity; elaboration of yearly economic surveys; and support for activities under the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), particularly in the energy sector. In addition, research was carried out on new types of agricultural exports and on industrial structure and retrofitting in Central America, and close cooperation was maintained with Governments and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in their trade and cooperation negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) and GATT. Of particular relevance were initiatives to support the restructuring of Central American integration. The subregional headquarters continued to give priority to the area of poverty and social policies in its analyses; it also cooperated with the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua (ONUVEN).

In connection with the EEC, an analysis was done on the possible repercussions on Central American exports of the trade regime which the Community had granted the Andean countries (LC/MEX/R.289).

Measures for structural adjustment and coordination of macroeconomic policies were also analysed, to assist cabinet meetings on the economy in Central American countries. Notes were published on the economic situation in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, and on the progress of Central American economic integration.

A document was elaborated on changing production patterns and generating income for the poor, to be presented at the Eleventh Summit of Central American Presidents. Studies continued on the situation of low-income populations in some Central American countries, to support the formulation of poverty-reduction strategies. In addition, the role and impact of remittances sent from abroad by Central American emigrés was analysed, to examine the application of such funds to savings, investment and stimulation of production.

The evolution of Central American agriculture in the 1980s was analysed, and research continued on the contribution of traditional agricultural exports to subregional development. In the context of continuing activities to identify ways of promoting new exports, the research on oil-seeds and edible vegetable oils was completed.

A research project was launched on industrialization processes and policies in Central America and Mexico, with the elaboration of a survey on Guatemala. Special emphasis was placed on retrofitting activities in Central America, carried out with financial support from UNDP, and work continued on the elaboration of implicit price indexes in the manufacturing sector. In particular, activities under the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC) were supported through the organization of the first meeting of Central American Governments with cooperating governments and agencies. Technical support continued for the six electric power companies and for entities in charge of the petroleum subsector in the subregion. At the request of the governments concerned, special attention was given to a pre-feasibility study on the electrical interconnection of Colombia, Venezuela, Central America and Mexico. Advisory services on energy were provided to the Government of Cuba. Moreover, research was carried out on the relation between energy and development, thus completing the compilation of a database on activities in the field of energy.

Meetings of experts were held on various topics: Guidelines for Central American Development in the 1990s; Economic Relations between Mexico and Central America; International Remittances and Poverty; Industrial Policies for Central America; and Industrial Policies and Petroleum Supply in Central America.

Lastly, it should be noted that the subregional headquarters carried out important activities, using extrabudgetary resources from bilateral and multilateral sources, on external debt, Central American cooperation, regional integration, remittances from abroad, oil-seed products for export, food security, rural development planning, retrofitting, electrical integration, energy and development, and improvement of the petroleum subsector.

Following are descriptions of the products elaborated under this subprogramme, arranged according to sphere of activity: economic development, social development, international trade, food and agriculture, industrial development and energy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Notes for the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1989: Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.130/Rev.1); Haiti (LC/MEX/L.133); Honduras (LC/MEX/L.138); El Salvador (LC/MEX/L.139); Guatemala (LC/MEX/L.140); Costa Rica (LC/MEX/L.141); Dominican Republic (LC/MEX/L.142); Panama (LC/MEX/L.146); Cuba (LC/MEX/L.147); Mexico (LC/MEX/L.148).

Centroamérica: evolución económica en 1989. Apreciación preliminar (LC/MEX/L.129).

Documento de discusión para la Cumbre Económica de Presidentes Centroamericanos (LC/MEX/L.132 (CCE/CICO/XXI/1)).

Evolución de la estrategia internacional para el manejo de la crisis de endeudamiento de los países en desarrollo (LC/MEX/L.137).[1]

Evolución de la economía centroamericana, 1989 (LC/MEX/L.145).

Evolución de la economía centroamericana, 1990 (LC/MEX/L.159).

Notas sobre la situación económica de 1990: Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.164); Honduras (LC/MEX/L.165); Panamá (LC/MEX/L.166); Costa Rica (LC/MEX/L.167); Guatemala (LC/MEX/L.168); República Dominicana (LC/MEX/L.169); Haití (LC/MEX/L.170); El Salvador (LC/MEX/L.171); México (LC/MEX/R.322).

Reuniones sectoriales con cooperantes: sector energía (LC/MEX/R.194).[2]

Informe del Seminario sobre políticas de ajuste e integración en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.207 (SEM.32/3)).

Centroamérica y la Iniciativa de las Américas (LC/MEX/R.246).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1989 (LC/MEX/R.266).

México: Diagnóstico económico del estado de Hidalgo (LC/MEX/R.282).

Descripción de las nuevas iniciativas sobre el desarrollo regional y la cooperación internacional centroamericana (LC/MEX/R.283).

Desarrollo sustentable en Centroamérica (preliminary version) (LC/MEX/R.285).

El impacto económico y social de las migraciones en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.287).

Informe del encuentro empresarial. Producción de aceites y grasas comestibles (LC/MEX/R.306).[3]

Centroamérica: notas para una estrategia de desarrollo en los años noventa (LC/MEX/R.319 (SEM.47/3)).

Posibles efectos de corto plazo de la rebaja de aranceles: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.324).

Producción y comercialización de productos agrícolas oleaginosos en Centroamérica (FRG/89/004). Resumen del informe del encuentro empresarial (LC/MEX/R.325).[3]

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on the Computerized Management and External Debt Analysis System (Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, 8-19 July 1991).[1]

Seminar on Guidelines for Central American Development in the 1990s (Mexico City, 12 and 13 September 1991).

Second Corporate Meeting on Oil and Fat Production in Central America (Guatemala City, 14 and 15 November 1991).[3]

Participation in other meetings and conferences

International Conference on GATT, the Uruguay Round and Development (The Hague, 12-16 June 1990).

Meeting of Experts to Assist in a Diagnosis of Industrialization in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by SELA (Caracas, 12 and 13 July 1990).[1]

Conference on Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity, at the Round Table on Development Strategies (Panama City, 16 and 17 July 1990).

Preparatory Meeting for the Central American-European Meeting (held in Maastricht, Netherlands, 22-27 October 1990) (Tegucigalpa, 16 and 17 July 1990).

Seventh Meeting of Central American Ministers of Transport (VII REMITRAN) (Guatemala City, 26-27 July 1990).

Eleventh Meeting of Vice-Ministers for the PEC (San José, 26 and 27 July 1990).[2]

Second Workshop on the Regional Dimension, organized by the Action Committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) (Tegucigalpa, 2 and 3 August 1990).[2]

Twenty-third Meeting of the Inter-Agency Commission (San José, 15 and 16 August 1990).

Seminar on Policy and Integration between the World Bank and the Central American Institute of Business Management (INCAE) (San José, 17 and 18 August 1990).

Regional Seminar on Formulating a Central American Integration Strategy, organized by SIECA (Antigua, Guatemala, 27-30 August 1990).[2]

Seminar on Regional Economic Policies for the 1990s: Challenges and Prospects, of the National University of Costa Rica (Heredia, Costa Rica, 29 and 30 August 1990).

Seminar on Strategies to Eradicate Poverty in Central America, by invitation of the Minister of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development of El Salvador (San Salvador, 3-5 September 1990).[2]

Meeting of Central American Ministries of Finance and Central Banks on External Debt (San José, 11-14 September 1990).[1]

Third Workshop on the Regional Dimension, organized by CADESCA (Panama City, 13 September 1990).[2]

Second part of the Eleventh Meeting of Vice-Ministers for the PEC (Tela, Honduras, 13 and 14 September 1990).[2]

International Central American-Japanese Seminar (Tokyo, 23 September-4 October 1990).

SIECA/UNDP/ECLAC meetings to analyse proposals for future action under the PEC (New York, 8 and 9 and 24 and 25 October 1990).[2]

Third Seminar on Regional Integration and Cooperation. Central America and Europe (Maastricht, Netherlands, 22-27 October 1990).

Meeting to Analyse PEC Strategies (Tegucigalpa, 11-14 November 1990).[2]

Meeting of Vice-Ministers for the PEC (Managua, 31 January-1 February 1991).[2]

Seminar on External Cooperation in Central America, sponsored by the Government of Sweden (Guatemala City, 21 and 22 February 1991).

First Meeting of Central American Governments with Cooperating Governments and Agencies in the Agricultural Sector (Managua, 11 and 12 April 1991).[2]

Meeting of the Association for Development and Democracy (San José, 23-25 June 1991).

Seminar on Post-war Reconstruction: The Road to Democracy and Development in El Salvador (San José, 21 and 22 August 1991).

International Seminar on Assessment and Prospects of Colombian Economic Liberalization, organized by the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute (INCOMEX) (Bogotá, 28-30 August 1991).

Meeting of Central American Cabinets. Seminar on Coordination of Economic Policies in the Context of Central American Integration (Roatán, Honduras, 5 and 6 September 1991).

First Meeting of Central American Cabinets on the Economy (Montelimar, Nicaragua, 14 and 15 November 1991).

Fourteenth Latin American Symposium on Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (Lima, 21-23 November 1991).[3]

Meeting on Trade Negotiations, organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) (Geneva, 25-27 November 1991).[3]

Meeting on Industrial Subcontracting Exchanges (San Salvador, 26 and 27 November 1991).[3]

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With SIECA and UNDP in implementing the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), particularly in organizing, promoting and carrying out technical efforts in the electrical energy subsector.[2]

With Governments, on the topics of integration, development and sectoral recovery in preparation for the Tenth Economic Summit of Central American Presidents on Economic Recovery, Trade, Integration and Retrofitting, and in the subsequent elaboration of the Central American Plan for Economic Action (PAECA).

With Governments, in the management and external debt analysis system.[1]

With Governments, on policies and projects, through the Inter-institutional Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA).[2]

With the National Federation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives (FENACOAC) of Guatemala, in resources management in the context of an exchange and financial liberalization policy.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)

In support of Central American countries in their relations with Mexico.

El Salvador

With the Central Reserve Bank, in financial matters.

With the Ministry of the Economy, in defining short-term models and using the World Bank's RMSM model.

With the Ministry of Planning, in scientific and technological policy.

With the ILPES project on econometric models and macroeconomic analysis models.

Guatemala

With the General Secretariat of Planning, in defining the terms of reference, schedule, modalities and content of a requested UNDP support project on structural adjustment policies.

With the Central Bank, in the area of external debt policies.

Haiti

With high-level officials, in formulating draft policies to be considered for a government plan, with the participation of regional representatives of other bodies and United Nations agencies, mainly UNDP, ILO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), along with official and non-governmental delegations.

Honduras

With the Secretariat of Planning, Coordination and the Budget (SECPLAN), through the elaboration of macroeconometric models to support the country's authorities in external debt negotiations.

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in analysing the possibility of having Honduras classified as a "least developed country", with the participation of officials of UNDP, the Secretariat of Planning, Coordination and the Budget, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the Central Bank of Honduras.

With the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, by teaching the Intergovernmental Financial Relations portion of the University Course on Economic Development and Fiscal Policy.

iv) Training and fellowships

A lecture on economic relations between Mexico and Central America was given at the University of Guadalajara (Guadalajara, Mexico, 16 February 1991).

A lecture on the economic and social situation of Guatemala was given in the lecture series of Simon Fraser University's post-graduate department of Central American studies (Vancouver, Canada, 8 March 1991).

Participation in the International Course on the Renegotiation and Administration of External Debt (Panama City, 30 July-3 August 1991).[1]

A lecture on the long-term outlook for Central America was given at a seminar organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Guatemala City, 21 November 1991).

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents:

Remesas y economía familiar en El Salvador, Guatemala y Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.154).[4]

Centroamérica: notas sobre la situación de la pobreza y políticas sociales (LC/MEX/L.155).

Informe del Seminario sobre remesas internacionales y pobreza en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.156).[4]

Haití: nota sobre la presencia de los organismos no gubernamentales en el sector social (LC/MEX/R.199).

El financiamiento del gasto social en períodos de crisis: reflexiones generales sobre casos nacionales (LC/MEX/R.200).

La flexibilidad del mercado de trabajo: notas sobre los casos de Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Panamá y República Dominicana (LC/MEX/R.201).

Honduras: el estado de la pobreza y lineamientos de política para afrontarla (LC/MEX/R.250).

Guatemala: remesas internacionales y economía familiar (LC/MEX/R.251/Rev.1).[4]

Los proyectos productivos en la estrategia contra la pobreza (LC/MEX/R.255 (SEM.37/1)).

Guatemala: la microempresa, una alternativa de desarrollo (Programa SIMME) (LC/MEX/R.256 (SEM.37/2)).

México: el tepehuaje. Proyecto de desarrollo integral de una comunidad rural (LC/MEX/R.257 (SEM.37/3)).

Honduras: Cooperativa Agropecuaria Morceli Limitada (LC/MEX/R.258 (SEM.37/4)).

Guatemala: análisis del proyecto agrícola de la Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral Rural de Retalhuleu (LC/MEX/R.259 (SEM.37/5)).

México: la microindustria ante la crisis económica y la pobreza urbana. El caso de Jalisco (LC/MEX/R.260 (SEM.37/6)).

Programa de asistencia crediticia para el sector informal con el sistema CEDECACES de cooperativas de ahorro y crédito de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.261 (SEM.37/7)).

El Salvador: remesas internacionales y economía familiar (LC/MEX/R.264/Rev.1).[4]

Informe del Seminario de proyectos contra la pobreza (LC/MEX/R.265 (SEM.37/8)).

El Salvador: el estado de la pobreza y lineamientos de política para afrontarla (LC/MEX/R.269).

Nicaragua: remesas internacionales y economía familiar (LC/MEX/R.279/Rev.1).[4]

Centroamérica: notas sobre pobreza y políticas de urgencia (LC/MEX/R.290).

Nota de la Secretaría sobre la I Reunión de Ministros de Planificación de Centroamérica y Panamá (San Salvador, 30 and 31 May 1991) (LC/MEX/R.291).

Nota de la Secretaría acerca del Seminario sobre remesas internacionales y pobreza en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.297 (SEM.43/3)).[4]

Book entitled Proyectos contra la pobreza (LC/MEX/G.2 and Add.1).[5]

Bases para la transformación productiva y generación de ingresos de la población pobre de los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/G.3).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Methodological Seminar on Remittances (Guatemala City, July 1990).[4]

Seminar on Remittances and Family Economy in Guatemala (Guatemala City, 25-30 October 1990).[4]

National Seminar on the Situation and Use of Remittances in Nicaragua (Managua, 26 February 1991).[4]

Seminar on International Remittances and Poverty in Central America (Mexico City, 6 and 7 June 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

International Congress on Planning and Management of Educational Development, organized by UNESCO (Mexico City, 26-30 March 1990).

Fourth Course on Scientific and Technological Planning, organized by UNESCO, ILPES, ECLAC, the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) and CYTED (Quito, 7-11 May 1990).

Technical Meeting on Financing and Developing Municipal Training (Valle de Bravo, Mexico, 20-22 June 1990).

Meeting of Presidents of the National Federation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives (FENACOAC) (Guatemala City, 6 and 7 July 1990).

International Meeting of Education Workers (Mexico City, 9-13 July 1990).

Meeting of Experts to Present and Consider the Preliminary Results of Surveys on Low-Income Families in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua (Guatemala City, 31 July-4 August 1990).[4]

International Seminar on the Fight against Poverty (San Cristóbal las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, 3-6 August 1990).

Seminar on Poverty Reduction Projects (Tegucigalpa, 5-6 November 1990).

First Meeting of Central American and Panamanian Planning Ministers on the Problem of Poverty (San Salvador, 30 and 31 May 1991).

Workshop to Exchange Experiences on the Fight against Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Trinidad, Tlaxcala, Mexico, 19 June 1991).

Meeting of Central American Vice-Presidents on the Problem of Poverty (Managua, 5 July 1991).

Subregional Workshop for Experts on the Urban Informal Sector and Small Businesses, organized by the Embassy of the Netherlands (San José, 13 and 14 September 1991).

World Bank/ECLAC Meeting on Poverty (Washington, D.C., 25 September 1991).

Group of Experts on the Feminization of Internal Migration (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 22-24 October 1991).

Seminar on the Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Central America (Panama City, 28-30 October 1991).

Inter-Agency Meeting to Identify and Coordinate Initiatives in Support of Human Development in Central American Society (Tegucigalpa, 2 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With the Meeting of Ministers of Planning of Central America in connection with policies on poverty.

With the governments, through the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), in regard to social policies.

El Salvador

With the Government of El Salvador regarding programmes for rebuilding the country.

With the Ministry of Planning in reference to the productive use of remittances from family members, in support of the tenth summit meeting of Central American presidents.

Mexico

With the Secretary of Public Education during a tour made by that official of universities in the northern part of the country.

With the National Solidarity Programme regarding its impact in terms of macroeconomic policy and poverty.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

i) Documents

Centroamérica: algunos problemas de la integración económica. Opiniones de empresarios (LC/MEX/L.134).[6]

Reflexiones preliminares en torno a la reestructuración del Mercado Común Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.135).[6]

Bases y propuestas para la reestructuración del sistema centroamericano de integración (LC/MEX/L.157).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana (LC/MEX/L.162).

Costa Rica: evolución económica reciente y la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.233).

El Salvador: evolución económica reciente y la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.234).

Guatemala: evolución económica reciente y la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.235).

Nicaragua: evolución económica reciente y la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.236).

Honduras: evolución económica reciente y la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.237).[7]

Estado actual de la cooperación entre las Comunidades Europeas y los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.238).

La integración en Centroamérica: su evolución desde los años setenta y perspectivas en los noventa (LC/MEX/R.271/Rev.1).

Reorientación del sistema centroamericano de integración: bases y propuestas (LC/MEX/R.273/Rev.1).[6]

Consideraciones sobre la cooperación de las Comunidades Europeas hacia el Istmo Centroamericano en los años noventa (LC/MEX/R.280).

Evaluación preliminar de la Ronda Uruguay desde la perspectiva de los países centroamericanos (LC/MEX/R.286).[8]

Informe de la Reunión técnica de negociadores centroamericanos para evaluar los resultados de la Ronda Uruguay en la Reunión de Bruselas (LC/MEX/R.287).[8]

Elementos para evaluar los efectos en Centroamérica del régimen que la Comunidad Económica Europea (CEE) ha otorgado a los países andinos (LC/MEX/R.289).

Apreciaciones acerca de la cooperación entre las Comunidades Europeas y los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.295).

Relaciones económicas entre Centroamérica y México: notas sobre el seguimiento de los acuerdos de Tuxtla (LC/MEX/R.305).

Informe del seminario sobre reestructuración del proceso de integración centroamericana (LC/MEX/R.312(SEM.42/2)).

El Tratado de libre comercio entre México, Estados Unidos y Canadá: algunos aspectos relevantes (LC/MEX/R.316).

Centroamérica: desarrollo e integración en los años noventa (LC/MEX/R.318(SEM.47/2)).

La reconstrucción y el desarrollo de Centroamérica: el papel de la cooperación internacional (LC/MEX/R.323).

Posibles efectos de corto plazo de la rebaja de aranceles: el caso de El Salvador (LC/MEX/R.324).

Evolución de las relaciones comerciales entre Centroamérica y México: información estadística (LC/MEX/R.332(SEM.49/3)).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting of ECLAC and the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIT) (Tegucigalpa, 26 October 1990).[6]

First Technical Meeting of Central American GATT Negotiators to Evaluate the Results of the Uruguay Round at the Brussels Meeting, organized jointly with UNCTAD (Mexico City, 14-18 January 1991).[8]

Seminar on Restructuring the Central American Integration Process (Santa Ana, El Salvador, 12 and 13 April 1991).[6]

Seminar on Economic Relations between Mexico and Central America (Mexico City, 25 and 26 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Sixth Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the EEC, the Signatory Countries of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Member Countries of the Contadora Group (Dublin, Ireland, 6-10 April 1990).

Central American Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth Meeting of the Joint Commission of the Agreement on Cooperation between the EEC and the Central American Countries (San Salvador, 28-30 June 1990).

Conference on the Prospects for Central American Integration, Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIT) (Tegucigalpa, 12 September 1990).[6]

Workshop for the Delineation of Central American Positions in the Uruguay Round (Geneva, 15-19 October 1990).

Second Seminar on the Caribbean (Mérida, Mexico, 29 and 30 October 1990).[6]

Round Table on the Central American Position in the Uruguay Round (Geneva, 1-9 November 1990).

Meeting of the Chairman of the Commission on Science and Technology for Central America and Panama (CTCAP) and with government officials to agree upon terms of reference for ECLAC/CTCAP technical cooperation in the field of technological development (Guatemala City, 26 November 1990).

Seminar on Adjustment, Growth and International Trade in Small and Open Economies (San José, 28 November-1 December 1990).

Meeting of Presidents of Central America and Mexico (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Mexico, 11 January 1991).

Meeting of the Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce of Central America and Panama (San José, 8 February 1991).[6]

Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EEC, Members of the Central American Common Market and Panama, with the attendance of representatives of the Group of Three (Managua, 14-17 March 1991).

Fifth Meeting of Ministers and Deputy Ministers for Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development (New York, 19-22 April 1991).

Meeting of the Inter-Agency Commission of Central American Integration Bodies (New York, 21 April 1991).

Technical Meeting of Central American GATT Negotiators (Guatemala City, 13 May 1991).

Sixth Meeting of Ministers for Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development (Tela, Honduras, 27 and 28 May 1991).

Sixteenth Meeting of Directors for Central American Integration (Antigua, Guatemala, 17-19 June 1991).

International Seminar on United States Trade Relations with Latin America and Mexico, organized by the University of Puebla and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. Presentation of a paper on general trends in trade relations between the United States and Latin America (Puebla, Mexico, 19-21 June 1991).

Seventh Meeting of Ministers for Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development (San Salvador, 1 and 2 July 1991).

Technical Meeting of Central American GATT Negotiators (Geneva, 13-24 July 1991).[8]

Tenth summit meeting of Central American presidents (San Salvador, 15-17 July 1991).

First Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Guadalajara, Mexico, 18-20 July 1991).

Round Table on the Political and Economic Implications of the Free Trade Treaty (Matamoros, Mexico, 1-4 August 1991).

Conference on the Implications of the Free Trade Treaty (Tijuana, Mexico, 14-16 August 1991).

Seminar on the Evaluation of the Production Strategy associated with Neoliberal Adjustments, organized by the Regional Coordinator of Economic and Social Research (CRIES) (San Salvador, 8 and 9 October 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on Trade Policy (San Pedro Sula, 23 and 24 October 1991).

Eleventh summit meeting of Central American presidents (Tegucigalpa, 12 and 13 December 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With the Governments of the Central American countries in the fields of international commodity trade and trade negotiations with the EEC countries.

SIECA

Industrial, scientific and technical cooperation in the field of external trade in connection with meetings of the joint Central American/EEC subcommittees.

In the preparation of the statement concerning economic questions issued by the Sixth Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the EEC, the Signatory Countries of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Member Countries of the Contadora Group.

In the shaping of a consensus regarding the negotiating position of the Central American countries during the final phase of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

Regarding the Central American countries' relations with Mexico.

In the preparation of a technical cooperation project in support of the implementation of recently-issued presidential mandates.

With respect to the definition of methodological approaches for research on economic policy coordination within the context of Central American integration.

In the preparation of the final version of the document entitled, "Acciones para la reactivación, fortalecimiento y reestructuración de la integración y la inserción de Centroamérica en la economía internacional".

Relating to the preparation of technical cooperation project profiles for presentation to the Joint Commission of the Agreement on Cooperation between the EEC and the Central American Countries.

Costa Rica

With the Ministry of Economic Planning in connection with the evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of a free trade treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Mexico

With the Executive Office of the President, in the form of a series of lectures on economic relations between Central America and Mexico.

iv) Training and fellowships

The challenges to be faced as regards Latin American integration were addressed in a course offered by the Department of Continuing Education of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (Mexico City, 17 February-3 March 1990).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

i) Documents

Centroamérica: producción de semillas de oleaginosas y aceites comestibles. Situación y perspectivas (LC/MEX/L.123/Rev.1), and Anexo estadístico (LC/MEX/L.123/Add.1/Rev.1).[9]

Análisis de la situación del mercado del café ante la eliminación de las cláusulas económicas del Convenio Internacional del Café y sus repercusiones en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.126).

Informe de la Reunión Técnica Sobre la Producción de Semillas Oleaginosas y Aceite en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.131(SEM.34/8)).[9]

Notas sobre la coordinación de las políticas del sector agropecuario de los países centroamericanos (LC/MEX/L.136).

Evaluación del sector agropecuario de Centroamérica en la década de los ochenta (LC/MEX/L.161).

Sistema comercial y acceso a la alimentación de grupos urbanos de bajos ingresos en la Ciudad de México (LC/MEX/R.197).

Honduras: resumen estadístico y comentarios sobre la evolución, situación actual y perspectivas del cultivo de oleaginosas (LC/MEX/R.203(SEM.34/4)).[9]

Guatemala: producción y comercio de oleaginosas (LC/MEX/R.204(SEM.34/5)).[9]

Centroamérica: situación del parque industrial de aceites comestibles (LC/MEX/R.205(SEM.34/6)).[9]

México: producción y procesamiento de semillas oleaginosas (LC/MEX/R.206(SEM.34/7)).[9]

Nicaragua: situación de las semillas de oleaginosas para la producción de aceites comestibles (LC/MEX/R.215).[9]

Costa Rica: producción y comercio de oleaginosas (LC/MEX/R.218).[9]

El Salvador: situación de las semillas oleaginosas (LC/MEX/R.219).[9]

Informe final del Proyecto sobre producción y comercialización de productos agrícolas oleaginosos en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.229).[9]

Honduras: sugerencias sobre las posibilidades de expansión de algunas actividades agropecuarias (LC/MEX/R.241).

Evolución del sector agropecuario de Centroamérica en la década de los ochenta (LC/MEX/R.267).

Perspectivas de los rubros tradicionales de exportación en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.268).

Honduras: evaluación de los daños causados por las inundaciones en la zona norte del país (LC/MEX/R.276).

Istmo Centroamericano: seguridad alimentaria y política macroeconómica en el decenio de 1980 (LC/MEX/R.284).[10]

Nota de la secretaría. Encuentro empresarial. Producción de aceites y grasas comestibles (LC/MEX/R.300(SEM 44/2));[9]

La situación de las oleaginosas en México (LC/MEX/R.301(SEM/44/3)).[9]

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Symposium for Entrepreneurs regarding the Production of Edible Oils and Fats (Tegucigalpa, 19 and 20 June 1991).[9]

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Eleventh Regular Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (San José, 1 and 2 February 1990).

Twelfth Regular Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (San José, 21 and 22 March 1990).

Thirteenth Regular Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (21 and 22 June 1990).

Seminar on Structural Adjustment and Food Security Programmes (Tegucigalpa, 21-23 February 1990).

Meeting of Technical Groups on Biotechnology and the Development of the Atlantic Wetlands (San José, 21-22 March 1990).

Seminar/Workshop on the Impact of Social and Economic Policies on Nutrition and the Food Situation, held by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) (Guatemala City, 28 May-2 June 1990).

Colloquium on How to Feed the World. Agricultural and food policies in the face of liberalized economies and markets (Paris, 23 June-1 July 1990).

First Meeting of the Regional Agricultural Cooperation Council (CORECA) (Tegucigalpa, 19 and 20 July 1990).

Fourteenth Regular Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (San Salvador, 21 September 1990).

Joint meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Ministers for the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (Guatemala City, 28-30 November 1990).

Workshop on Ecology and the Economy (Turrialba, Costa Rica, 28-30 January 1991).

Twelfth Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (Panama City, 31 January-1 February 1991).

First Meeting of Governments of the Central American Isthmus with governments and agencies that cooperate with the agricultural sector (Managua, 10-13 April 1991).

Seminar on Agricultural Reform, Structural Adjustment Programmes and the Agricultural Sector (Tegucigalpa, 16-18 May 1991).

Seminar on Production Costs and Equivalent Subsidies to Producers. Core I Support Group (Guatemala City, 20 and 21 June 1991).

Sixteenth Regular Meeting of the Inter-Agency Group for the Agricultural Sector (GISA) (San José, 31 July-3 August 1991).

Meeting of Ibero-American Ministers of Agriculture (Madrid, 22-28 September 1991).[12]

Second discussion on the Barcelona Declaration on mankind's right to food (Barcelona, Spain, 14 and 15 October 1991).

Second Conference of Entrepreneurs on the Production of Oils and Fats in Central America (Guatemala City, 14 and 15 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With the Governments, in coordinating agricultural policies, in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Regional Agricultural Cooperation Council (CORECA).

In the framework of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC), in defining guidelines for the development of the agricultural sector, presented at the Joint Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Ministers for the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (Guatemala City, 28-30 November 1990).

With GISA, in coordinating agricultural activities with SIECA, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).

Preparation of a document covering the projects of GISA, to be presented to ministers of agriculture and ministers for PEC.

Haiti

With high-level officials, in formulating a draft government plan, with the participation of regional representatives of other United Nations agencies and bodies, mainly UNPD, ILO and the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as official and non-governmental delegations.

Honduras

With the Government, in defining policies and measures for developing the agricultural sector.

Mexico

With the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, in matters relating to agricultural planning and policies, regional agricultural development and foreign trade in agricultural products.[11]

With the Government, in analysing policies on prices, marketing and subsidies in the agricultural sector.[11]

In the final revision of the Regional Programme for the Semi-arid Mexican High Plateau, through a mission to Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and Monterrey.[11]

Through a mission to Chihuahua, Mexico, to evaluate the agro-industrial belt between Zacatecas and Chihuahua.[12]

Nicaragua

With the National Union of Growers and Cattlemen, in projects related to financing small and medium-sized rural producers and to the diversification of agricultural activities.

Suriname

At the request of FAO, the subprogramme participated in an inter-agency mission to evaluate rural development programmes carried out in Suriname by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources, as a result of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome.

iv) Training and fellowships

Third Subregional Course on Planning and Agrarian Policies (Morelos, Zacatecas, Mexico, 10 September-30 November 1990). The trainees were from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Mexico.[11]

First Course on Investment Projects, Using Computer Methods (Zacatecas, Mexico 29 October-7 December 1990).[11]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Informe de los talleres de reconversión industrial en Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.149).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: el programa de Costa Rica (LC/MEX/R.208(SEM.35/1)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la rama de confección de ropa (LC/MEX/R.209(SEM.35/2)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la industria metalmecánica (LC/MEX/R.210(SEM.35/3)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la rama de muebles y madera (LC/MEX/R.211(SEM.35/4)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de las ramas de cosméticos, jabones y detergentes, y aceites esenciales (LC/MEX/R.212(SEM.35/5)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la industria química (LC/MEX/R.213(SEM.35/6)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de las ramas de cuero y calzado (LC/MEX/R.216(SEM.35/7)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la industria de alimentos enlatados y preparados de frutas y legumbres (LC/MEX/R.217(SEM.35/8)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la rama de alimentos perecederos: productos cárnicos y lácteos (LC/MEX/R.220(SEM.35/9)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la rama de tejido de punto (LC/MEX/R.221(SEM.35/10)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: diagnóstico de la rama de tejido plano (LC/MEX/R.222(SEM.35/11)).[13]

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: (LC/MEX/R.224(SEM.35/12)).[13]

La industria de alimentos en Guatemala: estructura, desempeño y competitividad (LC/MEX/R.231).

Reconversión industrial en Centroamérica: relatoría del seminario-taller (LC/MEX/R.232).[13]

Políticas industriales para Centroamérica y Panamá (LC/MEX/R.314/Rev.1).

Informe del Seminario sobre políticas industriales de Centroamérica y Panamá (LC/MEX/R.320(SEM.46/3)).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar/Workshop on Industrial Refitting in Central America (Guatemala City, 29 and 30 May 1990).[13]

Industrial Policies for Central America and Panama (Mexico City, 12 August 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting of Experts on Advanced Technology (Caracas, 18-23 March 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Latin American Economic System (SELA) and National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) of Ecuador, in matters relating to information on human resources and high technology. As a result of this activity, SELA and CONACYT will jointly organize a seminar in each of the following countries: Argentina, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Mexico, to study Latin American scenarios for the 1990s, particularly with respect to technological progress.

El Salvador

With the Ministry of Economics, in matters related to customs policies.

ENERGY

i) Documents

Informe de la decimotercera reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.127(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XIII/3/Rev.1)).

Nota de la Secretaría. Decimocuarta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.143(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XIV/2)).

Istmo Centroamericano: evolución y perspectivas del subsector eléctrico y posibilidades para lograr una mayor integración (1980-2000) (LC/MEX/L.144(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XIV/3)).

Informe de la decimocuarta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.150(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XIV/6)).

Nota de la Secretaría. Decimoquinta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.151(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XV/2)).

Informe de la decimoquinta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.152).

Informe de la Segunda reunión regional sobre abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.153).[14]

Nota de la Secretaría. Decimosexta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.158(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XVI/2)).

Informe de la decimosexta reunión del Grupo Regional Centroamericano sobre Interconexión Eléctrica (LC/MEX/L.160(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XVI/3)).

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados a 1990 (LC/MEX/L.172(SEM.48/2)), y Anexo estadístico (LC/MEX/L.172(SEM.48/2)/Add.1).[14]

Informe de la Tercera reunión del Grupo Regional sobre el abastecimineto de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.173 (SEM.48/4)).

La interconexión eléctrica Honduras-El Salvador en el marco del PEC (LC/MEX/R.196).

Programa de flujos de potencia. vol. I: Manuales del usuario y técnico, and vol. II: Manual de programa y código fuente (LC/MEX/R.198).

Istmo Centroamericano: base de datos del sector energético (LC/MEX/R.214).

Istmo Centroamericano: cobertura de los proyectos regionales en planificación, distribución y mantenimiento (LC/MEX/R.223).[15]

Informe sustantivo del Proyecto sobre operación y planificación de los sistemas eléctricos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.240).[16]

Istmo Centroamericano: evolución y perspectivas de la integración eléctrica regional, 1990-2000 (LC/MEX/R.247).

El choque petrolero de 1990 y la economía centromericana. Documento preliminar: datos básicos y algunas recomendaciones (LC/MEX/R.248).

Istmo Centroamericano: operación coordinada de los sistemas eléctricos; perfil de proyecto (LC/MEX/R.253(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XIV/4)).

Interconexión eléctrica mesoamericana. Propuesta para un estudio de prefactibilidad (LC/MEX/R.254).

Abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano. Vol. I y vol. II. (Anexo estadístico.) (LC/MEX/R.263(SEM.38/2)).[14]

Istmo Centroamericano: compendio estadístico del sector energético. Datos actualizados a 1989 (LC/MEX/R.270).

Curso sobre protección de sistemas eléctricos de potencia. Propuesta de contenido (LC/MEX/R.275(CCE/SC.5/GRIE/XV/4)).

Estudio de prefactibilidad de la interconexión eléctrica de Colombia, Venezuela, el Istmo Centroamericano y México. Términos de referencia preliminares (LC/MEX/R.277(CEE/SC.5/GRIE/XV/5)).

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados a 1990 (LC/MEX/R.301).[14]

Simulador de la operación coordinada de los sistemas eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano. Manuales del usuario, del técnico y del programador (LC/MEX/R.302(SEM/45/1).

Cuba: diagnósticos, perspectivas, y estrategias de desarrollo del sector energético (LC/MEX/R.309).

Términos de referencia del estudio de prefactibilidad de la interconexión eléctrica de Colombia, Venezuela, el Istmo Centroamericano y México (LC/MEX/R.313).

Estadísticas del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en América Central. Primer semestre de 1991 (LC/MEX/R.326).[14]

Istmo Centroamericano: evolución y perspectivas del subsector eléctrico y análisis del desabastecimiento de energía eléctrica en El Salvador, Guatemala y Nicaragua durante 1991 (LC/MEX/R.331(SEM.48/3)).

Algunos aspectos relevantes del sector energético en América Central (LC/MEX/R.333).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on the Electricity Subsector in Central America (Washington, D.C., 30 May 1990).[15]

International Seminar on the Electricity Subsector of Central America. The purpose of this seminar was to coordinate activities with the World Bank, IDB, UNDP and the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (San José, 10 and 11 September 1990).[15]

Seminar on Electricity Supply and Planning (San José, 9-15 December 1990).

Second Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum in the Central American Isthmus (San José, 22 and 23 November 1990).[14]

Seminar/Workshop on the Information System of the Petroleum Subsector in the Central American Isthmus (Mexico City, 9 and 10 April 1991).[14]

Seminar on the Transfer of the Simulator of Electrical Systems Operations in the Central American Isthmus (Guatemala City, 17 and 18 June 1991).[15]

Third Regional Meeting on the Petroleum Supply in the Central American Isthmus (Montelimar, Nicaragua, 20-22 November 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on Power System Planning Techniques (Schenectady, New York, 26-30 November 1990).

Round Table on the Electrical Interconnection in the Central American Isthmus, during the Tenth Convention and Exposition on Engineering and Electronics in Central America and Panama (Panama City, 30 November 1990).

Meeting with the National Electric Power Company concerning the project "Interconnection System for C tral America" (Madrid, 12-22 January 1991).

Second Meeting of the Hydroelectricity Working Group of the Group of Three (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 18 and 19 March 1991).

Meeting of the Federal Electricity Company (CFE) of Mexico and the National Electrification Institute (INDE) of Guatemala, on the electricity subsector, in the framework of the negotiations of the Group of Three (Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico, 22 and 23 April 1991).

Second Special Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (San Salvador, 17 May 1991).

Fourth Meeting of Presidents of Electric Power Companies, on the project "Interconnection System for Central America" (SIPAC), which is working to implement an electrical interconnection network, and on the evolution of the interconnection between Colombia, Venezuela, the Central American Isthmus and Mexico (Madrid, 27-30 May 1991).

Planning seminar on the Expansion of Electrical Systems in the Framework of the Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA) (San José, 27-31 May 1991).

Seminar on Voltage Control and Wattless Power (Puebla, Mexico, 6 June 1991).

Meeting of the Electricity Interconnection Working Group of the Group of Three (San José, 3 and 4 July 1991).

Third Special Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) to examine issues dealing with the project "Institutional Development and Integration of Regional Electrical Systems" (DIEICA), phase two (San José, 5 and 6 July 1991).

Meeting of coordinators of the SIPAC project (Tegucigalpa, 8-10 August 1991).

Regional Seminar/Workshop on the Logistics of Petroleum Supply (Guatemala City, 28-31 August 1991).[14]

Conference on the Electricity Sector of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Cocoyoc, Mexico, 4-7 September 1991).

Diagnostic Seminar and Technical Meeting (Quito, 23-27 September 1991).

Forum on the Energy Crisis, organized by the Association of Engineers of Nicaragua (Managua, 8 November 1991).

Fourth Meeting of the Energy Cooperation Committee of the Group of Three (Cancún, Quintana Roo, Mexico, 17 November 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

In formulating a regional project to review and appraise the need for financing in the electricity subsector of Central America, with a view to carrying out plans for expansion in the areas of generation, transmission, subtransmission and distribution for the 1990-2000 period, with financing from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI).

Through the transfer of the power flows method to the six national electrification agencies, and in matters relating to the installation of the energy database of the Central American Isthmus and training of staff of the Central American Electrification Council in how to use it.

With Governments, on petroleum supply and the development of medium- and long-term plans for the sector.[14]

In elaborating criteria for adapting work done in Mexico on energy and economic development to the countries of the Central American Isthmus; this involved: i) analysis of reactions to the petroleum crisis; ii) examination of the energy sector between 1973 and 1989; and iii) identification of socio-economic and energy indicators for the zone and their comparison with those of developed countries.[17]

Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE)

As secretariat for the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of GRIE (Tegucigalpa, 29 and 30 October 1990; San José, 13 and 14 February 1991; Managua, 22 and 23 August 1991, respectively).

Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA)

With the Executive unit of PARSEICA, in various activities, especially concerning operational security, training and cooperation provided by the Federal Electricity Company (CFE) to the electricity companies of the region through PARSEICA; and in the coordination and preparation of educational materials for the Regional Course on Temporary Stability, given in Mexico City in August 1990.

Cuba

In the formulation of the project "Information Systems and Control of Electricity Grids", to be presented to UNDP, and in promoting an agreement for technical cooperation between the Federal Electricity Company (CFE) of Mexico and the Electricity Union of Cuba.

With the energy sector, through a diagnostic report on the document of the Technical Group on Coal, established in the framework of the Group of Three.

With the Polytechnical Institute José A. Echeverría, and through its international Relations Office, in preparing an overall evaluation of the energy sector in Cuba, in which some development strategies for the immediate future were defined, including the incorporation of Cuba into some activities of regional energy cooperation, and especially into the Technical Group on Coal. Working meetings were also held with mid- and high-level staff of the 12 institutions in charge of the energy sector, in order to study the institutional framework of that sector.

El Salvador and Honduras

In applying to the Government of Mexico for financing for the electricity interconnection line between both countries.

El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua

With the Governments, on the repercussions of the energy crisis caused by drought.[17]

Mexico

With the Technological Institute of Morelia, in defining the curriculum for its master's programme.

With the Government, through the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industries, in analysing the interrelations between energy and economic development.[17]

Panama

With the Institute of Water Resources and Electrification (IRHE), in installing the energy database of the Central American Isthmus.

iv) Training and fellowships

Conference on Power Transmission in Weak Electrical Systems, given in the Academy of Electrical Engineering of Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico.

Seminar on Economic Evaluation of Short-term Projects of the Electricity Subsector, to high-level staff of the six national electricity companies of the Central American Isthmus (San Salvador, 22-26 October 1990).

Course on Protection of Electrical Power Systems (content proposal) (San José, 13 and 14 February 1991).

Seminar on Determination of Parameters (San José, 18 and 19 February 1991).

Regional Seminar/Workshop on an Information System for the Petroleum Subsector of the Central American Isthmus (Mexico City, 9 and 10 April 1991).

Conference on Research Needed in the Energy Sector of Latin America, within the doctoral programme in electrical systems of the Autonomous University of Nuevo León (Monterrey, N.L., Mexico, 19 April 1991).

Seminar on Voltage Control and Wattless Power (Puebla, Mexico, 6 June 1991).

Seminar/Workshop on Coordinated Operation of the Electrical Systems of the Central American Isthmus (Guatemala City, 17 and 18 June 1991).

The following is a list of the extrabudgetary projects identified in the above activities report.

Economic development

[1] Project RLA/87/030 on "External Debt Management and Control in Central America".

[2] Project CAM/88/005 on "Support for the Mechanisms of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America".

[3] Project BID/90/S27 on "Programming and Investment Strategies for Central America".

Social development

[4] Project HOL/89/S103 on "Remittances and family economy in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua".

[5] Project HOL/90/S50, "Subregional Seminar on Programmes and Projects to Eradicate Poverty".

International trade

[6] Project SUE/88/S12 on "Reorientation of the Central American Common Market".

[7] Project ITA/89/S87 on "Strengthening of Central American and Caribbean International Cooperation with Selected Countries of South America".

[8] Project CAM/90/008 on "Support for the Participation of the Central American countries in the Uruguay Round".

Food and agriculture

[9] Project RFA/89/S29 on "Production and marketing of oleaginous agricultural products in Central America".

[10] Project CAD/88/S01 on "Technical Cooperation Agreement on Food Security between ECLAC, the Action Committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) and EEC".

[11] Project MEX/87/S01, "SARH-ECLAC Project to Support Planning of Integral Rural Development".

[12] Project MEX/91/S01 "Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) and ECLAC Support for the Implementation of Differentiated Agricultural Policies".

Industrial development

[13] Project CAM/89/012 on "Industrial Refitting in Central America: Diagnostic Analysis and Identification of the Need for Technical Cooperation".

Energy

[14] Project RFA/90/S22 on "Technical Cooperation for Improving the Petroleum Subsector in Central America".

[15] Project CAM/89/015 on "Institutional Development and Regional Electrical Integration of the Central American Isthmus, DIEICA II".

[16] Project CAM/88/S06 on "Operation and Planning of Electrical Systems in Central America."

[17] Project FRA/89/S77 on "Energy and Economic Development".

SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

The subregional headquarters for the Caribbean focused its attention on the analysis of issues relevant to the promotion of socio-economic development in CDCC countries and the initiation and implementation of projects dealing with such issues.

During the period under consideration, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean periodically reviewed the economic evolution of Caribbean countries, paying special attention to the performance of the tourism and agricultural sectors during the 1980s. In addition, at the request of Governments, the Office undertook advisory and technical co-operation activities geared towards the improvement of the economic management of the Caribbean countries. Notable among these activities were the various advisory services related to food security, macroeconomic frameworks and medium-term development plans, the seminar on project data banks and public investment programming, and the overall contribution to the preparation and implementation of the First Regional Economic Conference for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 22 to 29 February 1991).

Work continued on the updating, expansion and dissemination of the Trade Procedures Guide, for the benefit of public and private sector enterprises interested in taking full advantage of the facilities available to promote trade linkages between the countries of the subregion and those of the rest of the world. Also in the field of trade, specific recommendations to encourage intra-CDCC trade relations between CARICOM and non-CARICOM member countries were analysed and discussed with Caribbean representatives of various sectors.

During this period, the headquarters for the Caribbean placed special emphasis on the social repercussions of the structural adjustment programmes implemented under unfavourable external and internal economic environments. Studies on financial issues and their impact on Caribbean economies were also undertaken. The headquarters contributed to the subregional debate on possible implications for CDCC countries of recent global and regional developments with a view to increasing their level of awareness and making relevant recommendations.

Assistance in the establishment of population units in various countries of the Caribbean continued to be provided by this Office in order to promote the integration of population variables into development planning. Activities aimed at promoting coherent and well-structured training policies in the subregion were initiated to enhance the capabilities of the public administration sector and research and academic institutions more effectively to address the political, economic and social challenges they are facing. The eventual elimination of language barriers was another area where the subregional headquarters continued its support of the work of the Caribbean Language Institute in the launching and operation of chapters, in the various countries.

The headquarters sustained its efforts to assist CDCC countries in working towards the goal of full integration of women into the national development process. The main focus during this period were the subregional preparations for the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean by conducting a subregional meeting and technical cooperation missions. Other activities in this field included extensive advisory services to national women bureaux, the dissemination of a bibliography on women in development and the organization and substantive servicing of meetings and workshops dealing with a broad range of issues encountered by women in their endeavours to participate in the economic and social development in their countries.

The Caribbean Documentation Centre and the Patent Information and Documentation Unit continued to process and disseminate valuable information and documentation to the Governments of the subregion, as well as to private-sector agents, covering a broad range of social, economic and technical issues. Special services such as the distribution of printouts and photocopies, retrieval services in various forms and direct on-line access were also provided at the request of users. During the period under review, activities were initiated to establish a computer-based communication network for the benefit of all CDCC countries. Publications on selected economic indicators of Caribbean countries and agricultural statistics were also disseminated.

In the field of environment, the subregional headquarters produced and disseminated studies on sustainable development in the Caribbean and was instrumental in coordinating the Caribbean position as part of the preparatory process leading to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. A series of studies was undertaken to assess the socio-cultural and environmental impact of tourism on Caribbean societies with a view to building awareness of the need to incorporate social-cultural and environmental considerations in tourism development programmes and policies.

The ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean continued to serve as an interim secretariat for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) and assisted its members through the dissemination of scientific and technological information and the organization of TCDC-type activities in various fields of economic and social development.

i) Documents

Comparative status of women in selected Caribbean countries as indicated by selected social, economic, demographic and legal parameters (LC/G.1659; LC/CAR/G.273/Rev.1).

Export processing zones and women in the Caribbean (LC/L.586(MDM.11/5)).

The suitcase traders in the free zone of Curaçao (LC/L.587(MDM.11/6)).

The hucksters of Dominica (LC/L.588(MDM.11/7)).

The agricultural traders of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia (LC/L.589(MDM.11/8)).

Report of the Tenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (LC/CAR/G.286).

Census analysis and research for Caribbean states and territories: British Virgin Islands (LC/CAR/G.289).

Sustained development in the nineties (LC/CAR/G.290/B).

Intercensal population estimates (LC/CAR/G.291).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.293).

Report on CCST achievements (LC/CAR/G.294).

Report to the Eleventh Executive Committee on activities of the interim secretariat since the Tenth Executive Committee Meeting (LC/CAR/G.295).

Development planning: reflections and reconsiderations (LC/CAR/G.296).

Report on the Preparatory Meeting of Island Developing Countries of the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.300).

Women in Development Bibliography (LC/CAR/G.301). [Project RLA/87/WO3: "Publication of a Bibliography on Women".]

Report on the Eleventh Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council on Science and Technology (LC/CAR/G.302).

The Non-Self-Governing Territories within the ECLAC/CDCC Work Programme (LC/CAR/G.303).

Export trends and performance for Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, 1980-1987 (LC/CAR/G.304).

CARISPLAN Abstracts: Nos. 18 and 19, 1989 (LC/CAR/G.305).

Caribbean patents Index, No. 1 (LC/CAR/G.306). [Project CAN/87/S59: "Strengthening of Patent Information and Documentation Network (PIDU).]

Sustainable development in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.307).

Resource flows to the Caribbean in the 1980s (LC/CAR/G.308).

Trade procedures guide (LC/CAR/G.309).

Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Session of CCST (LC/CAR/G.310).

Population projections for eight countries (LC/CAR/G.311).

Major trends in Caribbean international migration and urbanization (LC/CAR/G.312).

Overview of economic activities in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.313).

The Eighth Annual Report of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.314).

Minutes of the Meeting of Representatives of United Nations Organizations Operating in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.317).

The evolution of services in Caribbean economies 1980-1989: some reflections on past performance and prospects for the future, with special emphasis on tourism services (LC/CAR/G.319).

Some possible implications for CDCC member countries of recent global and regional developments (LC/CAR/G.322).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries, vol. III (LC/CAR/G.324).

Mortality patterns in Caribbean countries (LC/CAR/G.325).

Evaluation of Caribbean demographic data 1960-1980 (LC/CAR/G.326).

Report of a consultative forum: higher-level human resource development strategies in the Caribbean subregion of the 1990s (LC/CAR/G.331). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Compendium of institutions and agencies with activities or interest in science and technology (LC/CAR/G.332).

Report on the Advisory Group Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law (LC/CAR/G.333).

Population and development in Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/G.334).

Saint Lucia: yesterday, today and tomorrow. An update (LC/CAR/G.335).

Ninth Annual Report of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (LC/CAR/G.337).

Savings in the Caribbean in the 1980s (LC/CAR/G.338).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Conference on Young Women in Development (Curaçao, 8-11 March 1990).

Preparatory Meeting of Island Developing States of the Caribbean (Saint Lucia, 27-31 March 1990).

CCST Executive Committee Meeting (Jamaica, 10-13 April 1990).

Meeting of Guyana National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute (Guyana, 6 May 1990).

Ninth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (Kingston, 9 and 10 September 1990).

Meeting on the Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Diesel and Gas-based Power Generation for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 22-24 October 1990).

Consultative Forum on Higher-Level Human Resource Development Strategies for the Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados, 28 and 29 November 1990). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Workshop on Caribbean Computer-Based Communication Development (Trinidad and Tobago, 21 and 22 January 1991). [Project CAN/91/S43: "Caribbean computer-based communication development".]

Subregional Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law (Trinidad and Tobago, 28-30 January 1991).

MINISIS User Group Meeting (MUG) '91 (Trinidad and Tobago, 29 April-3 May 1991).

Meeting of Representatives of United Nations Organizations Operating in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 4 May 1991).

SELA/Project on regional cooperation situation (PESICRE) User Group Meeting (Trinidad and Tobago, 11 June 1991).

Workshop for the National Population Council of Grenada (Grenada, 18 June 1991). [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Workshop on the topic "Towards a Comprehensive Vital Statistics and Registration System" (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 17-19 June 1991; Grenada, 24-26 June 1991). [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Trinidad and Tobago, 26 and 27 June 1991).

High-level EDI/ECLAC/ILPES seminar on Project Databanks and Public-Sector Investment" (Kingston, 20-22 November 1991).

Second Consultative Forum on Higher-level Human-resource Development Strategies for the Caribbean (Havana, 2-6 December 1991). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on Trade and Economic Cooperation between CARICOM and non-CARICOM Member Countries of CDCC (Port of Spain, 12 and 13 December 1991).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Trincom 90. International Seminar on Information and Communication (Port of Spain, 14-16 January 1990).

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Regional Meeting (Port of Spain, 31 January-2 February 1990).

Micro CDS/ISIS (Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems Seminar) (Caracas, 5-9 February 1990).

Organizational Development Training Workshop (Dominica, 1 and 2 March 1990).

Expert Group Meeting on Science and Technology Organization and Management (Antigua and Barbuda, 3-9 March 1990).

Workshop on Agricultural Extension Service (Saint Lucia, 18-23 March 1990).

National Workshop on Establishment of an Environmental Information System (Port of Spain, 21 and 22 March 1990).

Commonwealth Statisticians Conference (Canberra, Australia, 1-12 April 1990).

Second International Conference on Caribbean Women Writers (Port of Spain, 24-27 April 1990).

Regional Seminar on Human Resource Development and Science and Technology (Barbados, 7-11 May 1990). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Proportion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Caribbean Studies Association Meeting (Port-of-Spain, 22-27 May 1990).

Seminar on Public Policy Implications of Sustainable Development in the Caribbean (Jamaica, 28-30 May 1990).

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)/Infonet Evaluation Meeting (Saint Lucia, 30 May-1 June 1990).

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) Working Group Meeting on Services for the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations (Barbados, 2-4 June 1990).

Commonwealth Diplomatic Training Seminar for the Caribbean University of the West Indies (St. Augustine, Trinidad, 5 June 1990).

Meeting of Association of Economists (Puerto Rico, 14-16 June 1990).

Regional Seminar on the Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the Remaining Territories (Barbados, 19-21 June 1990).

Meeting of Ministers and Institutions in charge of Science and Technology (Caracas, 22 and 23 June 1990).

Third Meeting of the Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS) (British Virgin Islands, 25-28 June 1990).

Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Family Planning Association (Port of Spain, 28 June 1990).

Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations (New York, 25-29 June 1990).

Workshop on Post-harvest Handling of Horticultural Commodities for Export (Trinidad and Tobago, 26 and 27 June 1990).

Second Conference of Caribbean Graduate Students at the Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus (Kingston, 9-12 July 1990). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

National Consultation on Population Policy (Turks and Caicos, 17 and 18 July 1990). [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development, Planning for the Caribbean".]

Second Biennial Assembly on Integrated Rural Development (Port of Spain, 17-19 July 1990).

National Consultation in Preparation for the Regional Economic Summit (Dominica) (Roseau, Dominica, 29 and 30 July 1990).

Meeting of the Junior Chamber of Curaçao (Willemstad, Curaçao, 4 August 1990).

Seminar on Latin American Network of Information Networks (Lima, 14-17 August 1990).

Regional Consultation on Caribbean Cooperation in Health - Environmental Health (Castries, St. Lucia, 14-17 August 1990).

Caribbean Regional Course on Intellectual Property, sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (Bridgetown, Barbados, 20-24 August 1990).

Meeting of the Research and Statistics Committee of the Caribbean Tourism Association (Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 and 26 August 1990). [Project HOL/87/S48: "Incorporación de aspectos socio-culturales y medio ambiente relativo al turismo en el Caribe".]

Tourism Market Research Workshop (Bridgetown, Barbados, 27-29 August 1990). [Project HOL/87/S48 on incorporation of sociocultural and environmental aspects of tourism in the Caribbean.]

SELA/Project on the regional cooperation situation (PRESICRE), Meeting of Regional Coordinators and Focal Points (Caracas, 3-5 September 1990).

Second CARICOM Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (Kingston, 3-11 September 1990).

Meeting of CARICOM Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology (Kingston, 5-8 September 1990).

Seminar on The Organizational Woman (Port of Spain, 3 and 4 October 1990).

Seventh Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 17-23 October 1990).

National Seminar of the NGOs Network in Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 19 and 20 October 1990).

Meeting of the Regional Planning Committee for the Regional Economic Summit (Kingston, 26 and 27 November 1990).

Round Table on Non-Wood Uses of the Forest (Port of Spain, 27-30 November 1990).

Seminar on Negotiating with Multilateral Finance Agencies: Debt and Adjustment (Kingston, 29 and 30 November 1990).

Meeting of the Planning Committee of the Association of Caribbean Economists (Kingston, 1 and 2 December 1990).

Data '90 Symposium (Miami, United States of America, 3-6 December 1990).

Symposium on the Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Commission on Development and Environment (Our Own Agenda) (Port of Spain, 10 December 1990).

First Regional Constituent Assembly of the Windward Islands (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 14 January 1991).

International Development Bank (IDB), Regional Technical Cooperation Meeting (Bridgetown, Barbados, 15 January 1991).

Workshop on Statistical Needs for Agricultural Diversification Policies and Programmes in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 21-25 January 1991).

Caribbean Subregional Workshop on Environment and Development (Port of Spain, 28 and 29 January 1991).

Eighteenth Meeting of Authority (Heads of Government) of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (Castries, Saint Lucia, 31 January and 1 February 1991).

Second Meeting of the Multi-sectoral Technical Group on the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (Port of Spain, 31 January-2 February 1991).

Organization of American States (OAS), Sixth Programming, Policy and Coordination Meeting (Castries, Saint Lucia, 5-7 February 1991).

Barbados National Preparatory Workshop for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (St. Michael, Barbados, 20 and 21 February 1991).

The First Regional Economic Conference for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 27 February- 1 March 1991).

Symposium on the topic "Women: The Silent Majority" (Port of Spain, 3 March 1991).

Workshop on Women in Development (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 10-14 March 1991).

Seminar on reporting on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (Port of Spain, 11 and 12 March 1991).

Sixth Plenary Conference of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (Port of Spain, 11-16 March 1991).

Conference on the topic "Beginning to Think about Development: The Way Forward for the Caribbean into the Twenty-first Century" (Saint Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, 21 and 22 March 1991).

Symposium on Small States: Problems and Opportunities in a World of Rapid Change (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 25-27 March 1991).

Second Meeting of Ministries and Institutions Responsible for Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 4 and 5 April 1991).

High-level Meeting of Officials and other Regional Experts on Barriers to Intra-regional Trade and the Single Market Economy (Guyana, 15-17 April 1991).

Seminar on the Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean for the Revitalization of Agriculture (PLANLAC) and the media (Trinidad and Tobago, 18 and 19 April 1991).

Regional Constituent Assembly for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (Saint Lucia, 22-26 April 1991).

Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (Mexico City, 9 May 1991).

Twenty-first Conference of the Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) (Caracas, 19-25 May 1991).

Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era (DAWN), Meeting of Research Coordinators for Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Pacific (Barbados, 20-25 May 1991).

Seminar on Improving Prison Conditions in the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, 10-12 May 1991).

UNCTAD/Maritime Training Project (TRAINMAR) Course for Improving Supervisory Management (Port of Spain, 27 May- 7 June 1991).

Seminar on the topic "Women, Gender and Development" (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2-7 June 1991).

Annual Inter-Agency Meeting of the Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation, Limited (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 10 June 1991). [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Second Subregional Workshop on Food and Nutrition Surveillance (Trinidad and Tobago, 10-14 June 1991).

Ninth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Action Plan for the Environment Programme and Special Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties to the Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Kingston, 12-19 June 1991).

Trinidad and Tobago National Preparatory Workshop for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Port of Spain, 15 June 1991).

National Conference on healthy lifestyles (Trinidad and Tobago, 20 and 21 June 1991).

Recycling as an alternative strategy for business expansion and employment creation (Trinidad and Tobago, 24 and 25 June 1991).

National Consultation on Science and Technology (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 24 and 25 June 1991).

Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 24-26 June 1991).

UNESCO/Commonwealth of Learning (COL) International Consultation Meeting on the Development of Multimedia Postgraduate Learning Materials in Environmental Engineering (Port of Spain, 25-27 June 1991).

Meeting of Focal Points of the Caribbean Energy Information System (Saint Lucia, 25-28 June 1991).

United Nations Environment Programme/International Oceanographic Commission (UNEP/IOC) Conference on Implications of Climate Change in the Caribbean (Miami, United States of America, 26-28 June 1991).

National Seminar on Strategies Towards the Year 2000 and Beyond to Improve the Social and Economic Situation of Women (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 30 June 1991).

Seventeenth Meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Castries, Saint Lucia, 30 June 1991).

Twelfth Meeting of the Caribbean Community Heads of Government (Saint Kitts and Nevis, 30 June-2 July 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

Intergovernmental organizations

Provision of assistance to the CARICOM secretariat, in the preparation of a summary of the economic evolution of CARICOM countries in 1989 for a meeting of the CARICOM Heads of Government, and to the Planning Committee for the Regional Tripartite Economic Summit.

Assistance provided to the Independent West Indian Commission in the maintenance of ongoing coordination in respect of ECLAC's inputs into the work of that entity.

Cooperation extended to the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) in indexing, cataloguing, abstracting and establishing a computerized database.

Provision of a resource person responsible for gender-focused analysis and recommendations to the ILO Interdepartmental Mission on Rural Non-Farm Employment Promotion in Trinidad and Tobago.

Assistance provided to the UNCTAD/TRAINMAR Resource Centre (Caribbean Network) in the holding of a seminar on improved port performance, attended by 18 participants from 13 Caribbean countries. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Polices in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Provision of assistance to the Inter-American Development Bank in the design of a pre-investment study on land-tenure and land-use policies of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Non-governmental organizations

Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) - provision of a staff member as Chairperson of the Management Committee. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Caribbean People's Development Agency (CARIPEDA) - provision of a resource person to help with organizational development workshops.

Academic institutions

Consortium Graduate School, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica - provision of an internship training supervisor. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute/University of the West Indies (CARDI/UWI) Agricultural Research and Extension Project - provision of a resource person to serve as a member of the Management Committee. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Faculty of Economics, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica - preparation of two research papers as a teaching aid. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

University of Vermont International Development Programme with - assistance with a joint working group on food security. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

Provision of technical cooperation to the Statistical Departments of Ministries of Planning in improving the capabilities of planners and statisticians to conduct socio-economic and demographic research relative to population policy implementation and integration of population into development planning through the use of microcomputers. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of the Pop[illegible] Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Saint Lucia and Grenada

Launching of the National Population Council (Castries, Saint Lucia, 18 February 1991; St. Georges, Grenada, 4 March 1991). [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of the Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Antigua

Provision of assistance to the Statistical Division in selecting a data-processing site.

Bahamas

Provision of technical cooperation to the Ministry of Health in conducting a needs-assessment mission on population policy formulation. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of the Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Cooperation extended to the National Census Office in the preparation of the 1980 census database and a temporary 1990 census database and in the programming of consistency checks for census data.

Assistance provided to the Department of Statistics in the preparation of census edits, census-data processing strategies and questionnaire design and in the installation of REDATAM and establishment of a database on 1990 family census data.

Barbados

Provision of assistance to the Ministry of Trade by undertaking a needs-assessment mission to identify areas of assistance and training for the relevant staff.

Technical cooperation provided to the Census Office in the preparation of census edits and census-data processing strategies, and a pilot census and in the design of a documentation system for the 1990 Census. Assistance was also provided in the holding of a training session for five participants in the use of the optical mark reader for use on census questionnaires.

Assistance provided to the Women-in-Development Bureau in connection with activities carried out in preparation for the ECLAC Fifth Regional Conference on Women.

Technical cooperation extended to the Ministry of Environment in the preparation of the Barbados National Environmental Report for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). [Project HOL/87/S48 on incorporation of socio-cultural and environmental aspects of tourism in the Caribbean.]

Bermuda

Assistance provided to the Statistics Department in the preparation of census edits and census data processing strategies and a pilot census.

British Virgin Islands

Provision of technical assistance to the Development Planning Unit in the design of a documentation system for the 1990 census the installation of REDATAM and 1980 census data and the implementation of the census-data-processing exercise.

Cuba

Cooperation extended to the University of Havana in planning the launching of the National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute.

Dominica

Provision of assistance to the Government with regard to national consultations in preparation for the First Regional Economic Conference.

Technical assistance provided to the Central Statistical Office in the preparation of census edits, census-data-processing strategies and a pilot census and in the design of a documentation system for the 1990 Census.

Grenada

Cooperation extended to the Ministry of Finance, Trade, Industry and Planning in the design of a documentation system for the 1990 census.

Provision of assistance to the Population Planning Unit in the preparation and revision of two draft project proposals to be submitted to UNFPA; in orientation/training of the National Population Coordinator; in the preparation of a two-year work-plan and activities relating to data collection/evaluation; the implementation of the data-collection component and provision of guidelines for follow-up strategies for the work plan; implementation of activities preparatory to the launching of the National Population Council; preparation of Information/Education/Communication materials on population policy and population and development issues in Grenada; imputing of data and creation of tabulations of vital statistics and registration data; preparation of three papers for presentation at a training workshop for the National Population Council. [Project RLA/88/P-61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Provision of technical cooperation to the Drug Avoidance Committee and the Ministry of Education and Culture in problem-solving in the implementation of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). [Project SRN/90/P01 on reduction of illicit drug demand.]

Guadeloupe

Information and documentation on rice production and consumption provided to the National Institute for Agronomic Research.

Provision of a resource person on post-graduate training in Caribbean Agricultural Development to the University of the Antilles and Guyana. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Guyana

Provision of a resource person to the Government, to review a project on the institutional strengthening of the Department of International Economic Cooperation (funded by UNDP).

Provision of assistance to the National Census Office in the review of computer processing of census data.

Haiti

Technical assistance provided to the National Population Council (CONAPO) in the identification of micro-computer training needs and training programme design; in the preparation of a proposal for the development of a Haitian national training programme for the development of a national population policy; in training in project management software; in the development and re-programming of future project activities; in conducting a needs identification mission for the development of a manpower plan; in conducting a four-week mission in the design and preparation of the first draft of a population and development newsletter and in the subsequent review of the draft newsletter; in the preparation of the drafts of three reports —one on the status of women, one on nutrition and one on migration and spatial distribution— for input to the development of the national population policy document. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Jamaica

Dissemination of biodigester technology to the Scientific Research Council (staff member provided to serve as research supervisor).

Provision of technical cooperation to the Jamaica Economic Development Agency (JAMPRO) and to the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in the areas of project-cycle management, public-sector-investment programming, short-term economic indicators and macroeconomic models. [Project UNDP JAM/89/019: "National Development Plan".]

Continued assistance to the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in project preparation and sourcing of funding for projects in agriculture, construction and housing, arts and crafts, textiles, tourism and training under the ECLAC/Italian Regional Programme. This assistance has centred specifically on the preparation of the final project document of the Knollis Clay Project and on the conducting of a needs assessment mission in respect of various subsectors in cooperation with an Italian consultant for project preparation and formulation. [Project ITA/89/S87: "Strengthening of International Cooperation to Central America, the Caribbean and Selected Countries of South America".]

Montserrat

Provision of assistance to the Government by making a resource person available for activities relating to membership of the Country Mission Team for Montserrat for the FAO Tropical Forestry Action Plan and by helping with the preparations for the census data-processing exercise.

Netherlands Antilles

Assistance provided to the Central Bureau of Statistics in the revision and appraisal of its statistical systems.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Provision of a resource person to the Government in connection with a meeting on women in development; assistance in the preparation of a census data-processing exercise and of the 1980 census database.

Saint Lucia

Assistance provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Mayouba Valley Development Project in the follow-up on the formation of a working group on food security. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

The National Population Unit was assisted in the preparation of the progress report on Project STL/89/P01: "Strengthening of Population Policy Implementation"; the preparation of a two-year work plan to be followed by the Unit in the implementation of population policy; the preparation of a one-year information/education/communication strategy designed to gain government and private sector support; the preparation and review of three research papers providing background information for incorporation in a five-year plan and population policy issues, and the implementation of follow-up activities related to finalization of these papers; the implementation of population policy; the review and updating of its two-year work plan mentioned above and the formulation of follow-up strategies in connection with the implementation; the performance of activities relative to the design and formulation of a teenage pregnancy research programme; the preparation of a report containing recommendations for research and training activities; the performance of activities in preparation for the launching of the National Population Council, including the preparation of background material on population policy. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of the Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

The Statistical Department was provided with technical assistance in the preparation of census edits and census-data-processing strategies and a pilot census; the design of a documentation system for the 1990 Census; the preparation of a statistical database; the imputing of data and the creation of tabulations on vital statistics and registration data and the preparations for the census-data-processing exercise.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Technical cooperation was extended to the Government in the collection of data on violence against women and in the review of the Five Year Development Plan and formulation of recommendations for improved targeting of priority sectors.

Assistance was provided to the Statistical Office in the preparation of census edits and census-data-processing strategies and a pilot census; the design of a documentation system for the 1990 census; data input and the creation of tabulations on vital statistics and registration data.

The National Population Unit was assisted in the review and identification of technical and financial needs related to the implementation and finalization of its one-year work plan and in the formulation and expansion of the population chapter of the country's Five-Year Plan and the review of its first draft; in the preparation of Information/Education/Communication materials for the Unit; and in the implementation of the data-collection/evaluation component of the work plan. In addition, data from the ECLAC/CELADE Databank and guidelines for the coordination of the collection and evaluation of census/vital statistics were provided, and a report was prepared on the existing population data, and gaps in data holdings were identified. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

The British Virgin Islands

The Government was assisted through the conduct of a needs-identification mission and the preparation of a report containing recommendations for the formulation of a national population policy. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Assisted the Development Planning Unit through the preparation of its census-data-processing exercise.

Suriname

Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the development of a project proposal regarding the holding of a training workshop on the theory and methods of demography. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Trinidad and Tobago

The following government ministries and public sector organizations were assisted: the Central Statistical Office, through the provision of general support services.

Ministry of Food Production and Marine Exploitation, in the planning and conduct of a field survey on food security, nutrition and health care in rural households in Central Trinidad. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Office of the Prime Minister, through the provision of a tracer survey of scholarship recipients. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST), through a review of data and a survey of graduates in engineering. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Ministry of Works, in the planning of the UNCTAD-Trainmar Seminar on Improved Port Performance. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Ministry of Social Development, through the completion of a bibliography on youth in the Caribbean.

Ministry of Manpower and Planning, by installing REDATAM in a network environment and by arranging and facilitating an observatory mission by the Social Sector Unit to the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

Maritime Unit and Shipping Association, through the identification of training needs and appropriate modalities for an ongoing upgrading of skills in the maritime sector. [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Ministry of Environment and National Service, by assisting with the formulation and review of the National Report on Trinidad and Tobago to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and in the preparation of camera-ready artwork for a publication of the Ministry.

Ministry of Planning and Mobilization through the definition of computer-hardware specifications for various projects in a number of Ministries. In addition the Social Sectors Unit of the Ministry was assisted through the review of literature on the restructuring of the economy of Trinidad and Tobago; the facilitation of an experience-sharing mission by the Unit to the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and other relevant organizations and of linkages with ILPES in connection with project review and the preparation of studies on the following topics: the socio-economic implications and impacts of the structural adjustment of two utilities (the country's Water and Sewage Authority and Electricity Commission), the socio-economic impacts of all components of the structural adjustment programme mandated by the World Bank and the social sector of Trinidad and Tobago from 1980 to 1990 relative to the effectiveness of expenditure in various sub-sectors.

Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, through the provision of advisory services on the preparation of activities for World Population Day 1991. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Employers Consultative Association, by helping with the editing of sectoral management reports and providing information for the preparation of a seminar on recycling. [Project HOL/87/S48 on incorporation of sociocultural and environmental aspects of tourism in the Caribbean.]

Turks and Caicos Islands

The Government was provided with assistance in planning a national consultation meeting on population policy; in conducting a needs-assessment mission in connection with population-policy formulation and a national consultation seminar on population policy; in carrying out activities relative to the development and formulation of a population-policy document and in conducting a needs-identification mission in connection with the 1990 census round. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of the Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

iv) Training and fellowships

a) Training

Demography Training Seminar on Interrelations of Population and Development Planning. Training provided for 25 Haitian nationals (Haiti, 17-19 January 1990). [Project HAI/88/P04 on support for the National Planning Council (CONAPO).]

Training of staff of the Caribbean Documentation Centre in MINISIS, Ventura, Word Perfect and Systems Operation (Port of Spain, 1-16 March 1990).

In-service training in Saint Lucia in connection with the establishment of the Population Unit. Three nationals trained (3 days in March 1990). [Project STL/89/P01: "Strengthening of Population Policy Implementation".]

Seminar series for 13 supervisors of the Cooperative Division, Ministry of Industry and Enterprise (Trinidad and Tobago, March/April 1990). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Training in Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS for CARISPLAN Focal Points. Two trainees from Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados (Port of Spain, 1-11 April 1990).

Workshop for 16 Trinidad and Tobago participants in the CARISPLAN Network (Port of Spain, 21-25 May 1990).

MINISIS Introductory Course for 14 persons (2 data entry operators; 9 indexers and 3 computer centre systems personnel), University of the West Indies (UWI) (Port of Spain, 7-23 May 1990).

Regional Training Seminar on Population, Human Resources and Development Planning (Kingston, 23-31 July 1990). Thirty four participants from 17 Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States Virgin Islands. [Project RLA/88/P61: "Integration of Population in Development Planning for the Caribbean".]

Training programme in project management. One participant from Haiti (National Population Council) (Port of Spain, 27 July to 3 August 1990). [Project HAI/88/P04 on support for the Population Council (CONAPU).]

Internship programme under Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion". Three participants from the University of the West Indies, Saint Augustine Campus, Trinidad (Port of Spain, 23-31 August 1990).

Training in the use of Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS and Indexing. One participant from Jamaica (Port of Spain, 27 August to 7 September 1990).

Fieldwork programme in library activities. One participant from Jamaica (Port of Spain, 3-28 September 1990).

Use of computerized information systems for shipping managers. Fifteen participants from Grenada, Saint Lucia, St. Maarten and Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 10-21 September 1990). [Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion".]

Training in indexing. One participant from Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 17-21 September 1990).

Training seminar on Integrated Micro-computer Programming System (IMPS). Five participants from Saint Lucia (Saint Lucia, 17-23 February 1991).

Training in the use of Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS). Seventeen participants from Curaçao (Curaçao, 4-8 March 1991); 13 participants from Belize (Belize, 18-22 March 1991).

In-service training of interpreters under the project for the removal of language barriers. One participant from Saint Kitts and Nevis (Trinidad and Tobago, 6-30 April 1991).

One-day training session in the use of REDATAM. Three participants from Bahamas (Nassau, Bahamas, April 1991).

Training workshop for the National Population Council of Grenada. Eighteen participants from Grenada (Grenada, 8 June 1991). [Project SRN/90/P01: "National Population Coordinator".]

b) Fellowships

Fellowship programme under Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion". One participant from the University of Vermont, United States of America (Port of Spain, 15 September to 7 December 1990).

Fellowship programme practicum on the survey and analysis of food security in rural households in Central Trinidad under Project HOL/89/S104: "Promotion of Training Policies in the Caribbean Subregion" (Port of Spain, 3-18 January 1991). Seven participants from the University of Vermont, United States of America, and two participants from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The work programme of the Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit reflects the resolutions and mandates of both the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Commission on Transnational Corporations, thereby reconciling the interests of the various member countries in these two areas.

The Joint Unit has carried out research, information and technical cooperation activities whose main purpose has been to identify contributions (and the repercussions thereof) by transnational corporations to the development of the countries of the region. It has continued to elaborate case studies on specific countries and sectors, focusing on the interests and concerns of the Governments and economic agents of member countries.

During the biennium under review, special attention was given to studying the role of foreign capital in the changing of production patterns or industrial restructuring currently under way in most countries of the region. As a continuation of the work begun in the preceding biennium, various studies were carried out on the four countries selected as pilot cases: Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico.

Two studies were done on the subject of transnational corporations and industrial restructuring: one on the outlook for technological activities by national and transnational corporations in Brazil, and the other on industrial cooperation between developed and developing countries. The latter study analysed the case of Chile from the standpoint of foreign investment modalities that do not involve the supply of capital. The experiences of Peru and Colombia were also included in the research on this subject.

Two other studies were done on foreign direct investment in Chile between 1974 and 1989: one on the role of foreign capital in the national development strategy, and the other on investment projects and strategies of transnational corporations. In addition, a study on Brazil's experience in this area was published as a restricted document.

Work continued on the preparation of the Directory on Foreign Direct Investment and Transnational Corporations in Latin America and the Caribbean; preliminary surveys on Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay were published as restricted documents. The first Regional Statistical Directory is expected to be published in mid-1992.

Directly related to the information activities is the finalization of an operational handbook for the Information System for Foreign Investment Decisions (SITOD), which corresponds to the pilot computer programme developed by the Joint Unit in the context of technical cooperation activities. This system consists of an electronic database and a computer programme, through which information on the activities of transnational corporations operating in a given country can be manipulated to produce pertinent reports for decision-making, and relevant statistics for national and international use can be automatically compiled.

Technical cooperation activities included collaboration in the dissemination of the One Billion Dollar Club (OBDC) computer programme, prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC). This programme contains an electronic database with 150 000 pieces of information on the financial and other activities of over 700 major transnational corporations in the manufacturing and extraction industries.

Lastly, in the area of transnational banking and finance, a guidebook has been published for personnel in charge of converting external debt to investment, along with a complementary volume giving details on case studies done on Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and the Philippines. In addition, a study was published on financial liberalization in Chile and the behaviour of transnational banks.

i) Documents

La apertura financiera en Chile y el comportamiento de los bancos transnacionales (LC/G.1599-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 78. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.90.II.G.9.

Reestructuración y desarrollo de la industria automotriz mexicana en los ochenta. Evolución y perspectivas (LC/G.1672-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 83.

Inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales en la economía de Chile (1974-1989). Proyectos de inversión y estrategias de las empresas transnacionales (LC/G.1677-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 85.

Inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales en la economía de Chile (1974-1989). El papel del capital extranjero y la estrategia nacional de desarrollo (LC/G.1678-P), Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL series, No. 86.

Conversión de la deuda externa en inversión: guía para el personal directivo (LC/L.595). Casos nacionales (LC/L.595/Add.1). (Includes the cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and the Philippines, and relevant legal provisions of each country.)

Industrial modernization in Mexico. Results of a questionnaire administered to the largest foreign-owned companies in the manufacturing sector during May/June 1990 (LC/L.613/Rev.1).

Las empresas transnacionales y la inversión extranjera en Brasil: experiencias y políticas en la década de los ochenta (LC/L.619).

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: el caso de Bolivia (LC/R.865/Add.4).

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: el caso de Paraguay (LC/R.865/Add.6).

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: el caso de Ecuador (LC/R.865/Add.7).

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera y empresas transnacionales: el caso de México (LC/R.865/Add.8).

Perspectivas del comportamiento tecnológico de las empresas nacionales y transnacionales en la industria del Brasil (LC/R.1050).

Empresas transnacionales y reestructuración industrial en Colombia (LC/R.1052).

Capital extranjero en el sector industrial: el caso peruano (LC/R.1053).

Cooperación industrial entre países desarrollados y en desarrollo: un estudio de casos en Chile (LC/R.1054).

El papel de las empresas transnacionales en la reestructuración industrial colombiana: una síntesis (LC/R.1055).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Sixteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 2-11 April 1990).

Workshop on Debt and External Resources Mobilization and Management, organized by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, in collaboration with the Caribbean Community and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda (St. John's, 22-26 October 1990).

Seventeenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 10-19 April 1991).

Preparatory Meeting of High-Level Government Experts for the Regional Conference on Industrialization, organized by SELA (Caracas, 14-16 August 1991).

iii) Technical cooperation

JUNAC

In disseminating the One Billion Dollar Club (OBDC) computer programme, prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC).

Chile

With the Foreign Investment Committee: i) in designing, programming and launching the Information System for Foreign Investment Decisions (SITOD), and ii) in disseminating the One Billion Dollar Club (OBDC) computer programme.

Peru

With the National Commission on Foreign Investment and Technology (CONITE) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, in preparing a draft law on the treatment of foreign capital and in adapting and installing the SITOD system.

With the Ministry of Energy and Mines, in designing a technical cooperation programme with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

Venezuela

With the Superintendency of Foreign Investment (SIEX) of the Ministry of Finance, in preparing a draft law on the treatment of foreign capital and in adapting and installing the SITOD system.

2. SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

OPERATIONS DIVISION

Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)

During the period 1990-1991, ECLAC continued to carry out various activities within the framework of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action to promote technical cooperation among developing countries in the region. The most important of these was the progressive incorporation of specific TCDC elements into the implementation of some twenty technical cooperation projects in all areas of the secretariat's work programme. These projects were funded with extrabudgetary resources from the United Nations system and from outside sources, and included TCDC elements designed to achieve one or more of the following cooperation objectives: strengthening of national institutions in the corresponding sectors; development of cooperation networks and support for their operation; improvement of information systems to expedite the flow of technical cooperation supply and demand between countries; consolidation of TCDC focal points at the national level; conduct of seminars and technical meetings to facilitate the exchange of experiences in areas of interest to countries; and elaboration of studies and reports focusing on the identification of prospects for cooperation.

The bulletin Cooperation and Development, through which information is disseminated on TCDC support activities carried out by ECLAC, has been published regularly since 1981 in English and Spanish; it currently appears three times a year.

ECLAC, together with SELA and the Special Unit for TCDC of UNDP, supported the organization and conduct of the fifth and sixth annual meetings of directors of international technical cooperation, held in Caracas, and of meetings of the coordination mechanism for TCDC activities of regional bodies. In 1991, in the context of these activities, ECLAC, UNCTAD and SELA jointly began to prepare a regional TCDC programming exercise in the area of international trade, pursuant to agreements reached by national directors of cooperation.

Activities were also coordinated with UNCTAD and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to prepare a joint project on the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the Pacific Rim. Follow-up, consultation and coordination on interregional cooperation initiatives continued in collaboration with the other United Nations regional commissions.

Cooperation with countries affected by natural disasters

Draft projects were elaborated to support countries of the region in activities to prevent and mitigate damage caused by natural disasters, in the context of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. The first of these projects concerns the design of flood prevention systems for river basins in 15 countries of the region, and the second focuses on the formulation of plans and projects to forecast and mitigate the effects of the phenomenon of El Niño in Latin American countries of the South Pacific.

Furthermore, work was completed on a handbook on assessment of the socio-economic effects of natural disasters, for use as a methodological instrument for evaluating the consequences of disasters and defining rehabilitation and reconstruction priorities.

Management and administration of projects carried out with extrabudgetary funds

During 1990-1991, the substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and offices of ECLAC in various countries of the region, CELADE and ILPES cooperated continuously in formulating new proposals for technical cooperation projects with extrabudgetary financing. These proposals were duly submitted to the Project Review Committee for examination and prioritization. With the Committee's approval, the necessary arrangements were made with bilateral and multilateral sources to obtain the financial resources needed for new projects, and the appropriate agreements or conventions were signed.

During the biennium, ECLAC administered the implementation of 120 projects, which represents a significant increase over the 95 extrabudgetary projects administered between 1988 and 1989 (see annex 1).

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces and distributes the documents prepared by the secretariat in Spanish and English, and to a lesser extent in French. It provides the same services, in addition to précis-writing, at conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC at the headquarters of the Commission and elsewhere. In accordance with the policies established by the Publications Committee, it produces sales publications and other types of publications, either on its own presses, on outside presses or through co-publishing agreements with commercial publishing houses. It collaborates with the Headquarters Sales Unit in the work of commercial distribution, acts as technical secretariat to the Publications Committee and prepares and implements the Commission's Publications Programme.

Conference and meeting services. Translation, editing, précis-writing and document-producing services at conferences and meetings have been facilitated by the introduction of personal computers for the use of translators, editors and secretaries. Computerized servicing of conferences held outside ECLAC headquarters was improved during the biennium through the use of laptop computers and the inclusion of programmers on servicing teams to equip all the computers with the same word processing programme used at ECLAC headquarters.

Translation and editing. The ever-increasing workload has necessitated greater use of contract translators and editors. The permanent, highly qualified core staff is preferably assigned work concerning institutional matters, such as documents for meetings and reports to Governments and intergovernmental bodies, and duties involving guidance or supervision of outside translators and editors. To ensure consistency and to avoid wasting time, these outside collaborators are familiarized with the terminology and reference material available in the Division. This system, together with the use of personal computers by most permanent and outside translators and editors, has shortened turnaround time.

Processing, printing and publication of texts. In an initial phase, typing was completely replaced by word processing, and photocomposition by desktop publishing. The production of documents and publications has thus become a continuous, decentralized process which begins in the division of origin with the entry of texts and tables into personal computers, and continues with the centralized processes of editing, graphic design, proofreading and printing in the Documents and Publications Division. The duplication of effort represented by the retyping of texts and tables has thereby been virtually eliminated. The centralization of the final phases of document production in a specialized division staffed by experienced personnel who, owing to timely and appropriate training, have successfully switched from photocomposition to the new techniques of desktop publishing with no decline in productivity has helped to improve and standardize the quality of publications.

Publications. In the period under review, 43 volumes of periodicals were edited, processed, printed and distributed. In the monograph series, which include Estudios e Informes and Cuadernos, 25 new titles were published. The CEPAL Review 1990 was issued in cooperation with the Information Services Unit. Other publications included 16 books on economic and social topics, one co-publication, 130 fascicles (mainly country economic surveys and studies on income distribution, fiscal policy, industrialization, women and development, etc.) and 27 widely distributed periodical information notes on economics and development.

In short, during the period under review, the Division provided various types of support services to 38 conferences and other meetings sponsored by ECLAC; edited and translated 11.4 million words; produced 915 documents and publications, including 81 substantive sales publications; printed a total of 61.4 million pages; distributed 542 840 copies of documents and publications using the ADDRESS computer system; and provided 36 498 copies of ECLAC and ILPES publications to the United Nations sales network and 6 491 copies of CELADE documents to the CELADE sales system.

ECLAC LIBRARY

The ECLAC Library has continued to pursue the ambitious programme of automation based on the incorporation of new information technologies which it initiated in 1989. During 1990 a series of information processing programmes were introduced thanks to the new possibilities offered by UNESCO's Micro CDS/ISIS programme. Particularly notable progress has been made since the Library's databases were transferred to this software and since computer programmes were installed which allow information to be fed directly into this new medium.

During the period under review the Library also began to make use of a series of new tools which have enabled it to improve its internal management and to communicate better with its users. Regular activities in the area of automation which have been vigorously carried forward during this period include the advisory services provided to ECLAC divisions regarding the incorporation of the Micro CDS/ISIS system, support for the publications programme and the utilization of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) and external databases.

Special attention continued to be devoted to the task of managing the Library's collection in such a way as to gear new acquisitions to the ECLAC programme of work and to review and evaluate the Library's holdings on a ongoing basis in order to maintain a balanced collection of materials on the subject areas corresponding to the Commission's areas of work. The Library's publications exchange programme was also reviewed in 1991 with a view to an assessment of existing exchange arrangements and the extension of the programme's coverage to include new institutions.

Work continued on the processing of bibliographic materials for the ECLAC Library, CLADES and DOCPAL, as well as on the maintenance of the databases for the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System. During 1991 a work-flow study was carried out for the purpose of assessing and adapting existing structures to the advances made possible by the improved utilization of the Micro CDS/ISIS system for the entry of information into the bibliographic databases.

Reference and lending services were also upgraded considerably thanks to the introduction of the Micro CDS/ISIS data retrieval system. The development of the capability to maintain a permanent link with the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) databases in New York and Geneva constitutes another important achievement in this area.

In 1990 two new services were added to supplement the Library's regular publications programme. The first was the installation of the ECLAC database, which contains bibliographic entries on the approximately 9 000 publications generated by the Commission in its subregional headquarters and offices throughout the region and the regular updating of those entries by the Library in Santiago; the second was the implementation, as the result of a project carried out jointly with CLADES and DOCPAL, of an optical disk system which makes this same information available on a CD/ROM format. The annual printed version of CEPALINDEX, which provides summary descriptions of the documents produced by the ECLAC system, continued to be published as well.

A comprehensive review is currently being made of the Library's regular publications programme in the light of the new types of services being offered (CD/ROM, the reproduction of segments of databases and bibliographies on diskette, etc.) in consultation with users. The distribution system for the publications issued by the Library (its monthly and weekly bulletins, specialized bibliographies and

CEPALINDEX) is also being reviewed in its entirety in order to rationalize these dispatches and reduce costs.

Documents

CEPALINDEX. ECLAC system documents abstracts, vol. 12, containing abstracts of the ECLAC studies published in 1989 (LC/G.1634).

CEPALINDEX. ECLAC system documents abstracts, vol. 13, containing abstracts of the ECLAC studies published in 1990 (LC/G.1663).

COMPUTER CENTRE

During this biennium the Commission's minicomputer-based systems were replaced with microcomputers located in staff members' offices, thereby raising the number of workstations in the various buildings of the ECLAC system to about 500. In order to provide access to common databases and to permit communication between the substantive divisions' computers, it therefore became necessary to undertake a project involving the installation of a local area network (LAN). To date, the following stages of that project have been completed:

- First, a pilot network was installed in the Computer Centre. This network was subsequently expanded to include the whole of the CLADES building and has been operating to the full satisfaction of its users since late 1990;

- During the fourth quarter of 1991, approximately 100 computers in use in the main ECLAC building were hooked up to the network and thus became part of an integrated network with the CLADES computers;

- A local area network was installed in the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico as well.

The project will culminate with the integration of all the local area networks of the ECLAC system into a wide area network in 1992.

Existing minicomputers systems were reprogrammed for transference to microcomputers and users were trained to work with these systems directly. The VAX minicomputer remained in operation, however, in order to serve word processing needs which are not yet being met with personal computers. The IBM mainframe computer continued to be used for the larger databases.

Thanks to continued technological advances with respect to laser printers, the Centre was able to provide users with fonts of a higher aesthetic quality than those used before and to train them in their use so as to improve the appearance of ECLAC documents.

INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

These services perform a dual function, inasmuch as they are called upon to meeting the public information needs of the ECLAC system at the local, regional and international levels as well as those of the other United Nations bodies which maintain offices in Chile. The latter service is provided in accordance with the mandates of the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) in New York.

During the biennium under review, the work of the Information Services Unit was largely focused on disseminating ECLAC's new message for the 1990s concerning the need to change existing production patterns with social equity. The Unit also continued to disseminate information about the work of ECLAC, in particular, and of the United Nations in general, and collaborated in public information activities regarding the tasks carried out by other United Nations bodies which have offices in Chile.

To this end, closer links were formed with the news media, governmental offices, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as of other regions.

The main activities conducted during the period in question included the following:

i) Publications

Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo. This bulletin is issued on a monthly or bimonthly basis in Spanish. On occasion, particular editions are published in English as well. A total of 16 issues (approximately 9 000 copies each) were published and distributed both inside and outside the region during the period in question. Six of these issues (with press runs of about 2 200 each) were translated into English.

Micronoticias. This is a weekly Spanish-language summary of ECLAC and United Nations news. A total of 110 issues were distributed, each of which had a circulation of approximately 1 500 copies.

ECLAC Chronicle. This publication deals with substantive issues of concern to ECLAC. The 35 issues that were published during the biennium had an estimated circulation of 3 000 copies in Spanish, 1 000 copies in English and 500 copies in Portuguese.

CEPAL '90. This Spanish-language publication dealt with the Commission's principal activities during 1990 and had a press run of 3 000 copies.

ii) Press, radio, films and television

Press. The Unit had direct contact with some 1 900 journalists specializing in economic and social affairs from Latin America and the Caribbean as well as other regions, which represented a considerable increase over the preceding biennium. About 14 000 documents were distributed to these members of the press. In addition, services were regularly provided to over 60 correspondents at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago. These efforts were reflected in an increase in the space devoted to articles on ECLAC and the United Nations and to interviews with senior officials of the Organization.

More than 200 press releases averaging 260 copies each in Spanish were prepared and distributed; some of these releases were translated into English.

In addition, over 30 press conferences were organized in different cities throughout the region.

The press was also invited to attend more than 110 ECLAC meetings or activities, and about 150 press interviews with senior officials of ECLAC and the United Nations were arranged.

The Unit continued to contribute to the bulletin of the System for Information Exchange and Dissemination of the Integration and Cooperation Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SIDALC), which is published jointly by such regional integration organizations as ALADI, CAF, the Andrés Bello Agreement, JUNAC, SELA and the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UBEC).

Two press summaries were prepared each day: one containing newspaper and magazine clippings and the other based on cables received from an international news service. Both summaries were distributed to senior officials of ECLAC and UNDP.

Radio. Three times per week the Unit received telephone dispatches directly from United Nations Headquarters in New York. These dispatches were then retransmitted to five broadcasting stations in Chile. This system was also used to send more than 90 dispatches concerning ECLAC activities to the Radio Service at United Nations Headquarters in New York for transmission to approximately 550 stations in Spanish-speaking countries.

Films and television. More than 150 films and video cassettes were loaned to television channels in Chile and to the general public, and more than 120 films or video showings were given at ECLAC headquarters, primarily for the benefit of students from a variety of educational institutions. A video programme entitled "La ONU en acción", which was produced by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters in New York, was broadcast by channel 5 of Chilean television. The Unit also coordinated the arrangements involved in participation of senior United Nations and ECLAC officials in television programmes in Chile and other countries. In addition, it produced a number of video programmes, including one concerning the visit made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Chile in August 1990 and another on the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which was held in Mexico City in March 1991.

iii) Direct public information services

The Unit provided replies to around 4 800 requests for information made by the general public, organized over 60 talks and lectures regarding United Nations and ECLAC activities (chiefly in educational institutions) which were attended by an estimated 5 500 students and their teachers, distributed information kits, organized 16 exhibits of photographs and posters dealing with the United Nations and ECLAC at the Commission's headquarters, and maintained the permanent exhibit of United Nations posters located in the individual stations of the Santiago subway system.

CONFERENCE SERVICES UNIT

During the period covered by the present report, there was a considerable increase in the activities conducted by this Unit. ECLAC sponsored or co-sponsored around 200 conferences, meetings, seminars, round tables and other events at which a variety of issues relating to the social and economic development of the region were addressed. A list of the meetings organized by the ECLAC system appears in annex 2 of this report.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained or further improved its working links and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, among them the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CDSAH), the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), UNCTAD, the other United Nations regional commissions, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, IMF, the World Bank, IDB, OAS, SELA and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Detailed information regarding the Commission's relations with the above-mentioned specialized agencies and organizations may be obtained by consulting the preceding chapters of the report.

With regard to relations with non-governmental organizations, during the period under consideration the Commission continued its joint activities with the Chilean Association of Non-governmental Organizations (ASONG), an association which ECLAC helped to establish in 1982 and which also enjoys the sponsorship and collaboration of FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO. In line with its objectives and programme of work, ASONG has carried out activities designed to strengthen relations among the 35 organizations that are members of the Association and has promoted the principles and work of ECLAC and participated in those activities associated with the observance of "international years" designated by the United Nations. As part of its programme, ASONG has organized or sponsored numerous meetings, seminars and working groups. Some of its activities which deserve special mention are a briefing in November 1990 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and a seminar on natural disasters entitled "Measures to Prevent Natural Disasters" which was held in August 1991. It is also worth noting that ASONG has begun to be regionalized in Latin America and the Caribbean and that the Association has carried out activities in the areas of education, environment and health (campaigns to prevent the spread of Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and cholera and dissemination of information on food and hygiene).

Finally, the Commission's relations with non-governmental organizations at the regional and international levels were also strengthened, and it is currently working on a joint basis with various regional organizations, such as the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO), and the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU). There has also been increased participation by international organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council in the meetings of the Commission, particularly at its biennial sessions. In this connection, it should also be noted that they contributed significantly to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Mexico, 4-7 March 1991) and the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Curaçao, 16-19 September 1991).

Annex 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Identification of industrial complementarity projects (Brazil)	August 1989	1991	ALADI
Identification of industrial complementarity projects (Argentina)	April 1990	December 1991	ALADI
FIC/ECLAC Technical Cooperation Agreement on Economic and Social Aspects of Regional Development	November 1985	October 1991	Federal Investors Council (FIC) (Argentina)
Public sector management: National accounts component	July 1990	December 1991	Government of Argentina through UNDP
Agreement between ECLAC and the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA)	January 1990	May 1990	Government of Argentina
CABEI/ECLAC project on investments programming strategy for Central America	December 1990	May 1993	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
COSTA RICA, ILPES/MIDEPLAN IDB Agreement (ATN/SF/2972-CR)	January 1990	December 1991	Government of Costa Rica (IDB)
COLOMBIA, IDB/ILPES Agreement (ATN/JF-3342-CO) on National Investment Projects Bank	January 1991	March 1993	Government of Colombia (IDB)
Agreement between the Government of Argentina and the Government of Uruguay on border integration (CODEFRO)	November 1990	July 1991	Government of Argentina/Govern-ment of Uruguay
CHILE, Agreement between ECLAC/ILPES and the Under-Secretariat for Regional Development (Ministry of the Interior) concerning a plan for institutional strengthening	June 1991	June 1993	Government of Chile (IDB)
IPEA/ECLAC Agreement (1988-1990) on economic research in Brazil	January 1988	December 1990	Government of Brazil
Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of Brazil and ECLAC on economic development	April 1988	August 1990	Government of Brazil
Technical cooperation agreement between ECLAC and the Department of Regional Development (Brazil) on regional development	September 1990	August 1992	Government of Brazil
IPEA/ECLAC agreement on economic research in Brazil (1991-1993)	January 1991	December 1993	Government of Brazil
Support of mechanisms provided for in the Special Plan for Economic Cooperation for Central America (PEC)	February 1989	January 1991	UNDP

Annex 1 (cont.1)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Retrofitting in Central America: Diagnostic Study and Identification of Technical Cooperation Needs (preparatory assistance)	September 1989	December 1990	UNDP
Institutional Development and Integration of Electrical Systems of the Central American Isthmus (DIEICA, phase II)	July 1990	December 1991	UNDP
Participation of Central American countries in the Uruguay Round	October 1990	April 1992	UNDP
Patents: technological information-Caribbean (PIDU) (Centre File: 3-p-87-1012-03)	August 1987	April 1991	IDRC, Canada
REDATAM-Plus: A Tool for Census-data Storage and Recovery (Phase II); (Centre File: 3-P-87-0248)	October 1988	July 1991	IDRC, Canada
CIDA/CELADE agreement on the performance of activities relating to population (phase III, 1989-1993)	April 1989	April 1993	CIDA, Canada
Caribbean computer-based communication development	January 1991	June 1993	IDRC, Canada
CHILE, ECLAC/ILPES/MIDEPLAN Agreement	October 1990	March 1991	UNDP
Economic Democratization and Social Development in Costa Rica	April 1987	December 1990	UNDP
Strengthening of population policy implementation in Saint Lucia	January 1991	December 1991	UNFPA
Support of social development planning in Ecuador	July 1990	June 1991	UNESCO
Support of the formulation of population policies in Latin America and the Caribbean	September 1986	December 1990	UNFPA
Strengthening of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for purposes of the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme in El Salvador	January 1990	December 1992	UNDP
Cooperation in Research in International Economic Relations in Latin America and the Caribbean	July 1989	July 1990	Government of Spain (AECI)
Cooperation to further development in Latin America and the Caribbean	February 1991	February 1992	Government of Spain (AECI)
Third Subregional Course on Planning and Agrarian Policy (Zacatecas, Mexico)	September 1990	November 1990	FAO

Annex 1 (cont.2)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Programme for Cooperation between the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE in the Areas of Planning and Population (Phase V, 1988/1989)	March 1989	on completion of activities (March 1991)	Government of France
Technical cooperation in economic integration	April 1988	April 1990	Government of France
Technical cooperation in energy and economic development for Central America	October 1988	September 1990	Government of France
Seminar on Prospects for Integration in Latin America and the Caribbean	October 1989	May 1990	Government of France
Programme on cooperation between the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE (Phase VI, 1990)	May 1990	On completion of activities	Government of France
Technical cooperation in the field of information technologies	November 1989	November 1991	Government of France
Colloquium on regional integration	March 1991	November 1991	Government of France
Programme on Cooperation between the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE/IIAP. Phase on population and economic and social planning (Phase VII, 1991)	June 1991	December 1992	Government of France
Illicit Drug Demand Reduction in Grenada	November 1989	September 1991	UNFDAC
Coordination of national population policies in Grenada	October 1990	December 1992	UNFPA
Support of the National Population Council of Haiti (CONAPO)	March 1989	December 1991	UNFPA
Incorporation of sociocultural and environmental aspects of tourism in the Caribbean	December 1987	June 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Role of commodity exchanges in the expansion of Latin American and Caribbean primary exports	November 1987	December 1990	Government of the Netherlands
Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America concerning the transport, distribution, commercialization and competitiveness of their exports	July 1988	July 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Remittances and family savings in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua	January 1990	June 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Staff training policies in the Caribbean subregion	January 1990	December 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Policy proposals to promote processes of productive modernization in Latin America	January 1989	April 1991	Government of the Netherlands

Annex 1 (cont.3)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Policies for the Development of Agroindustrial Chains in Latin America	December 1988	December 1990	Government of the Netherlands
Strengthening of domestic savings in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1991	June 1992	Government of the Netherlands
Improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the incorporation of women into development in selected countries of Latin America	December 1990	December 1992	Government of the Netherlands
Urban Management in Selected Medium-sized Cities of Latin America	December 1990	November 1993	Government of the Netherlands
Proposals for Policy Reforms to Increase the Effectiveness of the State in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1991	December 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Subregional seminar on programmes and projects for the eradication of poverty in Central America	August 1990	August 1992	Government of the Netherlands
Support in the area of demography (associate experts)	September 1990	September 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Support of activities in the area of human settlements (associate experts)	August 1990	August 1991	Government of the Netherlands
Human resources training in population studies in Central America and the Andean subregion (1990-1993), San José	April 1990	March 1992	Government of the Netherlands
Technical cooperation in the following areas: economic development, economic development in the Caribbean, economic development in Central America, agricultural development, international trade (provision of associate experts)	January 1992	December 1992	Government of the Netherlands
Macroeconomic policy, investment and employment in Honduras	January 1991	June 1992	UNDP
International programme on training in population and development in ECLAC/CELADE	July 1990	June 1994	UNFPA
Cooperation to promote technological development in Latin America	April 1986	December 1991	Government of Italy
Natural Disaster Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase I)	March 1988	December 1991	Government of Italy
Human resources training in economic and social development planning in Latin America (ILPES)	July 1989	June 1992	Government of Italy

Annex 1 (cont.4)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Support to the governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries in economic recovery and development	November 1988	October 1983	Government of Italy
Strengthening international cooperation in Central America, the Caribbean and selected countries of South America	July 1989	June 1992	Government of Italy
Jamaica: National Development Plan, ILPES	May 1990	December 1991	UNDP
SARH/ECLAC project on provision of support to integrated rural development planning	June 1987	March 1991	Government of Mexico
Development and conservation of ocean resources	August 1990	July 1991	Friends of the Earth (Environmental Policy Institute-Washington)
National demographic survey in Nicaragua	October 1987	December 1990	UNFPA
Regional Conference: "Our Common Future: Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development"	January 1990	December 1990	Government of Norway
Regional Differences in the Morphology of Lender Markets	May 1989	November 1990	World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
Health Conditions in the Americas	August 1989	May 1990	World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
Evaluation of social projects	March 1990	March 1991	World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
Women, health and development in Central America, Panama and Belize	February 1990	September 1990	World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
Programme of Joint CELADE/PAHO activities on population	February 1990	December 1991	World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)
Technical cooperation project for improving national accounts in Paraguay	November 1990	October 1991	Government of Paraguay, Central Bank
Integration of Environmental Considerations into Development Projects and Policies (FP/9101-87-93(PP/2785)) (Phase II)	January 1988	June 1990	UNEP

Annex 1 (cont.5)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Environmental Management of Coastal Areas and Terrestrial Ecosystems Influencing the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean (CR/5102-88-02)	October 1989	September 1991	UNEP
Technical Cooperation for Environmental Planning and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (FP/9101-90-85(2922))	October 1990	December 1992	UNEP
Technical Cooperation for Enhancing the Petroleum Subsector in Central America (Phase II)	December 1988	October 1990	Federal Republic of Germany
Analysis of the Export Potential of and Restrictions on Small and Medium-sized Industrial Enterprises in Relation to EEC Markets (Phase III)	January 1988	April 1990	Federal Republic of Germany
The Natural and Cultural Environments within National Accounts and Inventories	January 1988	June 1990	Federal Republic of Germany
The Impacts of Subsidies and Different Systems of Control and Organization on Urban Public Transport System in Latin America	March 1989	December 1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Production and Marketing of Oleaginous Agricultural Products in Central America	February 1989	June 1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Improving the Training of Heads of Water Resources Projects and Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase III)	July 1989	June 1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Advancement of Women in Small-scale and Micro-enterprises in the Informal Sector in Mexico and Venezuela (PN 89.7852.0-06.100)	July 1990	March 1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Technical Cooperation for Latin American and Caribbean Countries in Highway Maintenance (PN 85.7855.1-06.200)	August 1990	July 1992	Federal Republic of Germany
Identification of Policy Options for Economic Recovery and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	July 1987	February 1991	UNDP
Support for Trade Development and Trade Negotiations (UNCTAD/ECLAC)	July 1987	June 1991	UNDP
Control and external debt management in Central America	November 1987	June 1991	UNDP
Design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment	September 1991	June 1992	UNDP

Annex 1 (cont.6)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Technical cooperation for improving the petroleum subsector in Central America (Phase II) (85.7855.1-06.202)	1190	1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Policies on urban and industrial waste management in Latin America (Phase I) (PN 89.7854.6-06-200)	June 1990	December 1991	Federal Republic of Germany
Technical cooperation for improving the petroleum subsector in Central America (Phase IV) (85.7855.1-06.203)	1991	1993	Federal Republic of Germany
Support for Latin American foreign services institutions	January 1986	December 1991	UNDP
Regional project to alleviate critical poverty	September 1987	August 1990	UNDP
Elaboration and dissemination of new techniques in public policy planning and programming	January 1987	December 1991	UNDP
Statistics for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	July 1987	October 1990	UNDP
Support of the regional population programme	January 1989	December 1991	UNFPA
Support of Activities Related to the Design, Preparation and Implementation of the 1990 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean (mod. TCDC)	April 1988	December 1991	UNFPA
National Information System on Displaced Populations in Central America	December 1989	June 1991	UNFPA
Integration of populations for development in the Caribbean	June 1988	December 1991	UNFPA
Development and Application of Sampling Frames and Sampling Designs for Household Survey Programmes	January 1990	December 1992	UNFPA
Young people and the economic crisis	October 1989	September 1990	United Nations (Vienna)
Finance Policies for Development	January 1990	December 1991	UNDP
Joint examination and exchange of information on economic and commercial programmes and policies for dealing with problems shared by certain selected countries of Latin America	January 1991	April 1991	UNDP
Analytical comparison of the development models of small countries in Europe and Latin America	March 1991	September 1991	UNDP

Annex 1 (cont.7)

Title of project	Date of commencement	Date of conclusion	Source of funding
Strengthening of Population Policy Implementation in Saint Lucia	November 1989	October 1991	UNFPA
Strengthening of Population Policy Implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 1990	December 1991	UNFPA
Reorientation of the Central American Common Market	December 1988	November 1990	SIDA, Sweden
Development of epidemiological research for use in updating the study on the state of infant mortality in Central America	May 1990	October 1990	UNICEF
Technical cooperation in the field of development financing (UNU/WIDER)	June 1990	May 1993	World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU/WIDER)
Support of the Formulation and Execution of the Fourth National Programme of Technical Cooperation	January 1991	December 1991	UNDP
Economic and Social Cooperation Agreement between ECLAC and the Government of Uruguay	April 1989	December 1991	Government of Uruguay
Provision of technical assistance to the Social Investment Programme	July 1991	December 1991	UNDP
Diagnostic study on and research in basic education in Uruguay (ANEP)	May 1990	April 1991	Government of Uruguay
The external economic policy of the Soviet Union and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean	August 1990	August 1991	Regular budget (section 24)
Agreement between the World Bank and ECLAC on statistical matters (Phase I)	November 1990	June 1991	World Bank
Agreement the World Bank and ECLAC on statistical matters (Phase II)	May 1991	June 1991	World Bank

Annex 2

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THE ECLAC SYSTEM

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
		1990	
National technical seminars on fiscal policy	April 9-17 June 1-6 November 5-7 November December	Quito Caracas Brasilia Bogotá Mexico City	Economic Development
National Seminar on the Application of the Procedure for the International Transit of Goods (TIM System) from Bolivia through Peru	15 January	La Paz	Transport/Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs, Bolivia
Seminar on Saving and Financing	22-23 January	Guatemala City	International trade and development financing/Ministry of Public Finance, Guatemala
International Seminar on Planning and Regional Development	15-22 February	São Paulo	Economic and social planning
Conference on Young Women in Development	8-11 March	Curaçao	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Regional Seminar on Natural and Cultural Heritage Inventories and Accounts. Progress and prospects in Latin America and the Caribbean	26-28 March	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Preparatory Meeting of Island Developing States of the Caribbean	27-31 March	Saint Lucia	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
National Seminar on Subsidies, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Urban Transport in the Metropolitan Region of Chile	29 March	Santiago	Transport
Meeting on Prospects for Integration in Latin America and Europe in the Area of Intraregional Trade and for Countries with Limited Markets	2-3 April	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Seventh Intergovernmental Meeting on Recent Planning Experiences	3 April	Curaçao	Economic and social planning
Seminar on Fertility Transition in Latin America	3-6 April	Buenos Aires	Population/IUSSP/CENEP
Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	10-13 April	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Costa Rican Financial System. Insurance Risk and Prospects for the Next Decade	14-20 April	San José	International trade and development financing/Central Bank of Costa Rica
Seminar on Stabilization and External Debt. The Recent Brazilian Experience	26 April	Santiago	Economic Development
Working Group on the Formulation of a Basic Programme of Training Courses in the Management of Water Resources	25-27 April	Santiago	Natural resources and energy
Meeting of Guyana National Chapter of the Caribbean Language Institute	6 May	Guyana	Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Annex 2 (cont. 1)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Seminar on Telecommunications and its Impact on the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (TELALCA 1990)	22-25 May	Santiago	Transport/Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile and ITU
Seminar on Computer Systems for Processing Census Data	28-31 May	Caracas	Statistics and economic projections/OCEI, Venezuela
Seminar/Workshop on Industrial Retooling in Central America	29-30 May	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on the Electricity Subsector in Central America	30 May	Washington, D.C.	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on Post-censal Evaluation and the Use of Master Samples	4-8 June	Colombia	Statistics and economic projections/DANE, Colombia
Seminar on Biodemographic Aspects of the Population in Selected Indigenous Reservations of the Province of Cautín, Ninth Region	26-28 June	Temuco, Chile	Population/ Universidad de la Frontera/PAESMI
First National Seminar on Fruit Growing and Transport	5-7 July	Neuquén, Argentina	Food and Agriculture/Government of the Province of Río Negro
First Meeting of High-Level Government-Designated Experts to Review the Draft Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean	10-13 July	Santiago	Environment and Human Settlements/UNEP/Governmen of Chile
Seminar on Population Dynamics and Development of Latin America: Challenges and Options	11 July	Santiago	Population
Seminar on Population and Health	14-26 July	Port-au-Prince	Population/Ministry of Planning, Haiti
Seminar on the Potential for and Challenges of Exporting Dairy Products	19-20 July	Montevideo	Food and agriculture/FAO Office in Uruguay
Methodological Seminar on Remittances	July	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Third Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Commission on Development and Environment	2-3 August	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/UNDP
National Seminar on Subsidy, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Urban Transport in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires	16 August	Buenos Aires	Transport
Second Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment	20-24 August	Santiago	Economic development
Third International Meeting on the Performance of the World Economy and its Impact on Latin America	30-31 August	Santiago	Economic and social planning/CLEPI/CIENES
Seminar on Development and Distance Education: Present and Future	30-31 August	Santiago	Economic and social planning
Seminar on the Ideas of ECLAC and of Raúl Prebisch. Present and Future	3-5 September	Santiago	ECLAC Review
Seminar on Microcomputer Systems for Processing Statistical Data	3-7 September	Quito	Statistics and economic projections
Ninth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	9-10 September	Kingston	Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Annex 2 (cont. 2)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
International Seminar on the Electricity Sector of Central America	10-11 September	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Meetings of Experts on the International Trade in Insurance, Construction, Professional and Tourism Services	10-15 September	Caracas	International trade and development financing/SELA
Technical Meeting of Government Experts on the topic "Towards an Environmentally Sustainable Form of Development"	12-14 September	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/IDB/ Government of Norway
Regional Seminar on National Accounts	18-28 September	Rio de Janeiro	Statistics and economic projections
Seminar on the Linkage of Traditional Chilean Agriculture with Agro-export Chains	26-28 September	Santiago	Food and agriculture
Seminar on a Proposed Model Programme for Training Courses in Integral Water Resources Management	2-5 October	Petropolis, Brazil	Natural resources and energy
Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization and Data Banks	2-5 October	Santiago	Economic and social planning/EDI
Round Table on Taxation and Public Expenditure on Agriculture	3-5 October	Santiago	Food and agriculture
Seminar on Changing Production Patterns with Equity in the Context of Precarious Economies	10-11 October	Cochabamba, Bolivia	Economic and social planning
Workshop on Production and Trade in Organic Products	20 October	Santiago	Food and agriculture
Seminar on the Global Training Programme in Population and Development	22-23 October	Santiago	Population
Meeting on The Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Diesel and Gas-Based Power Generation for the Caribbean	22-24 October	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Challenges of Decentralization in Chile	24-25 October	Santiago	Economic and social planning
Seminar on Remittances and Household Economy in Guatemala	25-30 October	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on the Outlook for Economic Relations Between Latin America and the European Economy in the 1990s	25-26 October	Santiago	International trade and development financing
ECLAC meeting with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa (CCIT)	26 October	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop on Development Planning in the Dominican Republic and the Management of its Marine and Coastal Resources	30 October-1 November	Santo Domingo	Environment and human settlements/UNEP/ Government of the Dominican Republic
Seminar on Pineapple and Mango Agroindustrial Chains in Guatemala	1-5 November	Guatemala City	Food and agriculture
Workshop on Development and Application of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs for Household Survey Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean	5-7 November	Kingston	Statistics and economic projections

Annex 2 (cont. 3)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Seminars on Policies for Strengthening Agro-industrial Chains	5-7 November 9-11 November	Lima Quito	Food and agriculture
Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting on Recent Planning Experiences	5-6 November	Santiago	Economic and social planning
International Seminar on Social Development Funds	7-9 November	Santiago	Economic and social planning
Joint ECLAC/Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC) on the Restructuring of Production	8-9 November	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development
Seminar on Top-Level Municipal Management	12-23 November	Quito	Economic and social planning
Meeting on Changing Production Patterns and the Integration of Women into Development	13-14 November	Santiago	Social development
Meeting on the Roles of Commodity Exchanges in the Expansion of Latin American and Caribbean Primary Exports	22-23 November	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Second Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum in the Central American Isthmus	22-23 November	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar to Update Indirect Population Measurement Techniques	26 November-4 December	Montevideo	Population/CEIPOS, Uruguay
Seminar on Computer Databases and Dissemination	27 November-1 December	Cuernavaca, Mexico	Statistics and economic projections
Consultative Forum on Higher Level Human Resource Development Strategies for the Caribbean	28-29 November	Bridgetown, Barbados	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Round Table on Economic Integration and Changing production Patterns with Social Equity	3-4 December	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Seminar on the Regulation of the Financial System and Reform of the Pension System: Experiences of Latin America	3-5 December	Santiago	International trade and development financing/UNDP
Seminar on Political and Administrative Decentralization. Experiences of Chile and France	3-5 December	Santiago	Economic and social planning
Meeting of Representatives of Central Banks and National Statistics Offices to Discuss the Establishment of a Regional Database on Economic Trends	5-7 December	Santiago	Statistics and economic projections
Seminar/Workshop on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Air Pollution from Fixed Sources in the Production and Energy Sectors	5-7 December	Santiago	Environment and human settlements
Meeting to Consider the Future Activities of the Regional Programme to Strengthen Cooperation among National Information Networks and Systems for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOLAC)	7-9 December	San José	CLADES
Seminar on Electric Power Supply and Planning	9-15 December	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

Annex 2 (cont. 4)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Seminar/Workshop on Development Policies: Language, Emotion and Decisions	12-13 December	Santiago	Economic and social planning/Open University of Israel/Universidad Academia Humanismo Cristiano
		1991	
Series of national briefing seminars on the main ideas of the ECLAC publication entitled Structural Changes in Ports and the Competitiveness of Latin American and Caribbean Foreign Trade, Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 65	January-March	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela	Transport
First Technical Meeting of Central American Negotiators to Assess the Results of the Brussels Ministerial Meeting on the Uruguay Round	14-18 January	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America/UNCTAD
National Seminar on Options for Mass Urban Transport in the City of La Paz	16 January	La Paz	Transport
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Regulation and Control of Air Pollution from Fixed Sources in the Production and Energy Sectors	15-18 January	Santiago	Environment and Human Settlements
Workshop on Caribbean Computer-Based Communication Development	21-22 January	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Advisory Group Meeting on Women, Violence and the Law	28-30 January	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Third Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment	28 to 30 January	Santiago	Economic development
National seminar on the Situation and Use of Remittances in Nicaragua	26 February	Managua	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC	1-6 March	Mexico City	Environment and human resources
National seminar on Subsidy, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Urban Transport in the Metropolitan Region of Mexico	17-21 March	Mexico City	Transport
First Regional Seminar of Librarians of United Nations Information Centres	19-21 March	Santiago	Library
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Detection and Control of Urban and Industrial Pollution	25-27 March	Quito	Environment and human settlements/GTZ/ Municipality of Quito
Seminar on Social Images of Modernization and Technological Change	25-27 March	Santiago	Social development
Workshop on Population and Health	1-3 April	Washington, D.C.	Population/PAHO
Second Informal Inter-agency Meeting on Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean	5 April	Santiago	Social development
Regional Expert Group Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean on the Capital Goods Industry with Emphasis on Machine Tools	8-11 April	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development

Annex 2 (cont. 5)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Seminar/Workshop on the Information System of the Hydrocarbons Subsector in the Central American Isthmus	9-10 April	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop on the Training of Managers of Water Projects and Systems in the Caribbean	10-11 April	Saint Michael	Natural resources and energy
Seminar on Restructuring the Central American Integration Process	12-13 April	El Salvador	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
International Symposium on Prospects of the World Economy and its Impact on the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean	15-18 April	Santiago	Economic and social planning/IIAP, France
National Seminar on Subsidy, Regulation and Ownership of Mass Urban Transport in the City of Quito	17 April	Quito	Transport
Second Informal Inter-agency Meeting on Social Policies vis-à-vis Macroeconomic Adjustments in the Latin American and Caribbean Region	25-26 April	Santiago	Social development
MINISIS Users' Group Meeting (MUG) '91	29 April-3 May	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Meeting of Representatives of United Nations Organizations Operating in the Caribbean	4 May	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar/Workshop on Methods of Comparative Analysis of Public Policy Reforms	5-9 May	Santiago	Economic development
Workshop on Quantitative Aspects of Prospective Studies on External Economic Relations of Latin American Countries	15-17 May	Santiago	Statistics and economic projections
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for Environmentally Second Industrial Waste Management	18-24 May	San José	Environment and human resources
Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting on Recent Planning Experiences	3 and 4 June	Montevideo	Economic and social planning
Seminar on International Remittances and Poverty in Central America	6-7 June	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Detection and Control of Urban and Industrial Pollution	10-15 June	Mar del Plata	Environment and human settlements/CONAMBA/GTZ
SELA/PESICRE Project on the Status of Regional Cooperation, Users' Group Meeting	11 June	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Transfer of the Simulator for Operating the Electricity Systems of the Central American Isthmus	17-18 June	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop for the National Population Council of Grenada	18 June	Grenada	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Workshop "Towards a Comprehensive Vital Statistics and Registration System"	17-19 June 24-26 June	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Meeting of Entrepreneurs on Production of Edible Oils and Fats	19-20 June	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting to Review and Appraise the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	26-27 June	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Regional Seminar on Policies for Sound Management of Urban and Industrial Wastes	1-3 July	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/GTZ
ZOPP Seminar/Workshop on the Sustainable Agricultural Development Project for the Rain-fed Area of the Sixth Region	9-11 July	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/UNEP
Seminar on the Computerized External Debt Management and Analysis System	8-19 July	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
National seminars on Project RLA/88/039	11-12 July 16-18 July 20 August 29 August 7 June	La Paz Rio de Janeiro Montevideo Bogotá Mexico City	Industrial, scientific and technological development
First REDATAM-Plus Regional Workshop	1-12 July	Santiago	Population/INE, Chile
Technical Meeting to Analyse Intraregional Trade and the Development of the Mining/Metallurgy Sector	15-19 July	Lima	Natural resources and energy/ALAID/JUNAC/OLAMI
Meeting on the External Economic Policy of the Soviet Union and its Implications for Latin America and the Caribbean	15-21 July	Moscow	International trade and development financing/IAL-AC Moscow
Expert Group Meeting on Ocean Policy Aspects of the Tlatelolco Platform on Development and the Environment	29-31 July	Santiago	Natural resources and energy
Chilean Seminar/Workshop on Dimensions of Regional Development	29-31 July	Santiago	Economic and social planning
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Detection and Control of Urban and Industrial Pollution of the City of Cartagena	5-9 August	Bogotá	Environment and human resources/UNEP
Seminar (with a field trip) on the Efficiency of Maintenance of Railways in the Soviet Union	7-23 August	Moscow	Transport/Ministry of Railways of the Soviet Union
Working Meeting on the Policy Implications of Teenage Mothers and Poverty	22 August	Santiago	Social development
Industrial policies for Central America and Panama	12 August	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop on Research Needs for the Design, Implementation and Evaluation of Social Policies	12-13 August	Santiago	Population/ECLAC/MIDEPLAN/IDRC
ZOPP Seminar on the Implementation of an Integrated Policy for the Management of Urban and Industrial Pollution	12-16 August	São Paulo, Brazil	Environment and human settlements/GTZ/Municipality of Campinas, São Paulo
Second Regional Seminar on Bank Regulation and supervision and reform of the pension and institutional savings system	22-23 August	Santiago	International trade and development financing

Annex 2 (cont. 7)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
National seminars under project HOL/90/S34 on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development in Selected Countries of Latin America	26-27 August 15-16 October 22-23 October	Asunción Bogotá Quito	Social Development
Seminar on the Budget: New Challenges for Planning and Coordination of Public Policies	27-30 August	Mexico City	Economic and social planning/SPP, Mexico/AECI, Spain
Technical Meeting on New Statistical Methodologies applied to Demography	2-4 September	Santiago	Population/CIENES/ Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina
Seminar on Development and Population Topics	4-6 September	San José	CELADE/UNFAP/Inter-Press Service
Third Informal Inter-agency meeting on youth in Latin America and the Caribbean	9 September	Santiago	Social development
Regional Seminar on Latin American Exports: Marketing and Competitiveness	9-12 September	Santiago	Transport
Seminar on Orientations for the Development of Central America in the 1990s	12-13 September	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on Technical Progress and Competitiveness in Latin America	25-27 September	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development
Meeting of Experts on World Economic Prospects and Latin American and Caribbean Options	3-4 October	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization and Project Banks	2-5 October	Santiago	Economic and social planning/EDI
Meeting of Experts on Sustainable Development in Latin America: the Viewpoint of Entrepreneurs	11 October	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development/BCSD
Third Latin American Conference on Geographic Information Systems. Towards Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	21-25 October	Viña del Mar, Chile	Population/Catholic University of Chile
Central American Seminar on Urban Transport	21-25 October	Guatemala City	Transport/SIECA
Meeting of Experts on the Coordination of Economic Policies as a factor in the Integration of Latin America and Europe	28-29 October	Santiago	International trade and development financing
National Seminar on Stabilization Policy and Financial Reform in Paraguay	28-30 October	Asunción	International trade and development financing/Central Bank of Paraguay
Technical meeting on Local Development: the Challenge of Democratic Decentralization	30-31 October	Santiago	Economic and social planning/Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, Universidad Academia Humanismo Cristiano, CEDESCO and the Catholic University of Chile
Seminar on Causes and Prevention of Adult Mortality in Developing Countries	October	Santiago	Population/UISSB/BAHO

Annex 2 (cont. 8)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Seminar on Women in the Third Millennium: Image and Reality	6-7 November	Santiago	Social development/ISIS/ Women's World Banking and Marie Claire Magazine
Workshop on Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Mountainous Region of the State of Guerrero	7-8 November	Mexico City	Environment and human settlements/UNEP/ Government of Mexico
Second Meeting on Distance Education: Challenges and Prospect	11-12 November	Santiago	Economic and social planning
Italo-Chilean Seminar on Current trends in the Restructuring of the Public Enterprises Sector	11-15 November	Rome	Economic and social planning
Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Development in Mountainous Ecosystems	13-14 November	Mexico City	Environment and human settlements/UNEP/Goverment of Mexico
Regional Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Urban Mass Transport	13-15 November	Santiago	Transport
Meeting of Experts on Strengthening the Incorporation of Women into the Entrepreneurial Base of Latin America and the Caribbean	13-16 November	Santiago	Social development/industrial, scientific and technological development
Second Meeting of Entrepreneurs on Production of Oils and Fats in Central America	14-15 November	Guatemala City	Subregional Activities in Mexico and Central America
Regional Seminar on Financial Institutions, Stabilization and Development	18-19 November	Quito	International Trade and development financing/Central Bank of Ecuador
Third Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum in the Central American Isthmus	20-22 November	Nicaragua	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
High-Level EDI/ECLAC/ILPES Seminar on Project Data Banks and Public Sector Investment	20-22 November	Kingston	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
National Seminar on the Mexican Financial System	25-26 November	Mexico City	International trade and development financing/CEMLA
Seminar on Economic Relations between Mexico and Central America	25-26 November	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar/Workshop on Coordination of Policies relating to Competitiveness and New Challenges for Regional Integration	25-27 November	Santiago	Economic and social planning/AECI, Spain
Workshop on Family, Development and Population Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean	25-29 November	Santiago	Social development/population
Workshop on Policy Reforms in Areas of Social Policy	28-29 November	Santiago	Economic development
National Seminar on Bank Regulation and Supervision and Reform of the Pension System in Venezuela	28-29 November	Caracas	International trade and development financing/IESA
Meeting of a Group of Experts on Institutional Requirements for Supporting Private Participation in Port and Shipping Services	2-6 December	Port of Spain	Transport

Annex 2 (concl.)

Name	Date	Place	Subprogramme and bodies involved
Second Consultative Forum on Higher Level Human Resource Development Strategies for the Carribbean	2-6 December	Havana	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
National Workshop on the topic "Integrating the Environmental Dimension into Marine and Coastal Areas Planning in Jamaica"	4-5 December	Kingston	Environment and human settlements/Government of Jamaica/UNEP, Regional Coordinating Unit
Seminar/Workshop on Model Programmes for Training in Integral Water Resources Management in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic	4-6 December	San José	Natural Resources and Energy/ICAP
Seminar on the topic "Education and Knowledge: Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity"	4-6 December	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development
Inter-agency Working Meeting on Environmentally Sound Development Management in Latin America and the Caribbean	5-6 December	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/UNEP-ORPALC
Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on Trade and Economic Cooperation between Members and Non-Members of CARICOM	12-13 December	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Workshop on Application of Economic and Regulatory Instruments for Monitoring Pollution in Chile	17 December	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/CONAMA
ZOPP Seminar on the Project on Environmentally Sound Waste Management	16-21 December	Limeiras, Brazil	Environmnent and human settlements/GTZ/Municipality of Limeiras, Brazil

III. REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-fourth session of the Commission was held in Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 15 April 1992.

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following 34 members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Three associate members of the Commission were also represented: Aruba, Netherlands Antilles and Puerto Rico.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations Member States which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa and Sweden.

5. The following States which are not Members of the United Nations were represented in a consultative capacity: the Holy See and Switzerland.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by the Director of the Development Policy and Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Development, the Director of the Office of the Regional Commissions in New York and a representative of the Joint Inspection Unit.

7. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the session: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment

Programme (UNEP) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), World Bank, Universal Postal Union (UPU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Central American Monetary Council (CMC), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Organization of American States (OAS) and Latin American Economic System (SELA).

10. The following non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented: Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and World Confederation of Labour (WCL). Category II: Baha'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Data for Development International Association (DFD), Environment Liaison Centre (ELC), Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants (FAFICS), Institute for Cultural Affairs, Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), International Association for Water Law (IAWL), International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), International Social Service (ISS), International Union of Latin Notaries, Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), Lutheran World Federation, Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies, Rehabilitation International, South American Commission for Peace, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCA) and World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME). Roster: Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) and Movement for a Better World.

11. In the category "Other non-governmental organizations", the following organizations attended: Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE), European Council for Social Research on Latin America (CEISAL), Institut superieur d'intervention en travail social, Rural Education Institute (IER), Socioeconomic Development Studies Centre (CED) and SUR Profesionales Consultores.

Credentials

12. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

Election of officers

13. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the twenty-fourth session and those of the three committees which were set up during the technical stage to deal with the various agenda items.

14. The officers of the twenty-fourth session were as follows:

Chairman:	Chile
First Vice-Chairman:	Ecuador
Second Vice-Chairman:	Spain
Third Vice-Chairman:	Cuba
Rapporteur:	Costa Rica

Committees

15. To carry out the work of the technical stage, the participants formed three committees which were open to all delegations.

16. Committee I dealt with bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean (session agenda item 3); restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: the role and functions of ECLAC (session agenda item 10). The Committee also consider relations between Latin America and the Caribbean (Committee agenda item 5), whose operational aspects were also addressed by the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions. The report of Committee I is presented in annex 1.

17. Committee II considered the following items: activities in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (session agenda item 4); meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 6); other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-third session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1994-1995 (agenda item 7); calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1994 (agenda item 8); and some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (agenda item 9). The report of Committee II is presented in annex 2.

18. The Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, a sessional committee, dealt with item 5 of the session agenda. Its report is presented in annex 3.

Consideration and approval of the committee reports

19. The reports of Committee I, Committee II and the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions were adopted by the plenary meeting, together with the draft resolutions contained therein. The texts of these resolutions as adopted may ybe found in section E of this report.

Documentation

20. The list of working documents submitted by the secretariat at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission is given in annex 4.

Adoption of other resolutions

21. The Commission also adopted two additional resolutions whose texts had not been included in the committee reports: one on the damage caused by the eruption of the Cerro Negro Volcano in Nicaragua (531(XXIV)) and the other on the place and date of the next session (532(XXIV)). The texts of these resolutions are also included in section E of this report.

Adoption of the report of the session

22. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Industry and Commerce of Costa Rica, rapporteur of the session, presented the draft report. He described its various chapters and annexes and requested delegations to send any comments on the summaries of their own statements directly to the secretariat.

23. He then pointed out some of the main achievements of the session, but first noted the appreciation expressed by delegations for the proposals contained in the secretariat documents on an integrated approach and on education and knowledge, and the emphasis placed by many speakers on democracy as the key to the region's progress. That appreciation had translated into the adoption by consensus of resolutions on those important points. He also referred to resolutions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, intraregional cooperation and mandates for ECLAC activities in the next biennium.

24. The draft report was adopted without discussion.

B. AGENDA

25. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

3. Bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean

    a) Conditioning factors in changing production patterns with social equity

        i) Changes in the international environment since the last session
        ii) Other conditioning factors

   - b) Complementarities between changing production patterns and social equity: an integrated approach
   - c) Technical progress and international competitiveness
   - d) Human resources, changing production patterns and social equity

4. Activities in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

5. Cooperation among developing countries and regions

6. Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

7. Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-third session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1994-1995
   - a) ECLAC
   - b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
   - c) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

8. Calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1994

9. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission

10. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: the role and functions of ECLAC

11. Other business

12. Adoption of the report of the session.

C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

Opening of the technical stage

26. The technical stage of the twenty-fourth session was opened on Wednesday, 8 April, at 11 a.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Santiago, Chile. At the opening meeting, statements were made by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and Mr. Carlos Ominami, Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile.

27. In opening the technical stage of the meeting, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC extended a cordial welcome to delegates and expressed his appreciation to the authorities and Government of Chile,

the host country of ECLAC, for their hospitality and also for their ongoing support to the secretariat of the Commission.

28. The biennial ECLAC sessions were the most official manifestation of the process of interaction between the secretariat and member States. During the sessions, the Commission informed Governments of its concrete activities, presented its conceptual proposals and gathered the views of the members concerning economic and social development and possible future directions for the work of ECLAC. Such meetings also afforded an opportunity to assess the current situation and the outlook for the Latin American and Caribbean economies. Finally, they enabled authorities from various countries to establish contacts which could serve as a basis for future cooperation.

29. The current session was taking place at a time when the common denominator was change in the political and socio-economic environment, both within and outside Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, current reforms in the United Nations system itself highlighted the growing need for change and adaptation at every level.

30. ECLAC was adopting fresh ideas, which meant it could offer the countries of the region a global frame of reference to help shape their thinking about development issues and enable them to achieve sustainable growth that was at the same time more equitable and showed concern for the environment. The recently held eighteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) had provided an initial opportunity to discuss such topics of undeniable significance, which could continue to be explored during the current session by the whole Commission.

31. Lastly, he wished the delegates a pleasant and fruitful stay and said that the resources of the secretariat were at their disposal.

32. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile welcomed the representatives in attendance and said that they had honoured him greatly by electing him Chairman of the twenty-fourth session. The Government of Chile was pleased to be able to host the session, for the first time in 21 years, in a context of democracy and at a point in time which was so important for the country in both political and economic terms. He drew attention to the effort being devoted by Chile to making a successful transition to democracy and noted that the session offered an opportunity to inform other countries of the region about that effort and to exchange experiences in that regard.

33. The session was being held at a time that was also of particular importance for the region, inasmuch as it had left behind the lost decade of the 1980s and looked forward to the 1990s as a decade of reactivation, of growth and of renewed progress towards social integration. The session could provide the intellectual underpinnings for such an effort, thereby enabling the region, armed with new proposals and a new approach, to re-embark upon a path of progress and development.

34. He underscored the notable effort mounted by ECLAC, which had undertaken an in-depth analysis of the countries' experiences and brought innovative proposals with it to the present session. In that connection, he referred to the valuable contribution which had been made by Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber, whose absence would be keenly felt at the session. The work to be done during the technical stage would play an important role in ensuring the intellectual stringency of the debates and the soundness of the policy decisions taken at the ministerial level.

Opening of the ministerial stage

35. The opening meeting of the ministerial stage was held on Monday, 13 April, at 10 a.m. at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Patricio Aylwin Azócar, President of the Republic of Chile; Mr. Carlos Ominami, Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile; Mr. Pablo Better, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Ecuador; and Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

36. After cordially welcoming the distinguished members of delegations to the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile said that hosting the session was a great honour for his country and an encouragement to it to strengthen both its democratic process and its strategy for growth with social equity.

37. The session was beginning at a time when the region was just emerging from the so-called "lost decade" with respect to development, which had been marked by instability and economic crisis, painful modifications and adjustments, serious social problems, a drastic decline in per capita income and an increase in poverty. That decade, however, had also been instructive as to how to advance along the path towards genuine development leading to sustained, sustainable and equitable growth. Those lessons had to be learned in order to face the future of the region with boldness, and without succumbing to the temptation of authoritarian or populist solutions which, besides being ephemeral, only hastened further disaster.

38. He then referred to the progress made by his country with respect to economic stabilization (which, however, had been achieved at a high cost and over a long period of time), the establishment of significant structural reforms and a sound growth base, robust economic expansion and remarkable achievements in the fight against poverty. Despite those advances, social inequity remained a widespread problem of major importance in the face of current challenges. He expressed the hope that Chile's experience in coping with such complex issues, its achievements and defeats, would provide lessons for the whole region, which he trusted would also benefit from the debates of the present session.

39. He highlighted two points which he thought were crucial for the deliberations of the ministerial stage of the conference. The first concerned the liberalization of the region's economies, which had become a prerequisite for growth given the changes in the international context, making it necessary to move resolutely from inward- to outward-directed development. The second was the simultaneous solution of problems of growth and poverty, taking into account the reciprocity between growth and social equity. In that regard, he highlighted the contribution of the committees at the technical stage, held immediately prior to the ministerial stage, which had dealt with issues such as the significant advances made in stabilization in the region; the new external resources which some countries were beginning to receive to consolidate their structural changes, and the region's improved position for facing the challenges of changing production patterns with social equity.

40. In conclusion, he noted that items to be examined during the ministerial stage of the session included technical progress and the transfer of technology, the broadening of international trade relations, modernization of the public sector, strengthening of mechanisms for reducing external debt, and protection of the environment. Taken together, the proposals submitted on those questions provided a new focus for Latin American development, and the present session of ECLAC could be of tremendous help in making them known throughout the region.

41. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC began his statement by saying that he was especially pleased that the twenty-fourth session was being held in Chile; the Commission had owed a great deal to that country ever since ECLAC was founded, and 21 years had passed since it had last held a session in Chile. The current session was taking place at a time when the country was regaining the international presence that had historically characterized it.

42. The world had undergone profound changes, and the globalization process currently under way had given rise to a new form of economic interaction which was altering the very foundations of the world economy. Not only circumstances but also ideas were changing, and institutions —including the United Nations itself— were embarking upon a phase of restructuring. Those changes were occurring at a swift pace and required constant adaptation. The countries' relative autonomy was being eroded and, while they had hopeful expectations, at the same time they faced enormous challenges. Perhaps the greatest of those challenges was poverty, which affected two thirds of the human race and had grown worse during the 1980s.

43. The role of multilateral organizations in dealing with the new requirements which were arising at the international level was more crucial than ever, inasmuch as the only way to solve transnational problems was through concerted efforts. The aforementioned circumstances opened up new opportunities for the United Nations to consolidate peace through preventive diplomacy and to promote development, which was an essential element of peace-keeping. A new role was being defined for the United Nations in the economic and social spheres, and ECLAC, too, would have to adapt to new circumstances.

44. The faster the pace of change, the more useful an institution such as ECLAC would become by virtue of its regional perspective on world change and the opportunity it offered to the countries to transmit their positive experiences. Recently, the secretariat's interaction with the Governments had become especially crucial in terms of re-examining development in the light of the lessons learned by Governments and societies during the crisis of the 1980s. The perplexity aroused by the crisis had spawned a corresponding need for debate at a time when few national or regional forms had been in a position to turn their attention to medium-term matters, particularly from the point of view of Latin America and the Caribbean. In carrying out one of the functions under its mandate, ECLAC had helped to fill that vacuum.

45. The considerable progress ECLAC had made in that regard was given expression in the documents that would serve as the foundations for the debates of the twenty-fourth session. The document which sought to present an integrated approach to social equity and changing production patterns, on the one hand, and the document which put forward education and knowledge as the basic pillars for the progress of the Latin American and Caribbean societies, on the other, were the natural outgrowth of the proposals that had been presented two years earlier and, as such, served to consolidate the Commission's effort to update its thinking. That effort, although still under way, had begun to make its effect felt during the preceding session and was intended to give rise to an enlightening debate concerning a framework for Latin American and Caribbean development that would make it possible to expand upon certain particularly relevant issues —such as State reform and social organization, development finance, intraregional and international cooperation, sustainable development, international trade, competitiveness and technology— within the context of the consolidation of democracy and the enhancement of social equity.

46. The session was one of the main forums in which the member States and the secretariat of ECLAC could interact and, in so doing, engage in an exercise in collective thinking for the benefit of all. By

encouraging such a debate, ECLAC was making a contribution both to the development process and to international cooperation.

47. In his address to the meeting on behalf of the other delegations, the Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Ecuador noted that two years previously, at Caracas, the ECLAC secretariat had made a very important contribution to the work of the member Governments; at the current session, it was presenting a complementary proposal which would constitute a milestone on the road to shaping a unique economic philosophy for Latin America and the Caribbean.

48. The current ECLAC session was taking place at a time of extraordinary political and economic changes which would pose new challenges to the incorporation of the region into world markets. The economies of Latin America and the Caribbean were beginning to show moderate signs of recovery, declines in inflation, increases in foreign capital inflows and reductions in fiscal deficits. In addition, the strengthening of the trend towards exports and economic deregulation was especially significant in that it occurred under adverse international conditions.

49. He warned that that process still rested on fragile foundations and that the same was true of the progress made in terms of macroeconomic equilibria and inflation control. Falling real interest rates, the unsatisfactory results of the Uruguay Round and forecasts with respect to protectionist trends were all causes for concern, although some progress had been achieved in the area of private voluntary loans. Social and political bases were also vulnerable due to income inequalities and the lack of resources for social spending, infrastructure and technological development in circumstances in which the societies of the region were fighting to strengthen awareness of democratic principles.

50. Quoting Ecuador's President Rodrigo Borja, he reaffirmed that social equity without growth was not sustainable just as growth without social equity was not viable, since it could not guarantee international competitiveness in a world economy which was characterized increasingly by the pre-eminent role assigned to knowledge and the quality of the human resources available. The ECLAC proposal was therefore particularly timely in that it affirmed that policies which viewed growth in combination with social equity were more comprehensive than those in which growth and social equity were opposed. Moreover, the most effective strategy for changing production patterns in terms of genuine competitiveness was also most effective with respect to social equity and for that reason should be based on the absorption of technical progress, which in turn called for improvements in entrepreneurial capacity and in the capacity for the education and training of human resources. Hence the importance of the ECLAC proposal on education and knowledge as the pillars for changing production patterns with social equity, which provided the region with an analytical framework that incorporated technical progress, international competitiveness and social equity and that was adaptable to the specific situation of each country.

51. The Latin American and Caribbean region was determined to establish a development strategy leading to economic revival and payment of the social debt —a goal related to the objectives of peace and security being pursued by the United Nations, values on which the economic development of nations should be based. Thus, the great task to be accomplished by Governments, bodies such as ECLAC and, in the last analysis, the representatives present at the session was to give content to the human dimension of development.

52. The President of the Republic of Chile greeted the delegations present at the conference and reminded them of his country's participation in the establishment of ECLAC in 1948, noting that the

fruitful work of the Commission ever since had helped in creating awareness concerning the economic and social development of the region.

53. At the present time advances had been made by Latin America which were keeping it on the road towards the consolidation and deepening of democracy and providing impetus for economic growth with social equity in an attempt to build a democratic society which would truly reflect a culture in which all peoples could live together with a view to achieving social peace and improving the quality of life of the population.

54. The difficulty of harmonizing the three pillars of sustained, stable development —democracy, economic growth and social justice— had resulted in the collapse of democracy in a number of countries on the continent. Although the period of authoritarism, especially in the case of Chile, had made a partial recovery of growth possible, it had done so by flouting human rights and incurring excessively high social costs. In addition, the growth achieved had proved to have feet of clay. In the absence of democracy, development was not viable in the long term since it was not possible to integrate all people equitably into society.

55. After the profound economic crisis which had affected the majority of the countries of the region during the 1980s, the region was currently experiencing a process of recovery characterized by the liberalization of markets, the toning down of the State apparatus and the monitoring of macroeconomic variables. Such measures had launched a growing flow of capital towards the countries of the region, which might be expected to result in its general growth.

56. The new situation was, however, itself accompanied by new problems. The increase in the world's population, urban concentration, progressive industrialization and the massive exploitation of natural resources had made the preservation of the environment a priority issue all over the world, and especially in the countries of Latin America, which, because their economies were based on natural resources, had to reconcile their environmental needs with their development requirements.

57. Although it had been supposed at the end of the cold war that the threat of a universal conflagration had vanished, new areas of conflict had emerged in the world as a result of the profound inequalities which existed. Dramatic situations of poverty were having grave effects on large sectors of the world population and were a powerful cause of political and economic instability. For that reason, Chile had proposed, within the framework of the United Nations, the organization of an international summit on social development. Such a meeting would provide a useful setting for pooling experiences and formulating effective policies leading to the universal coordination of the struggle against poverty.

58. He then referred to the action taken by his Government in an attempt to bring democracy, economic growth and social justice into harmony. After two years of democracy, it had been possible to consolidate economic growth, ensure stability and reach consensuses giving social legitimacy to a development strategy which incorporated all sectors on the basis of social equity. Growth with equity called first and foremost for investing in people and improving the capacity for bringing the poorest sectors into the world of production. In order to establish equality of opportunity in the country, the quality of education was being enhanced, health services were being promoted, investments were being made in low- cost housing, young people were being trained and the quality of living of the population was being improved. Social expenditure in the country had been directed towards those ends, not only with a view to solving immediate problems but also for the purpose of providing effective tools for the incorporation of all Chileans into the production process.

59. The challenges which lay ahead were so daunting that regional integration was required. Chile was committed to Latin America. Bilateral agreements relating to economic complementarily and free trade showed the country's willingness to strengthen economic ties which could in future become agreements of regional scope. He noted the contribution made by ECLAC within that process, stressing that its studies provided valuable input to the formulation of effective policies which would help in the achievement of the region's most important objectives.

60. He ended his statement by cordially welcoming all the participants and expressing the wish that the work of the twenty-fourth session would bear the fruit which everyone expected of it as a valuable contribution to the building of the peace, justice and prosperity so urgently sought in the region.

Closing meeting

61. In the closing meeting, statements were delivered by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Mr. Juan Luis Mirón, Minister of Economic Affairs of Guatemala, on behalf of the delegations present; and Mr. Enrique Silva Cimma, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile.

62. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, summarizing the results of the session, said that they should be interpreted within the framework of ideas that characterized the Commission: a framework in which effects were not necessarily visible immediately but could be appreciated in the medium term, after a gestation period. At that level, the balance was highly positive, and notable progress had been made in three areas.

63. First, an increasing convergence among nations could be seen in regard to the major ideas on development —international competitiveness, a systemic approach to productivity and technical progress— and to the way in which they could be translated into concrete actions. The biggest advance in that respect had been the recognition that a linkage existed among the various objectives of growth, social equity, environmental sustainability and democracy. Thus, the session had sent an encouraging message, not so much about the objective conditions in the region but about the conviction that it was possible to make simultaneous progress towards those four objectives, and about the practical ways of applying public policies with that aim in mind.

64. Secondly, progress had been made in formulating guidelines for the work of ECLAC and the United Nations, especially with regard to strengthening the relationship between democracy and development. The development-related achievements of the region could not be regarded as irreversible; in that respect, he cited the initiative of the Government of Chile in proposing that a world summit for social development should be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

65. He felt that the interaction between the ECLAC secretariat and the delegations at the session had been creative and encouraging, and that the Commission's role had taken shape as a unique forum of collective thinking that could combine analytical studies with operational tasks. He expressed satisfaction with the resolution adopted in that respect and the mandates received by the Commission, which would allow it to operate normally during the coming biennium.

66. Thirdly, he said that during the session it had become evident that a new, constructive and cooperative spirit among nations was being displayed in United Nations forums. However, it should not be forgotten that obstacles and difficulties persisted and that it was possible to deal with them only in the

international arena, a fact which made the work of the Organization even more essential in such fields as international trade (the Uruguay Round), finance and technology.

67. Another contribution of the session was to point out the need to disseminate the Commission's proposals and thus initiate a process that would eventually bring the discussion of development to all levels of the societies of the region, in particular with regard to education and knowledge. He drew attention to the richness and diversity of the existing situations in Latin America and the Caribbean, saying that they were a great asset to the region in terms of knowledge and creativity.

68. Lastly, he expressed his deepest gratitude to the Chilean authorities; to the delegations, noting especially the extensive participation of the English-speaking Caribbean; the Government of Colombia for its offer to host the twenty-fifth session in 1994; and to all those who had made the session possible.

69. On behalf of the participants at the session, the Minister of Economic Affairs of Guatemala noted the great variety of situations in Latin America and the Caribbean. In that context, he held up the host country as an example of tolerance and democracy and said that the delegations wished to express their appreciation for its generous hospitality.

70. Central America had vast experience to offer in the return to peace and democracy and was currently seeking to achieve prosperity. The region's greatest desire was to consolidate not only peace but also development in order to sustain democracy, whose fragility had become all too apparent. That desire was reinforced by a pro-integration atmosphere in the Central American region, as reflected in various free trade and tariff reduction agreements.

71. He highlighted the valuable contribution to the meeting made by Governments and the ECLAC secretariat concerning the need for an integrated approach to social equity and a change in production patterns. It sent a very strong message that was consistent with current circumstances. He praised the climate of consensus and agreement that had prevailed at the meeting and noted the emphasis placed on social issues, the importance of technology transfers and the expectation that the Uruguay Round would gradually eliminate non-tariff barriers. In that connection, he recalled that the region was seeking trade, not aid.

72. In conclusion, he referred to the message from Minister Foxley of Chile, who had declared that democracy was an essential prerequisite for growth with social equity, and said that the countries of the region were optimistic as they headed into the next century.

73. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile said that, at a time when ECLAC had charted a fresh course for the region, his country, the host country and headquarters of the Commission, was renewing its commitment to provide all the support the Commission needed to carry out its vital task.

74. In recent years, a number of structural changes in the world economic and political scene had sent shock waves through all fields of endeavour. During the 1980s, the Latin American economies had faced a serious crisis. The countries of the region had lost both their presence and credibility in the world economic system and had been obliged in the past few years to undertake their own processes of adjustment and structural reform in order to adapt to the new situation and regain a foothold in the changing world economy.

75. The globalization of markets, the growing flow of factors, goods and services from one country to another and the phenomenon of technological progress had created economic interdependence, which was the only real prospect the Latin American and Caribbean countries had of modernizing their development. In the new world economic conditions, the process of regionalization or the creation of economic macro-regions was a marked trend. Within the region, that trend was reflected in the upsurge of initiatives aimed at integration or economic complementarity between different countries as the first step to full integration into an ever more competitive world economy. Such integration would be more beneficial if the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean pooled their wealth of human and natural resources, a goal which not only justified the need for integration but also infused it with a sense of urgency. Consequently, his country would always consider Latin American integration a fundamental objective.

76. The most serious effect of the Latin American crisis of the previous decade had been its impact on the standards of living of the majority of the region's inhabitants, who were profoundly affected by extreme poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, an inefficient public sector, the lack of housing, health care and education and uneven income distribution, all of which were important contributing factors to instability. That situation had to be reversed, and Chile was advocating development coupled with social equity. In the new world economy, the quality of human resources was even more crucial than in the past. Unless Latin America set up an internal market and ensured that its population was well fed, educated and trained and had adequate recreational facilities, and unless the countries revamped their obsolete infrastructure, the region would not be able to meet the challenge of modernization. Therefore, it should make a considerable effort to improve standards of living and social equity.

77. The play of market forces alone could not solve all the above-mentioned ills. Although the market economy could provide the economic resources for development, it guaranteed neither that such resources would be adequately distributed nor that they would be applied efficiently enough to improve the living conditions of all citizens. The task of securing social equity and justice for the people was a fundamental duty of the State. Some of the measures that should be taken immediately included rechanneling public spending into programmes for the majority of citizens, streamlining State management capacity and making public services more efficient, investing in social infrastructure, increasing spending on education and health, establishing specific programmes designed to boost training and employment and implementing policies to wipe out extreme poverty. Many of those measures called for coordination among the countries of the region so that they might take advantage of each other's experiences and benefit from the progress achieved by the more advanced countries.

78. The present important and successful session of ECLAC had focused on changing production patterns, market liberalization, human resources development and social equity. By stressing those topics, the Commission had maintained its reputation of being the region's focal point of economic thinking and creativity.

79. Finally, he was sure that those who had attended the session were extremely satisfied with the level of the discussions as well as with the depth and usefulness of ideas and experiences exchanged. He thanked the delegations for their participation in the session and reiterated Chile's commitment to a more united, democratic and equitable Latin America.

D. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

80. The representative of Venezuela, host country of the previous session, opened the debates by saying it had been an honour to preside over the twenty-third session of ECLAC. He then noted some of the social consequences of changing production patterns, highlighting in that regard the Commission's new formulation as contained in the document on an integrated approach.

81. He then officially transferred the chairmanship of the twenty-fourth session to Mr. Carlos Ominami, Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile and head of his country's delegation, expressing his complete confidence that, under Chile's competent leadership, the debates and work of the session would be brought to a felicitous conclusion.

82. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile said that his election as Chairman of the twenty-fourth session was an honour for his country. The session was taking place at a particularly historical moment for the region, in view of past experience and the advances that had been made in macroeconomic stability.

83. He referred first to some of the lessons learned during the past decade. Destabilizing external factors had greatly affected the economies of the region in the 1980s, for they had surprised the countries in particularly unfavourable circumstances and had revealed structural weaknesses which up to then had been hidden by artificial means, such as excessive external indebtedness. Those situations had led to the need to carry out structural adjustments, creating problems that had yet to be completely solved.

84. The experience of the 1980s had left a general awareness of the importance of maintaining the principal macroeconomic equilibria, without which strategic economic problems could not be solved, nor could far-reaching objectives be reached. The task was two-fold: it involved prudent management of economic policy when the context was one of international stability, and the taking of the necessary precautions to soften the impact of external shocks. The countries should set up permanent mechanisms for suitable resource allocation, for which economic liberalization seemed to be a basic prerequisite.

85. With respect to the challenge of the future —in a context of far-reaching scientific and technological changes and the growing globalization of trade— the ECLAC proposal defined a broad range of policies, seeking to coordinate a number of different objectives, particularly growth and the overcoming of poverty.

86. The Minister then referred to some particularly difficult long-term challenges. The first was related to problems of financing and the level of investment. Given the need to increase investment to reach a level compatible with strong economic growth and a weak capacity for domestic saving, external savings needed to be attracted, which involved a redoubling of efforts to increase exports.

87. The second challenge was connected with modernizing the production apparatus, which included absorbing and disseminating technical change; developing human resources; eliminating the delays affecting the land market; and environmental protection. Modernization involved the public sector, which should review its sphere of action and its efficiency and reinforce its efforts in international trade relations. Moreover, it was also essential to enhance the competitiveness and profitability of exports, without losing sight of the instability of international commodity markets. Therefore, it was indispensable to diversify exports without relying solely on exchange policies to achieve that end.

88. The third challenge was related to economic relations. Like the countries of the region, the countries with greater international impact should move towards better coordination and harmonization of economic policies. Moreover, they should consider the possible consequences their macroeconomic management could have for the countries of the region; that would be a necessary complement for successful negotiations, such as those of the Uruguay Round.

89. In concluding, he said that all the objectives mentioned could be achieved only in the context of democracy.

90. The representative of UNDP said that the 1990s had begun with optimism and confidence that freedom would favour development. It had become evident, however, that progress was difficult to achieve in democracy while serious problems in education and health care persisted, in a context of weak economies and unequal opportunities. The region had had the courage to carry out profound economic reforms, but the same courage was needed to undertake social and political reforms.

91. It was not a question of returning to the irresponsible behaviours of the past in managing the economy, for the region had learned that it must live by its own means, taking advantage of market forces. Hence, the people of Latin America were willing to make sacrifices in order to achieve those objectives. In order to mobilize the energy of the population to change production patterns, however, social equity should be made part of that effort, and unfair privileges and corruption should be eliminated.

92. Democracy was more than holding regular elections; it called for basic institutions that promoted decentralization, deconcentration and participation. Although those terms became blurred in daily usage, the concepts behind them were currently the basic pillars of the necessary political changes being sought by the countries of the region.

93. Tasks such as the reform of the justice system, the increase of citizen participation in the functioning of parliaments and the reform of the State were also decisive aspects of the quest for development and social justice. The thinking of UNDP was increasingly revolving around the concept of "human development", and hence relations with ECLAC in projects and programmes dealing with those issues were vital.

94. It was also important to have an international environment that would favour rather than block the economic reform processes being carried out in Latin America. The uneven functioning of international markets was probably the main obstacle to the development of the region.

95. In conclusion, he referred to the insufficiency of capital inflows and the growing technological gap between developing countries and the industrialized nations. It was time to move towards a new global consensus between both groups, in order to combine the strengthening of democratic systems with the efficient management of economies, massive investments in human resources and technology, reduction of military expenditures and the privatization of inefficient public enterprises.

96. The representative of Costa Rica underlined the importance of achieving a form of sustainable development that was compatible with social equity and environmental protection, in a climate of public freedoms and participatory democracy. Participatory democracy was still the best political system as far as freedoms and human rights were concerned; moreover, democracy would be weakened if it were not based on an appropriate distribution of income and well-being.

97. The current optimism in overall macroeconomic terms would have to be translated into the well-being of the vast majorities, which had yet to be reached by the benefits of economic progress. The major challenge was to move towards development with social equity, combining long- and medium-term requirements with short-term needs. To achieve that end, the size and functions of the State should be redefined in order to transform the old form of State, which directed and implemented projects, into one that would encourage consensus and reinforce the initiatives of the various economic and social actors and, fundamentally, in order to integrate the most vulnerable groups into production processes.

98. The representative of the Netherlands said that the ECLAC document on social equity and changing production patterns reflected the consensus which so far had been reached internationally, on the desirability and on the possibility of fostering both economic growth and more equitable distribution of the results of that growth. He noted that investment in human resources was nowadays increasingly regarded as a link between economic growth and the distribution of prosperity. Such an integrated approach was a focal point in the development cooperation policy of the Netherlands.

99. History taught that sustainable, equitable development strengthened democracy. He urged the countries to strive for a combination of a social market economy, a pluralist representative democracy and public guarantees for equal opportunity and safeguards against poverty. Economic and financial relations and, in particular, the environment had also become global issues. Purely national approaches and instruments were now obsolete or even counterproductive. Globalization offered opportunities but it also increased risks.

100. The 1990s also showed immense changes in attitudes towards the environment. Mankind realized that it was approaching the limits of the earths's carrying capacity and knew that further impairment of the natural environment constituted a threat to its survival. Man had the moral obligation to translate that awareness into effective policy at both national and international levels. The forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro would give everyone the opportunity to prove the seriousness of their intentions and to commit themselves to actually implement the policy lines which it was hoped would be agreed upon at that conference. As there was an undeniable link between ecology and economics, it must be realized that nature's capital could no longer be regarded as merely a free economic good to be used to reach economic growth. It was necessary to seek a more frugal mode of growth, using the world's finite resources more prudently.

101. During the 1990s the eradication of poverty should be given the highest priority on the development agenda. In the past, strategies had not taken into account that the traditional types of economic growth had exceeded ecological limits, and that omission had had a significant negative impact on the poor. Investment in human capital had also been neglected in the past, as strategies had been too oriented towards consumption. The anti-poverty strategy in the 1990s must strongly emphasize investment in human resources, a fair distribution of productive assets, including land, and more participation by the poor themselves. In order to reach greater social equity, short-term economic conditionality must be replaced by a longer-term social conditionality. The aim should be to build an overall system of responsible global governance which should include an international public sector parallel to a strong international private sector. Together they would constitute an international mixed economy in a framework of international representative democracy which would ensure the reduction of poverty and could help to achieve development throughout the world.

102. As the labour market seemed to be the pre-eminent instrument for promoting social equity, it was logical, as stated in the ECLAC document, that the creation of productive employment should be the

strongest link between the two objectives: economic growth and a more equitable distribution of prosperity. However, the great question was how such productive employment could be created, in which particular field and sectors it should be created and, finally, how productive such labour and employment actually should be. The main problem consisted of finding the right mix between labour and capital and, consequently, what kind of technology to use.

103. Finally, he noted that the document emphasized technological modernization within the framework of further development of productivity, and that equal emphasis should be put on the development of human resources.

104. The representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reported on the activities conducted by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, in response to the guidelines submitted by the Governments of the region. First of all, UNEP had collaborated closely with ECLAC in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in June 1992. The purpose of the Conference would be to consider points of convergence between the two topics. Moreover ECLAC had participated actively, together with other institutions, in formulating proposals for environmental projects in a number of areas defined as priority areas in the Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted in October 1990 by the Governments of the region. The objectives of the Action Plan were both to strengthen regional capacity to implement environmental policies and to provide input for cooperation on the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lastly, he appealed to ministers of economic affairs, finance and planning to firmly support the Action Plan and, to that end, to mobilize international financing and technical assistance, which would contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

105. The Chairman stressed the importance of supporting the Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. He expressed his confidence that the Governments of the region would spare no efforts or resources in continuing to execute the Plan. He noted that the subject of the environment had been mentioned in every statement, which showed the high priority which Governments attached to it.

106. The representative of Italy said that the changes taking place on the international scene in recent years were of such a scope that, in addition to altering the geopolitical map, they had also sparked a conceptual revolution which made it necessary to undertake a thorough-going re-examination of each experience. That review was a task which called for great dedication, such as that exhibited by Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber, whose valuable contribution merited special recognition.

107. With the end of the cold war, it appeared that the free market model had won out in the economic sphere. It was, moreover, very difficult to ensure social equity in the absence of growth. The Commission's analysis was not confined to a study of the conditions that favoured development; it went on to consider social justice and contended that growth did not necessarily lead to social equity.

108. The experience of Western Europe had proved to be positive in terms of promoting growth, curbing inflation, improving the pattern of income distribution and strengthening the saving and investment process. However, unemployment remained at worrisome levels and the problem of unemployment could not be resolved simply by means of welfare measures, since it also represented a waste of human resources for society and, in personal terms, an unacceptably high cost for the people who were unemployed. It was necessary to prevent that situation from leading to what might be described as a form of social "apartheid". Furthermore, unemployment and poverty could not be dealt with by holding back

innovation, but instead should be tackled by increasing social programmes, which could be financed in part by the reduction of military spending. It was also necessary to invest in the driving force of development, which was none other than a country's human capital, and to prevent education from becoming the privilege of a select few.

109. The paired phenomena of growth and social equity could become a reality only within a democratic context, and the essence of democracy did not reside solely in majority rule but also in respect for the rights of the minority and in the possibility of an orderly transfer of the reins of government.

110. The Italian delegation was pleased by the way in which the approach to regional integration had changed in recent years, inasmuch as it had come to be regarded as a tool for improving the region's position in international markets. Italy had benefited from its participation in the European Economic Community in many important ways; indeed, a Community sentiment currently prevailed throughout the society.

111. With the end of the cold war, the United Nations had resumed its leading role in political affairs, and it was to be hoped that it would soon do the same in the economic and social spheres.

112. The representative of Nicaragua said the international community must currently deal with an unprecedented combination of goals, risks and opportunities and that, with the end of the cold war, conditions were favourable for building a world order based on peace, cooperation and the gradual improvement of the human condition. Nicaragua was currently a reflection of changing international circumstances and was experiencing its own transition towards democracy and a market economy. In that connection, he affirmed his Government's commitment to joining in the social consensus to build a new model of democracy.

113. Referring to Nicaragua's determination to promote a conscientious structural adjustment programme, he noted that the major achievements of his Government included the reduction of the armed forces; the stabilization of the gross domestic product; the reduction of subsidized water, electricity and telephone rates; the disarming of the civilian population; the strengthening of the rule of law and the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family. Lingering concerns included the very low levels of per capita income, hunger caused by prolonged drought, a housing shortage, the deterioration of the road system and slowness in obtaining private external resources.

114. Two major problems had been overcome: the war and hyperinflation. With those problems gone, an in-depth look could be taken at poverty, backwardness, state control, centralization and the consequences of the war itself. The Nicaraguan people had embarked on the long road to political and economic change, for which a context of peace and democracy was essential. He reaffirmed both the commitment to change the economy and the potential to do so. Nicaragua would serve as a new model of democracy for fellow nations and as a testimony to and living example of international solidarity. The Government of Nicaragua had taken the first steps towards stabilization as a sine qua non of the achievement of social equity and changing production patterns.

115. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC was particularly significant as it was being held at a time when the region was facing tremendous challenges with regard to its relations with the international economy in an increasingly interdependent world. He was happy to see the trends followed in the majority of the economies of the region and the progress

being made with respect to integration, which would benefit countries outside the region as well as those within it.

116. He welcomed the increasingly close ties between the countries of Latin America and the European Community. European integration, which would culminate in the establishment of a single market later in the year —the largest integrated market in the world—, would provide the countries members of ECLAC with unparalleled opportunities.

117. He commended ECLAC for supporting cooperation among developing countries and for recognizing that it was a crucial element of growth, as were trade, the coordination of economic policies and the exchange of information and technology among the countries of the region. He recognized that the debt would continue to pose problems for Latin America and the Caribbean, pointing out, in that regard, that the United Kingdom had supported the adoption of debt relief measures for the poorest countries and also for middle-income countries.

118. With regard to the substantial programme of work completed by ECLAC since the preceding session and the priorities it would address over the following two years, he said it was encouraging to note the progress made with regard to two of the region's most important issues, namely, the more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and the link between education, knowledge and growth. He ended his statement by congratulating ECLAC on the systematic work performed in respect of the two major working documents submitted.

119. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank expressed great pleasure at being able to attend the current session of an institution which had been his home for a long time. For a number of years, ECLAC had been preparing to deliver a fresh message to a new Latin America. In that regard, he paid tribute to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and to Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber, who had made a very vital contribution to that new message before his recent untimely death.

120. That new message was based on the three main ideas with which the Commission had initiated its work nearly 45 years previously under the guidance of Raúl Prebisch: the importance for the region of the relationships between the centre and the periphery, the need to absorb technical progress and the challenge of achieving social equity. In addition to those concerns, ECLAC had always given top priority to the problem of extreme poverty which the region now intended to address through more vigorous, efficient and better targeted emergency assistance programmes.

121. Currently, the region's development depended even more than in the past on the strengthening of its position in the international economy, which had undergone fundamental changes. The ECLAC documents very clearly highlighted the tendency towards the globalization of the international economy, of enterprises and of the different production sectors. In such a context, Latin America and the Caribbean should not stop at interaction based on commodity exports and cheap labour: the region should fight to boost its international competitiveness by absorbing technical progress, diversifying its economies and, above all, training its human resources.

122. Technical progress was now the basis for economic development in the world in general and in Latin America and the Caribbean in particular. Indeed, owing to its relative backwardness, the region increasingly needed to inject more knowledge and fresh technology into its development process. As ECLAC had demonstrated in its documents, the countries of the region had the capacity required to effect such changes but had to understand that they could not achieve that goal solely through sectoral

improvements: under the new approach, competitiveness was systemic in nature. Hence, not only would progress in each production sector strengthen the other sectors, but competitiveness would depend on a general climate that favoured the modernization and development of the State, of enterprises and of human resources. In that context, there was now a consensus in Latin America and the Caribbean regarding the need to review the role of the State in order to promote its interaction with the private sector and other economic and social agents of organized civil society.

123. He sounded a note of warning about the social question, a problem denounced by Pope Leo XIII over a century ago but that was still unsolved. Although stagnation and inflation had historically proved to be the worst enemies of the poor —which explained the commitment of Latin American political leaders and societies in recent years to the maintenance of macroeconomic balances— it should be recognized that market mechanisms were not enough to correct historical social inequalities; hence selective State intervention was required. Such intervention meant not so much "greater" but "better" spending, and it could be achieved if firm tax and fiscal reforms were carried out, as a number of countries were doing. Other prerequisites for such policies included the establishment of a solid national consensus on the need to share the sacrifices stemming from such reforms ensure the kind of governability, political participation and democratic stability which had proved to be the essential ingredients of economic development. He underlined the importance of the achievement of a kind of Latin American economic consensus on reforms needed to modernize the region's economies —a consensus in part stemming from, and in part responsible for, the recovery of democracy.

124. The Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative of FAO outlined the common agricultural and agroindustrial problems facing the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: the debt burden, macroeconomic imbalances and tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in agricultural, forestry and fishery products. Substantial socio-economic progress had been made, and the private sector and intermediate institutions had increased their participation in formulating development policies during the past decade.

125. In spite of the agricultural sector's increased capacity to respond during the crisis of the 1980s, a series of problems nevertheless continued to exist: continual migration from the countryside to the city; pressure from economic recovery on natural resources; persistence of widespread poverty; overexploitation of fragile land; salinization of irrigation water; devastation of natural forests and depletion of fishery resources. It was therefore necessary to adopt concrete policies for more widespread modernization in the agricultural sector, which would benefit society in general.

126. He also mentioned the direct link between international trade and the agricultural sector, since protectionism and the production of agricultural surpluses in countries with greater purchasing power were endangering the development strategy of the countries of the region. Regional integration in a world dominated by large economic blocks should be based not only on the stimulus of intraregional trade but also on the enhancement of the region's competitiveness in third markets.

127. FAO paid special attention to sustainable development and conservation of the environment because they were so closely linked with agricultural, forestry and fishery development. The importance it attached to those factors was reflected in the organization of a conference on agriculture and the environment sponsored by FAO and the Government of the Netherlands and held in April 1991, at which a declaration and a plan of action had been adopted; a consultation on sustainable development and environment held for ministers of agriculture at the end of April 1992 in preparation for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which represented an attempt by FAO to

foster agreement on criteria relating to problems within its competence and to environmental conservation; and an international conference to be held by FAO in May 1992 on the issue of overexploitation of marine resources in the world.

128. He concluded by pointing out that the proposals of ECLAC and FAO clearly coincided and said it would be helpful to take a joint approach to some issues, including the formulation of integration and foreign trade strategies to enhance the region's competitiveness and bargaining position; the presentation of sustainable development policies; the identification of policies to provide small producers with access to land markets; and the adaptation of education to the needs of agricultural production systems.

129. The Minister of Finance of Chile focused on the particularly important role played by democracy in the accomplishments of his country's Government during the past two years. A first important point was that democracy was an essential condition for the attainment of a stable development process coupled with social equity and that it was only possible within a functioning political system, i.e., one in which the political culture permitted a consensus to be reached between the Government and opposition forces. Democracy, despite the limits placed upon it, was conducive to development with social equity because it permitted a society to move towards consensus and enabled disadvantaged groups to participate in the political and economic system.

130. It was possible that the agreements reached by the Government and opposition groups would gradually form the outlines of a national development agenda of a sort that would enable the country to turn the constraints which a democratic system could place on economic management into advantages and strengths.

131. Based on these convictions, the Government of Chile had made notable advances in the social and economic spheres, including a considerable increase in social spending, particularly in education, health and housing; a significant increase in the minimum wage; and a substantial rise in wages. In addition, the Government was laying the groundwork for a large-scale investment in human resources and in training for young people living in poor urban areas and women heads of household. The abovementioned policy package had led to a decline in unemployment and inflation.

132. Secondly, in order to demonstrate its functionality, democracy should be synonymous with a capacity to govern. The foregoing was reflected, in the case of his country, in the attainment of a macroeconomic equilibrium that had made it possible i) to put government finances in order and thereby achieve a fiscal surplus; ii) to lower inflation considerably; iii) to raise foreign investment to record levels; and iv) to obtain a trade surplus as well as surpluses on the current and capital accounts, along with a substantial build-up of reserves (equivalent to nine months' worth of imports). Projections for 1992 included very satisfactory figures for growth and investment, considerable increases in domestic and foreign investment, and significant rises in exports, especially non-traditional exports. Unemployment had declined substantially, and all funds generated by the tax reform had been earmarked for social spending. Those advances were the result of having combined a policy of fiscal austerity with a progressive social policy.

133. Thirdly, democracy should help bring the State closer to its citizens so as to stimulate their potential for growth, innovation and creativity. It was for that reason that efforts were to be made to help forge a closer link between the Government's macroeconomic policies and small-scale producers and entrepreneurs by taking advantage of the country's export growth, decentralizing the State apparatus and democratizing the municipalities.

134. Fourthly, democracy was synonymous with modernization or, in other words, with the internationalization of the economy. In order to take its place within that new dimension, his Government had renegotiated its external debt, lowered tariffs, liberalized the capital account with a view to investment abroad, facilitated foreign investment and signed trade liberalization agreements within the framework of GATT and in Latin America.

135. He concluded his statement by underscoring the need to overcome all those forces that weakened or destroyed democracy in the region, especially at a time when the region found itself in a better position and endowed with a greater degree of maturity with which to undertake the momentous task of achieving growth coupled with social equity.

136. The delegate of Canada began by mentioning recent political changes in the Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe, the recession in the developed countries and the hope for success in the negotiations of the Uruguay Round. Although the full implications of those events were as yet unknown, that should not restrict the availability of funds for essential development activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. Prosperity, however, did not depend solely on development assistance; countries must create the political, social and economic conditions which would encourage participation by all citizens and contribute to sustainable and equitable development.

137. His delegation agreed with ECLAC that sustainable development could be achieved only within an appropriate macroeconomic framework, characterized by fiscal discipline, prudent monetary policy and appropriate exchange rate management, a decrease in protectionism, and incentives for domestic saving which would attract foreign capital. Economic modernization and growth had to be linked to policies aimed at the reduction of poverty. That would lead to stronger and more dynamic economies capable of responding to the social, economic and cultural aspirations of their citizens. Moreover, there were two essential conditions for achieving sustainable development: democracy and peace.

138. Noting the growing attention given to women in ECLAC activities, Canada was willing to consider providing financial resources to promote those programmes. He also reiterated the fundamental importance attached by Canada to the solution of environmental problems on the basis of shared responsibility. He reconfirmed that Canada would continue to participate actively in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

139. After referring to the importance of the fact that an ECLAC session was once again being held in the city where its headquarters was located for the first time in 21 years, the representative of Mexico noted that following the crisis of the 1980s, the region was embarking upon a process of consolidation that was already beginning to produce positive economic results, which meant that the 1990s could prove to be a decade of hope. However, postponing the achievement of social justice could cause instability which might pose a threat to the region's democratic structures, standards of living and economic development.

140. In the above context of economic, political and social change, ECLAC should undoubtedly contribute to the formulation of regional development strategies and innovative ideas leading to greater growth and the establishment of stronger links among the countries of the region, thereby allowing them to benefit from such changes. In that process, account would have to be taken of the levels of education and of the development of science and technology, which were indispensable for long-term development. Hence the importance attributed to investment in human resources.

141. He then made some suggestions concerning the future orientation of the work of ECLAC. Changing production patterns with social equity was imperative for strengthening intraregional cooperation; ECLAC should promote such efforts, particularly between the Central American countries and the Caribbean and between those two subregions and the rest of the region. He felt that ECLAC should continue to be an important source of economic thought and action in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially with regard to the implementation of its ideas about changing production patterns with social equity and education as a pillar of such change. He also urged ECLAC to encourage relations between the region and countries in other areas, including Asia, Africa and the Pacific. In order to perform those functions, ECLAC would have to be strengthened.

142. He concluded his remarks by saying that cooperation and integration were indispensable in order for the region to take advantage of the opportunities and meet the challenges of the present decade, and he encouraged countries outside the region to redouble their efforts to promote peace and cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to problems such as those relating to external debt, development finance, protectionism, investment and technology transfer.

143. The representative of the United States said that thanks to the consolidation of thorough-going economic change, the early 1990s would be remembered in Latin America and the Caribbean as a time of substantial achievement in the economic and social fields following a decade marked by a declining standard of living and political confusion as a consequence of the failure of statist and isolationist economic models. Now, on the other hand, the countries were finding their way back to the path of democracy and were establishing market-based economic systems that made it possible to strengthen the countries' currencies, hold inflation in check and provide work and higher incomes to the poor; other reforms included the downscaling of the State, liberalization of foreign exchange systems and emphasis on efficiency and open competition.

144. Of the numerous economic changes which were taking place, he would concentrate on two: sound monetary and fiscal policies to tame inflation, and trade liberalization. With respect to inflation, he said that its most harmful effects included declines in real wages, a decrease in the productivity of the economy and a drop in investment due to higher risks. In that connection, he stressed the importance of fiscal policies that would strengthened the currency, such as those successfully implemented by virtually all the countries of Latin America. Although a sound currency was reflected especially in a greater savings and investment capacity, it should be backed up by other policies to stabilize the economy, and he was pleased that ECLAC had also recognized that fact. In 1991, many countries had liberalized their exchange rates and made their currencies convertible; thereafter, the rate of depreciation had slowed while official reserves had increased. He illustrated the foregoing point with a more detailed examination of the situation in Argentina.

145. With respect to trade liberalization (the other dramatic reversal of historic trends), he outlined the various measures applied by the countries from 1982 onward to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers and to open up their economies. In that context, he cited provisions relating to free trade adopted by country groupings such as the Andean Pact, the Central American Common Market, the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The new spirit of regional cooperation was moving beyond the traditional subregional groupings and that trend would complement the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and enhance the ability of the Caribbean Basin Initiative countries to share fully in the benefits of the growth which the United States expected the NAFTA agreement to generate.

146. With the creation of an environment of market-oriented growth, the living standards of all of Latin America's people, and especially of the millions living in poverty, should begin to rise. The World Bank had estimated that poverty could be substantially reduced if the region achieved an average annual growth rate of more than 4% in the 1990s, a realistic and feasible target in view of the successes already achieved by many countries in the areas of inflation, trade and exchange liberalization, privatization, deregulation of the economy and attraction of external capital. In the 1980s, when many countries maintained policies that were antithetical to market principles and the region was characterized by State controls, unstable currencies, high inflation, inefficient State-owned enterprises, misguided concepts of income redistribution and a private sector overprotected by subsidies and high tariffs, ECLAC had documented a substantial increase in the number of poor households, which suffered most from the effects of the prevailing policies on industrial activities, import substitution and trade controls.

147. In much of Latin America, the harm caused by Statist, protectionist policies had been compounded by a tolerance for corruption and illegality —linked to anti-market regulations governing foreign trade, foreign exchange and even the formation of new businesses— which had blocked the creation of functioning democracies. He hoped that liberal trade and foreign exchange systems and greater transparency in public policies would enhance the integrity of the economic system and thereby result in decreased poverty and increased participation in the institutions of democracy. In addition to liberalizing their economies to make the fruits of growth available to all, Governments should take up the challenge of using scarce budgetary resources more efficiently for investment in human capital, thus providing the poor with effective access to education and health.

148. Changes currently under way had created a historic opportunity for rebuilding relations between his country and the region on the basis of a shared faith in open markets and democracy. In that regard, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, a programme aimed at enhancing trade and investment, helping to alleviate the debt problem and addressing environmental issues, would help to ensure growth that would benefit the entire American continent. The liberalization of trade would depend, first of all, on the success of the Uruguay Round, for which purpose the United States was cooperating closely with the countries of the region. The second and longer-term goal was the establishment of an inter-American free trade system; the purpose of doing so would not be to create an exclusionary trading bloc but rather to complement the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and GATT. An agreement on a North American Free Trade Area would not only boost the economies of its three participating countries, but would also provide a model and new trade opportunities for all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

149. On the subject of debt, he said that the reduction of official bilateral debt with the United States under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative had already begun. A Multilateral Investment Fund had also been established within that framework. In addition, environmental projects were being funded in countries whose debt had been reduced. Full implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas still required action by the United States Congress, however. In the meantime, his Government would continue to move forward in other areas which did not require Congressional action.

150. One central insight of ECLAC, which emanated from similar work carried out by academics, the World Bank and the United States Government, was that growth, equity, democracy and environmental sustainability could be complementary and mutually reinforcing, an approach that should continue to be developed. However, the greatest risk to the region's development and to the future role of ECLAC lay in a new and more subtle form of State interventionism on behalf of social objectives. To avoid that danger, markets should operate as competitively and freely as possible under conditions that would allow

the effective participation of all. If energies were focused on creating more rather than on redistributing what had already been created, mere rapid progress would be made towards economic and social welfare.

151. The transformation of the region into a democratic and market-oriented community of nations meant that nearly the entire American continent now shared common goals, values and visions of the future. Recent accomplishments demonstrated the power of human courage and creativity when it broke free of the rigid institutions of the past. The current generation was privileged to have the opportunity to build a new world.

152. The Director of the Development Policy and Analysis Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development said that the aim of the restructuring exercise undertaken by the Secretary-General, the first phase of which had already been completed, was to increase effectiveness and efficiency in three areas: the general coordination of efforts, the design of international cooperation policies in the economic and social spheres and the initiation of technical cooperation to speed up the development of the third world and of the economies of Eastern Europe. That process of change, once it was completed, would make it possible to respond to the complex and growing demands which the Organization was facing.

153. He then noted the importance of the contributions of ECLAC with respect to the main topic of discussion at the session —changing production patterns with social equity. The process involved could be facilitated by a favourable international environment and efficient cooperation policies. In that connection, he noted that in 1992, the efforts of the Latin American countries to transform their economies were beginning to bear fruit, as was reflected by their favourable performance in terms of gross domestic product, rates of inflation and net transfers of resources abroad. There was also a general trend towards the adoption of development models based on democratic institutions and more flexible economies. Given the high social cost of adjustment programmes, however, such models would be sustainable only if social equity were simultaneously improved. To that end, the linkage between social and political structures should be maintained by, for example, establishing social programmes aimed at the most vulnerable groups, the development of human resources, the eradication of poverty and the protection of the environment. The growing concern with combining those factors in an operational model had been demonstrated by the active participation of most of the countries of the region in the preparatory meetings for the conferences on the environment and on social development.

154. With respect to technical assistance, he said that the role of the United Nations was fundamental and that priority was currently being given to supporting the efforts of the countries in the areas of human resources development, the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the environment. As for the new Department of Economic and Social Development, its work focused on the social dimensions of adjustment, the improvement of living conditions in rural areas, the formulation of national science and technology policies and the training of human resources in various areas.

155. Turning back to changing production patterns with social equity, he said that efforts in that regard also called for clear, predictable rules with respect to trade, financial flows and the transfer of technology as was obvious from the importance accorded to the Uruguay Round negotiations.

156. With respect to regional or subregional integration options, he said that they would help to increase investments and competitiveness within the framework of the liberalization processes.

157. He then noted that official financial flows to the third world had stagnated and said that there was a possibility that they might be diverted to Eastern Europe in future. That meant that the region's economies would have to make more of an effort to increase domestic savings and use external resources, which derived increasingly from international capital markets, in order to increase production capital without adversely affecting their balance of payments in the long term.

158. The contrast between the performance of the developed market economies and the economic recovery of the region suggested that the region had finally left behind the legacy of the 1980s and that an unfavourable economic climate could be partially offset by autonomous efforts. After outlining the main problems and the encouraging features of the world economy, he said there was reason to ask whether that economy was experiencing a transitional period of very slow growth or a more permanent phenomenon which would call for profound changes. The answer to that question was important for the developing world since the expansion of world trade, the level of commodity prices and the success of liberalization strategies all depended on the dynamism of the industrialized economies.

159. In that connection, he remarked that the slowdown of the world economy would be the central issue of the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Seven. The Economic and Social Council and the United Nations General Assembly would also devote special attention to formulas for reversing the current trends and giving political support to possible solutions. The Economic and Social Council would also deal with the strengthening of international cooperation for development and the role of the United Nations. The conclusions of the ECLAC session would be a valuable input to the performance of all those tasks.

160. The representative of Colombia expressed his satisfaction with the renewed role of ECLAC, which was constructively reflected in the study entitled "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach". The setbacks encountered by democracy in the region were a danger signal to those counties which accorded greater priority to changing production patterns than to social equity.

161. In Colombia, unprecedented economic and political reforms had been initiated. The political reforms were reflected in the promulgation of a new constitution, while the economic reforms had been deemed essential for the country's move from a closed, protectionist economy to a more open, competitive one. In that context, there were forecasts of considerable growth in the gross domestic product, it was projected that inflation would hold steady at moderate levels. None the less, it was obvious to the Government of Colombia that such changes would be insufficient if they did not benefit the majority of the population. The authorities were therefore supplementing economic measures with substantial increases in social investment, as well as with ambitious tax reforms which were still being negotiated in Congress.

162. At the same time, a number of ECLAC principles set forth in the above-mentioned study were being implemented. That had been his Government's prime motivation for inviting ECLAC to hold its next session in Cartagena, Colombia, at which time he hoped a new, calmer and more prosperous situation would exist in Colombia.

163. The Secretary of International Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina said that he agreed with the content of the documentation presented by the ECLAC secretariat in that he considered democracy essential to changing production patterns with social equity and environmental sustainability.

164. Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean had sought to readjust their economies. In that regard, Argentina had had to start from a situation where inflation had reached an annual level of over 5,000%. A "revolution in production" was currently under way in his country, based on three conditions: a broad collective consensus, strong political leadership and, lastly, political opposition that remained within constitutional bounds.

165. Towards the end of 1983, when the democratic process was being reintroduced, three different "capitalisms" had coexisted in his country: State capitalism, a patronage system and venture capitalism. The first was reflected in public enterprises that were not in fact public. When they were not controlled by their management, they were run by their suppliers or major users which benefited from enormous subsidies. The second form of capitalism was found primarily in some large enterprises, protected from international and national competition, favoured by high-priced public-sector purchases and subsidized financing, which had become increasingly obsolete. Venture capital, for its part, was concentrated in the informal and agricultural sectors, though with great difficulty in the latter because of the protectionist policies of the major industrialized countries and tax policies that affected exports.

166. Currently, his country was applying an economic policy based on a new form of capitalism, comprising three basic elements: a) the Currency Convertibility Act, which provided for monetary, exchange-rate and fiscal discipline, a frontal attack on tax evasion and the gradual accumulation of a fiscal surplus; b) unilateral economic liberalization, which he hoped would be matched in the industrialized world through the reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers; and c) privatization, which had been undertaken on an ambitious scale with the aid of a broad political consensus that did not admit of exclusions in respect of the origin of capital. As an example of the last-mentioned fact, he noted the presence of Chilean capital in electric power plants and possibly, in the future, in urban transport. Another important component of State reform was a deregulation policy which broadened the field of free competition as a means of absorbing technical progress.

167. Among the most significant results of those policies in 1991 were the following: gross domestic product had grown by 6%, inflation had dropped from nearly 5,000% per year to about 2% per month, and unemployment had decreased despite a decrease in the number of jobs in the public sector and, particularly, in the armed forces. Military spending had been cut drastically in the budget.

168. With regard to prospects for 1992, he stressed the importance of the recent debt renegotiation agreement in the context of the Brady Plan, which paved the way for a greater inflow of private capital. In connection with the role of the industrialized countries, he cited a phrase from Raúl Prebisch —"trade, not aid"— and in that context mentioned the need to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion with a view to achieving a multilateral, open and competitive world order.

169. Lastly, he referred to the Treaty of Asunción, signed by four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) for the purpose of constituting the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), a project with a profound economic, political and social content, envisaged not as a "closed fortress" but as a grouping of countries that were fully competitive and open to the rest of the world, thereby following the trend of other integration processes in the region, such as the Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market. He underlined that the Treaty of Asunción was based on the agreement establishing ALADI and was fully in keeping with the undertakings assumed under GATT. The way in which integration schemes currently operated was made feasible by one economic factor and two political ones. At the economic level, the countries concerned were in agreement as to how to become integrated into the world economy. At the political level, Latin America had advanced from

confrontation to cooperation, thus diminishing the risk of war; moreover, it consisted of a vast majority of representative and constitutional Governments, which were the only type that could legitimately undertake lasting integration commitments.

170. The representative of Bolivia said that the main documents submitted by ECLAC made a major contribution and constituted a blueprint for the development of the countries of the region in the 1990s. They reflected a significantly different approach in that they envisioned a type of development strategy that would ensure sustained economic growth with social equity. The document entitled "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach" proposed considering the objectives of both growth and social equity simultaneously. Neither the removal of distortions nor the establishment of "correct" prices would be sufficient to achieve those objectives, however. Institutional change and new instruments for promoting technical progress, productive employment and investment in human resources must also be considered. The central message of the second document, "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity", was the great extent to which economic and social development and investment in human capital were linked. The two documents were distinguished by both the depth of their policy analyses and proposals and their well-timed submission.

171. Six years earlier, Bolivia had initiated a profound change in economic policy management and in its approach to development strategy. The change was based chiefly on a more precise definition of the role of the State which did away with excessive State intervention in the allocation of resources and focused on establishing clear, lasting regulations for the development of private enterprise, the training of human capital, and the provision of physical and services infrastructure for efficient private-sector development. The challenges before Bolivia in the 1990s included State reform, educational reform, efficient integration into international markets and the quest for more dynamic social policies. By promoting economic reforms, his Government had achieved, inter alia, one of the lowest rates of inflation in the region, a gradual recovery of economic activity, a more dynamic export sector and a lower public-sector deficit. It had also regained the confidence of international financial institutions. Among the obstacles which were hindering the development effort were the state of the country's physical and communications infrastructure, its inadequate health and education services and high levels of poverty. For that reason, his Government had launched a social strategy whose primary objective was to eradicate poverty and whose main tool was the strengthening of human capital.

172. In conclusion, the deliberations of the Commission regarding the documents that had been submitted were of great value to Bolivia. His delegation agreed that such discussions should go into even greater depth, for the exchange of ideas and experiences was also very relevant to the new stage on which his country was embarking.

173. The representative of France thanked the people and Government of Chile for their hospitality and congratulated the secretariat on the quality of the documents it had submitted to the session. He noted that ECLAC had expanded on the discussions begun at the preceding session and had devoted particular attention to the relationships between economic growth and social equity and to the situation actually facing the countries of the region. It had reached the conclusion that sustainable growth and social equity were not only desirable but also possible and that attainment of the two objectives must be sought simultaneously. His delegation believed that the innovative element of the ECLAC document entitled "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach" was in fact the concept of an integrated approach, in that economic policy should aim at achieving not only growth but also social equity, just as social policy should take account not only of equity but also of productivity and efficiency.

France supported such an approach and also endorsed the emphasis placed by ECLAC on the fundamental importance of education and training.

174. Another basic tenet of ECLAC thinking was the need to modernize public institutions and strengthen the role of the State. The aim was to reduce State intervention in the production sector and to enhance its effectiveness in areas within its proper domain —macroeconomic policy, human resources development and the redistribution of income to correct imbalances caused by the interplay of market forces. Since France attached considerable importance to those areas, it had decided to devote the cooperation programme it was carrying out with ECLAC and ILPES to the strengthening of the public sector.

175. He suggested to the Executive Secretary that the topic of business enterprises should figure as a new aspect for future reflection on the part of ECLAC. He felt that subject area deserved special study not only because business was the main actor and driving force of the production sector, but also because it provided a framework in which labour relations were worked out and technological progress was actually incorporated into the production process. Business, which could be viewed as a force favouring social cohesion and modernization, was an area of complementarity in which economic growth, on the one hand, and social equity, on the other, should and could go hand in hand. He suggested that the secretariat might produce a document for consideration at the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC entitled "Business: the focal point of changing production patterns with social equity" and promised that France would cooperate in such a study.

176. The representative of Venezuela noted that the meeting was being held at a time when some countries of the region were experiencing turbulent times which might be a forewarning of periods of uncertainty and social unrest unless economic modernization strategies took social concerns into account. He wished to take the occasion offered by the session to speak in some depth concerning the questions of changing production patterns with social equity and sustainable development in the light of the challenges inherent in the international situation and the tasks they implied for ECLAC.

177. There was a need to move ahead in the analysis of economic openness, incorporation into world trade, globalization of economies and macroeconomic management. ECLAC might make that task its responsibility and, in redirecting the functions of ILPES, incorporate that body into the Commission's technical assistance component, viewing the issues of economy and development from an up-to-date perspective. The exercise relating to the modernization of production should be accompanied by achievements in the realm of social equity. His Government was in full agreement with ECLAC in that regard and recognized the tremendous efforts it was making to redefine its role and the contributions it could make to thinking and proposals concerning Latin American development.

178. Efforts relating to trade liberalization, the promotion of investments, retrofitting and the stimulation of competitiveness could be observed in the countries of the region. Sometimes they came into conflict with protectionist measures which should be eliminated, as would happen if the Uruguay Round ended successfully. ECLAC could play a decisive role in spurring on regional integration by speeding up the process of harmonizing economic policies.

179. His delegation also agreed with the ECLAC contention that the crisis in the State apparatus in Latin America had its origin primarily in the structural fragility of public finances, which made tax reform and modernization necessary. His country favoured the establishment of an efficient constitutional State in a social market economy. The State should be strong and democratic, free of excessive interventionism,

modern and flexible, with effective regulatory codes and characterized by action taken in solidarity with the poorest sectors.

180. Venezuela represented a typical example of the failure of a rent-based model followed by an interventionist State operating within the framework of import substitution. That model had produced high growth rates, exceedingly low rates of inflation and total exchange-rate stability. In the political sphere, it had given rise to State capitalism based on clientage and paternalism.

181. In 1989, following the collapse of the rent-based, populist model, the new Government had embarked upon an adjustment programme and on economic reforms leading to a market economy open to external trade. The macroeconomic results of those measures had been positive, and there had been every indication that 1992 would see the establishment of sustained growth characterized by increased competitiveness and a drop in inflation.

182. The road to reform had, however, been traumatic, and the new macroeconomic profile had proved incapable of transmitting the benefits accruing from it to the population. A resistance to the process of economic modernization had weakened the political base of the Government and had paved the way for the recent militaristic insurgency. The appointment of the new cabinet represented an attempt to ensure the viability of the constitution and the successful integration of the country into the world economy.

183. He ended his statement by noting the importance of modernizing political parties and practices in an effort to ensure that they did not remain on the sidelines of the monumental changes taking place in Latin America and in the world in general.

184. The representative of Germany, attending the session as an observer, said that in the 500 years since Europeans had arrived in the new world, a strong community of interests and a bond of collaboration had been formed between the region and Europe; thus, today they faced together the challenges posed by an interdependent world. He also expressed his full support for the definite movement of the countries of the region towards an open market economy, whose advances made it possible to face the future with optimism, so long as that reform policy was accompanied by a reorganization at the social and ecological levels based on broad social participation and responsible management of natural resources.

185. His country welcomed with satisfaction the ECLAC document regarding an integrated approach and understood it in relation to a concern for social justice.

186. The processes under way in the countries of the region went hand in hand with cooperation and regional integration efforts. Those efforts were promoted by ECLAC and supported by Germany, inasmuch as Germany had always believed that such integration would help continue to strengthen the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

187. Among the many bonds that existed between his country and the countries of the region, those of an economic nature were particularly noteworthy, as was demonstrated by the fact that Germany continued to be the main European trading partner of the region. Moreover, the region's trade balance showed a surplus of around US$3 billion in 1991.

188. He then referred to the considerable flow of foreign investment, of which a considerable proportion came from Germany, and said that it could be further stimulated through bilateral treaties to promote capital investment and agreements to avoid double taxation.

189. The renewed interest in Central and Eastern Europe should not harm the traditional bonds between Germany and the Latin American and Caribbean region, and ECLAC could continue to count on the firm support of Germany.

190. The President of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation said that he fully endorsed the secretariat's proposal for growth with social equity within the context of democracy and a market economy. In order to consolidate that proposal, a strong, well-managed State with an efficient system of taxation was needed to meet the basic needs of the population; it should also be the guarantor of ownership rights, social justice and education in order to contribute to improved economic performance.

191. The current emphasis on education in development-oriented economic thought was in keeping with the type of cooperation existing between his country and Latin America and the Caribbean, which focused on the field of instruction and training. Such cooperation included many scholarships, the financing of training centres, the organization of workshops to teach various job skills, the programming of municipal development, the preparation of urban development plans, the establishment of consolidated national records, the design and monitoring of health and social security systems and the decentralization of the State. One specific instance of cooperation with ECLAC in that area was the European Centre for the Training of Statisticians from Developing Countries (CESD), Madrid, which was aimed at upgrading the training of professional statisticians and strengthening statistical infrastructure in various countries of the region. Moreover, the IDB/Quincentennial Fund, endowed with US$500 million, had been established to provide interest subsidies for, among other things, infrastructure projects, such as the improvement of railway networks in South America and the integration of electricity systems in Central America.

192. Both his country and Portugal had always supported any measure that helped to open up markets to the products of Spanish-speaking countries. Accordingly, he expressed the fervent hope that the multilateral trade negotiations being pursued within the framework of the Uruguay Round would be successful. He also hoped that the next summit meeting of Ibero-American presidents would provide a fresh opportunity for working out new forms of cooperation to promote a more prosperous, closely-knit and equitable Ibero-American community.

193. The representative of Panama said that the work carried out at the twenty-fourth session reflected the ongoing interest of countries and regional organizations, headed by ECLAC, in defining common lines of action in support of national initiatives to promote economic and social development. The same was true of the agenda items proposed for discussion, which reflected a desire to incorporate social sectors whose concerns had not yet been adequately addressed and which could not withstand another failure to pursue appropriate economic policy lines. He was particularly pleased at the resolutions adopted by Committee I on bases for changing production patterns with social equity in the region and on intraregional cooperation. With respect to the latter, he observed that integration was not confined to the countries but was a process in which regional bodies should also be involved.

194. He then outlined the serious problems which, in the late 1980s, had caused the worst economic, political and social crisis in Panama's history. In the past two years, the country had begun to take measures which were leading to a definite economic recovery, marked inter alia by an increased GDP and reduced unemployment. He also mentioned his country's renewed access to credit and its national

poverty reduction strategy, which it had recently begun to implement. All of those efforts had received considerable support from private enterprise in Panama.

195. In conclusion, he asked ECLAC to intensify still further its analytical and research efforts to benefit the smaller countries of the region, i.e. those of Central America and the Caribbean, in order to provide them with the support they needed to change their production patterns with social equity as successfully as possible.

196. The representative of UNCTAD said that achieving social equity and changing production patterns constituted a challenge which ECLAC had taken up and had presented to the region as well. The delegations and representatives attending the session had already endorsed the new proposals and, at the same time, had stressed that the State should play a major role in mobilizing both domestic and external resources as part of the process of economic modernization in Latin America and the Caribbean.

197. Investment was essential for the acquisition of new technologies, and UNCTAD had presented a proposal aimed at establishing or strengthening links between technological research and development centres and business enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean.

198. There were opportunities for collaboration between ECLAC and ILO in respect of negotiations between representatives of human and financial capital. In addition, it was necessary to fortify cooperation between ECLAC and UNESCO.

199. Reviewing the results of the eighth session of UNCTAD, held recently in Cartagena, Colombia, he noted the spirit of alignment and non-confrontation that had characterized it. Progress had clearly been made in the area of institutional reforms which would gradually enhance the capacity and role of UNCTAD. Its functions in the areas of policy analysis, intergovernmental deliberations and technical cooperation had been reaffirmed.

200. The eighth session had decided to reorient the substantive work of UNCTAD, basing it on the following elements: a new international association for development and global interdependence, new pathways to development and sustainable development.

201. In addition, all of the committees of the Trade and Development Board had been suspended, and four commissions had been established to address specific topics: commodities, poverty, economic cooperation among developing countries and development of the services sector. Five ad hoc working groups had also been formed to consider and analyse the topics of investment and financial flows, marketing efficiency, privatization, trade opportunities for developing countries and the relationship between investment and technology transfer.

202. Among the substantive areas of work of UNCTAD, mention should be made of the emphasis which the eighth session had placed on both human and financial resources for development, the evolving international debt strategy, the evaluation of protectionist measures, the efficiency of new procedures for international commercial transactions, the liberalization of trade in services and the need to ensure that developing countries could benefit from its liberalization. On the subject of commodities, an agreement had been reached on efficient policies that would rely mainly on market forces for the determination of international commodity prices. He concluded by drawing attention to the concern of UNCTAD for sustainable development and noted that the new impetus thus given to its activities would enable it to improve its collaboration with ECLAC.

203. The representative of Suriname referred to the marginalization of the countries of the region as a result of the ongoing political and economic changes which were driving the world economy towards multipolar systems. So far, the majority of the countries in the region had been unable to combine dynamic incorporation into the international economy with acceptable levels of social equity and were therefore in need of profound change if they were to become more competitive and capable of generating sufficient resources for implementing social programmes.

204. In that context, he referred to the main economic and social problems currently facing his country, including the declining demand for the majority of its export commodities, high rates of inflation, its fiscal deficit, the interruption of external aid flows and the depletion of international reserves. All those problems urgently called for adjustment programmes. Adjustment programmes should entail the balancing of the fiscal budget, the correction of distortions in labour and product markets, the encouragement of foreign capital inflows, the privatization of public enterprises, and the deregulation and abolition of price control mechanisms.

205. At the same time he felt that adjustment measures could jeopardize the principle of social equity and cause political unrest if remedial policies designed to soften the costs of adjustment were not applied simultaneously. For that reason, in countries such as Suriname adjustment programmes should be temporized until their social costs could be perceived and until clear and viable measures to correct their negative consequences could be defined.

206. The Director of the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) addressed the question of social equity within the context of changing production patterns from the perspective of labour and employment. He agreed with the ideas of ECLAC regarding the quest for social equity as a systematic, possible and feasible task.

207. From that perspective he made two comments and one proposal. The first comment was about the need to incorporate social equity objectives without delay; in that connection, two lessons had been learned from the adjustment decade. The first was that experience rejected populism as a response to changing production patterns, since no country in Latin America or the Caribbean had ceased bearing the social cost of its adjustment policies. The second lesson was that adjustment did not automatically diminish poverty or increase social equity; those objectives had to be incorporated into macroeconomic policies. In that regard he raised the question as to whether macroeconomic policies were flexible enough to introduce those objectives, and whether direct programmes were capable of being expanded without introducing serious distortions into macroeconomic policies.

208. The second comment dealt with the opportunity that presented itself for advancing towards social equity. He agreed with ECLAC that there were two basic alternatives. The first was to invest in human development, since that increased the capital of the poor. From the viewpoint of employment, changes in the kinds of new skills required —moving from specialization to versatility— and therefore changes in training, were becoming more important. The second road was job creation. In the future, employment would increasingly be the responsibility of the private sector, since the size of the State was likely to continue diminishing. That fact affected monetary and fiscal policies and made it necessary to introduce stability as an incentive for investment. However, to maintain stability it was crucial to have rules and regulations governing employment, and those rules had to be socially legitimate if they were to be stable. All that presupposed establishing norms for the minimum wage and labour and social policies, since social equity in that field was a necessary condition for the coherence of economic efficiency and social justice in changing production patterns.

209. It was generally agreed that the informal sector was important for creating jobs, and that would continue to be true in the future. He pointed out three ways to support the informal sector so that low productivity jobs could be increasingly transformed into positions providing full employment: transfer some occupations to more productive sectors, provide credit for informal activities, and enhance the possibility of incorporating the informal sector into the modernization process. The latter could be achieved by disseminating technology, subcontracting, and especially by incorporating the sector into the institutional framework, which not only needed to be appropriate, but also had to ensure minimum levels of well-being and working conditions.

210. Public policies should tend to improve the access of the poor to consumption, an issue that provoked reflection about the necessary adaptation of the production structure so as to orient it more towards the potential market constituted by the poor and less towards the real market, which was based on a concentrated pattern of income distribution.

211. In concluding, he referred to the proposal to invest in the development of society rather than only in individuals, which was based on the view that social equity was the result of the relative power of different social sectors, rather than solely of policy choices. To ensure greater equality in society, the role of social actors had to be revised in the light of new economic realities. The new order called for incorporating more social sectors, not just a larger proportion of the private or entrepreneurial sector. To illustrate that phenomenon, he mentioned the reforms being introduced in the forms of collective bargaining used by enterprises and the redefinition of the strategies employed by trade unions, which, in his opinion, were going through a serious crisis. The sector needed to be strengthened both at the micro-enterprise level and in terms of its role as a national actor in order to ensure governability and the enduring nature of change.

212. The representative of Cuba said that, in its last overview of the region's economy, ECLAC had been relatively optimistic in its assessment of the results obtained by the Latin American economies. Unfortunately, since a decade and a half of the region's development had been lost, his country could not share the optimism of the documents that had been submitted. According to a World Bank report, it was projected that between 1980 and the year 2000, the per capita gross domestic product of the OECD countries would grow by 65% while that of Latin America would grow by only 35%. There were no grounds for optimism in the realization that disparities with the developed world would increase by that much in the remaining years of the century.

213. Among the few successes that could be cited was that of macroeconomic stabilization, under which the growth of consumer prices in the region in 1991 had been less than in the 1980s. Although the effort to change production patterns called for a degree of macroeconomic stability, structural deformities and unfavourable external conditions had become decisive factors for economic policy design in the countries of the region. Genuine development required structural changes, not just changes in the "productive linkage" of each of the region's economies with a world economy that was undergoing a process of globalization. Latin America's share in the world economy had decreased. In the early 1950s, the region had supplied 12% of world exports; 40 years later, its share had dwindled to only one fourth of its previous level. Notable factors in this decline were the chronic drop in commodity prices and the problem of the external debt.

214. He supported the Commission's efforts to approach development and the changing of production patterns by demanding the necessary social changes and pursuing social equity. The efforts of the Cuban revolution had been directed towards those same objectives. In Cuba, the school enrolment rate was 98%;

life expectancy was currently 76 years, a figure which was exceeded in the Western hemisphere only in four states of the United States; and the infant mortality rate continued to decline. Cuba strove not to lose ground in those indicators, though its economy was currently undergoing difficulties. Cuba also agreed with ECLAC that technical progress should be given paramount importance. The research system in Latin America was marked by an absence of close links between scientific research centres and industry. In the 1980s in Latin America, nominal spending on research and development had grown very slowly, thus affecting the region's scientific capacity. Cuba had devoted over 1% of its gross domestic product to research and development, as it assigned a great deal of responsibility to science for solving the country's economic problems. In the areas of both technical progress and public health and education, Cuba was more than willing to share its experience with the other countries of the region.

215. Current external conditions were particularly unfavourable for Cuba. In effect, the country faced a dual economic embargo as a result of changes in the international environment: that of the United States, on the one hand, which had gone on for over 30 years, and that of the former socialist countries, on the other, which had restricted or suspended their trade with Cuba. In restructuring its external trade, Cuba considered Latin America a natural market by virtue of both its geographical proximity and their common interests.

216. That effort was being made at a time when the countries of the region were reaffirming their orientation towards exports and trade liberalization, and when the United States was attempting, through the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, to control regional trade and globalize its influence by integrating trade in goods, services and investment, for which it was using all its scientific and technical dominance and its competitive edge.

217. With regard to joint ventures, Cuba was prepared to develop investment projects with foreign participation. It was in a position to offer preferential treatment to the countries of the region, with a capital contribution that could even exceed 50%. The objective of such associations could constitute a further step towards the future integration of Latin America, which had become a necessity in view of the formation and consolidation of large economic blocs.

218. In its efforts to continue to establish conditions of equality, justice and progress, Cuba felt certain it could count on the cooperation of ECLAC, a regional body which, in its 44 years of existence, had given ample proof of the effectiveness of its multidisciplinary and multisectoral approaches to the problems of economic and social development.

219. The representative of Uruguay assessed recent social developments and the situation with regard to the distribution of resources in the region and referred to the shift in emphasis observable in ECLAC from economic affairs to social issues. Bearing in mind the current situation in the region, his delegation believed it was of the utmost importance to further develop the study of measures to promote economic development with social equity. Substantial efforts were required in order to ensure that the countries of the region had the concrete information and recommendations they needed to move closer to meeting that goal. In the field of social policy, it was necessary to obtain advice and information so that the scarce resources available could be used effectively to benefit the neediest strata of the population.

220. Education and training was another area in which special attention was required, for it was important to obtain trained labour capable of adapting to the new technologies now in use, which would contribute to the development of the countries of the region. In that regard, he pointed out that, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, the Government of

Uruguay had submitted a proposal by President Luis Alberto Lacalle calling for the establishment of a "Common Market of Knowledge".

221. ECLAC could and should play a dominant role in the process of subregional integration, providing technical assistance and help in coordination. Its activities in that context should be considered not only within the framework of subregional processes but also as providing a means of strengthening the exchange of views and information in order to gradually bring about the harmonious integration of the whole region in a spirit of solidarity. On environmental matters, his delegation felt that ECLAC should work with the countries of the region in the area of human resources training, at both the public and the private levels. The processes of environmental preservation should also be supported as a means of ensuring the quality of life in urban settlements. Attention must also be devoted to promoting successful experiments in social development, especially those in which private citizens interacted with the public sector.

222. ECLAC could contribute to the process of profound change under way in a number of countries by, inter alia, offering technical assistance in the implementation of State reforms —a task for which ILPES seemed to be the body best suited to working with member countries and keeping them informed of the changes taking place, particularly in the area of privatization. ECLAC could also play a part in the decentralization and strengthening of municipalities within each country. He ended his statement by proposing that ECLAC should participate in the UNDP regional project for MERCOSUR by providing advice in the field of social affairs.

223. The representative of Brazil praised the Commission's renewed approach to Latin American and Caribbean realities, noting that it continued to place priority on economic and social equity, the modernization of the countries' markets, the diffusion of technical progress, the establishment of an appropriate position in international trade and the need for sound development projects. At the same time, it was also putting forward a new vision of the international economy and the standards to be met in order for the region's products to be more favourably received in that economy, of the need to stabilize the economy and public finances; and of the imperatives of education, technical progress and investment in human resources. Other important issues were the productivity of labour and capital, social security and resource transfers.

224. ECLAC could support the countries' efforts to combat protectionism and restrictions on technology transfer by keeping them apprised of new studies and promoting an exchange of national experiences that would be useful to the region.

225. Many of the priorities proposed by ECLAC coincided with those set by his Government in the following areas: i) education, science and technology; ii) economic modernization and sustainable growth; iii) agrarian reform and an increase in the productivity of small-scale farming; iv) rehabilitation and conservation of the rural and urban environments; v) consolidation and restoration of infrastructure; and vi) the restructuring and modernization of the State.

226. Accordingly, Brazil, along with other Latin American countries, was making a determined effort to reorganize and modernize its economy. That adjustment effort, which entailed what were at times quite high social costs, should be supported through cooperation on the part of developed countries, especially in the following three areas: the effective liberalization of international trade; the facilitation of access to advanced technologies, most of which were developed in industrialized countries; and appropriate means of dealing with the external debt problem which took into account the countries' actual capacity

to pay and which did not jeopardize their growth capacity or their possibilities of gaining access to fresh resources.

227. After reaffirming his personal and institutional links with ECLAC, the Permanent Secretary of SELA said he agreed with the assessments contained in the documents submitted by the Commission in which it had been found that social deterioration, especially in the areas of employment, education and health, constituted the weak point of the adjustment processes under way in the region. The proposals contained in those documents provided an excellent foundation on which to build the debate on the necessary reordering of political priorities in such a way as to rectify social imbalances —a task which involved the coordination of integrated policies and required vigorous regional and international cooperation.

228. With respect to the activities of SELA for the period that had recently begun, he noted that, in accordance with a central mandate from the countries of the Rio Group, those activities had focused on helping Latin American and Caribbean cooperation and integration organizations to function more smoothly and on contributing to the efficiency of their coordination with a view to achieving convergence among regional, subregional and bilateral activities in the field in which those organizations operated. To that end, systematic processes had been promoted to foster consensus-building among various national agents in the governmental, private, academic and other sectors. Recent examples of such integration and coordination initiatives included the SELA proposal to establish an integrated information system on external trade within ALADI and the launching of the Bolívar Programme on Regional Technological Integration, Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness.

229. He placed emphasis on the joint efforts of ECLAC and SELA to support countries in connection with negotiations on multilateral trade and external debt, and mentioned the talks initiated for the purpose of intensifying cooperation and mutual support between the two organizations, which could become the starting point for broader coordination among a number of international and regional cooperation and integration entities.

230. The representative of INSTRAW said that the Institute, established only 12 years earlier within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Women, operated primarily on the basis of voluntary contributions. Even so, it was one of the agencies with the greatest potential for flexibility and innovation within the United Nations system. Its contribution to research, training and information had been extremely valuable, particularly in three areas: the improvement of statistics on women through workshops on methodology, training seminars and meetings designed to maintain a dynamic form of interaction between statisticians and statistics users; the analysis of the status of women in the informal sector and of policy options; and the study of emerging areas of international concern in order to assess their impact on the status of women.

231. On the basis of recommendations made by the other organizations of the United Nations system and by countries, academic centres and non-governmental organizations, the Board of Trustees charted the course of the Institute's work, which was part of a broader programme of activities in which the Statistical Office of United Nations Headquarters regularly collaborated. Lastly, its basic goal of improving the status of women was achievable only in the context of an integral concern for development, and INSTRAW was therefore always open to the consideration of new proposals, such as changing production patterns with social equity, as formulated by ECLAC.

232. The representative of Jamaica said that, as was true of every developing nation, Jamaica was feeling the effects of a globalized, more competitive economy in which blocs tended to form. It was also feeling the effects of the increasing pressure being exerted by Eastern Europe on the scarce resources available for international cooperation. For that reason, the members of CARICOM were considering the establishment of a Caribbean investment fund. The hardships of structural adjustment, on which Jamaica had embarked in order to cope with the situation described above, had made it necessary to pay special attention to its effects on the poorest groups —which was why a closer look had been taken at its social welfare systems— and to encourage local investment in small agro-export businesses. Measures taken by some creditor countries to reduce external debt, such as the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, had also helped to ease the situation.

233. Moreover, consistent with the approach adopted by the secretariat, Jamaica was making every effort to improve the quality and equity of education, implement a technology policy involving a significant degree of participation by the private sector, promote the conservation of natural resources, further technical cooperation among developing countries, and encourage regional and subregional integration by representing CARICOM in the Rio Group and in Central America. Lastly, at the regional level, there was a need to expand trade, stimulate investment, improve transport and financing systems, increase the supply of information on transactions of goods and services and strive for a successful outcome in the Uruguay Round.

234. The representative of UNICEF highlighted the importance of the ECLAC session, especially as it had served as a conduit for hopes and experiences and opened up a wealth of possibilities that would affect the future of children, their parents and their families. After reporting on various international meetings on the subject that were to be held shortly, agreements already concluded with WHO/PAHO, UNFPA, IDB and USAID, and other agreements that would probably be supported by UNDP in future, he referred to three subject areas: the recently held World Summit for Children, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Programme known as "Children of the Americas".

235. He referred to the Latin American and Caribbean presence at the World Summit, and said that more than half the world's national action plans to improve the status of children had been formulated in the countries of the region, which reflected their great interest in children's issues. Noting the obvious need to make those plans more politically, technically and financially viable, he acknowledged the contributions made by Governments, private citizens and the United Nations system.

236. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which sought to ensure the survival, protection and development of children, had taken into account the above-mentioned technical and financial problems. The findings of the committee responsible for following upon the Convention, which was preparing to hold its first meeting in Ecuador in June 1992, were therefore awaited with interest.

237. Lastly, one highly commendable initiative in that area was the information programme known as "Children of the Americas", whose three basic ideas could be summed up by the following three phrases: "there is no such thing as children's versus adults' rights", "the social debt must be paid", and "a promise is a debt". The programme featured a mass-media packet (publications and radio and television programmes) prepared especially to afford the world community a better understanding of the problems and aspirations of children in the region and to report on what had been done and what might be done for them in future. The programme would be presented to the Second Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, to be held in July 1992.

238. The representative of Mexico said that after the crisis of the 1980s, the Latin American and Caribbean region was about to begin a process of reform and review of its previous approaches which should seek to blend tradition with modernity in order to maintain fundamental values in a changing and interdependent world. In that connection, ECLAC had played a vital role in formulating the most appropriate strategy.

239. The Government of Mexico had already started implementing a profound reform of the State that basically involved relieving it of many functions that fell outside its competence while permitting it to carry out its own responsibilities more efficiently. That reform had enabled the country to pursue three complementary lines of action to achieve macroeconomic stability, modernize government structures and wage a full-scale war on poverty.

240. The achievement of macroeconomic stability was the only way his country could break out of the vicious circle of inflation, speculation, recession, instability and unemployment and enter the virtuous circle of production, confidence, employment, savings and trade. The Mexican strategy was based on both a stringent stabilization programme and a social pact that blended the interests and desires of the various economic sectors; thus, the social cost of adjustment could be equitably distributed. The results obtained confirmed the efficiency of the strategy, since economic growth had resumed, substantial achievements had been made in fiscal matters, and inflation, unemployment and the public debt had all been significantly reduced. Resources had also been freed from the public sector to increase spending on social development.

241. The second key part of the State reform initiative had been the modernization of the country's economic structures, which had helped to support its long-term strategy and promote efficiency and productivity that were more in line with the requirements of a more competitive and dynamic world. The modernization strategy covered five basic aspects: export liberalization, privatization of non-strategic public enterprises, fiscal reform, deregulation and modernization of financial systems and of rural land ownership titles. Its steps towards export liberalization were reflected in the large number of economic complementarity agreements that Mexico had signed with other countries of the region as well as with the United States and Canada.

242. As for the fight against poverty, the third pillar of State reform, its aim was to gradually change a welfare State into one of shared responsibility which, by encouraging consensus-building and creating conditions that enabled social groups to channel their own efforts and initiatives, would help to promote justice and equal opportunity, particularly in the most disadvantaged sectors. In that regard, he mentioned the basic principles of the Solidarity Programme and its lines of action, which were being pursued through the social welfare, production and regional development programmes.

243. Perhaps the most important lesson of the past decade had been that it was unlikely that other objectives could be achieved without macroeconomic stability. The proposals put forward by ECLAC took that lesson into account. It was imperative to resume stable growth, to make progress in modernizing the economies of the region and to seek to distribute the benefits of such progress equitably in keeping with each country's values and ideals.

244. The representative of the non-governmental organizations said that they had cooperated in and contributed actively to the formulation of social policies implemented by the Governments of the region. The aim of their activities was to promote development, participation, social change and respect for human rights at the regional level as fundamental elements of the cooperation which was a strategic

element of Latin American integration. Moreover, non-governmental organizations contributed to the consideration of democracy by promoting the participation of private citizens.

245. The application of an integrated approach to social equity and changing production patterns and the topic of education and knowledge were basic pillars of the work of non-governmental organizations, since they helped to identify programmes designed to improve the living conditions of the people of the region. He reiterated the interest of non-governmental organizations in maintaining dynamic, ongoing relations with ECLAC and its member countries. In the biennium under discussion, the non-governmental organizations planned to strengthen their networks in the region in order to improve their structure and contribute more to the analysis of the economic, social and political realities of Latin America and the Caribbean.

246. The representative of Puerto Rico said that the efforts made by his country in the post-war years had enabled it to pull its people out of extreme poverty within a framework of profound social, political and economic change. The results of those efforts, particularly in the areas of human resources and infrastructure, had been quite positive. They had enabled Puerto Rico to remain optimistic as it met the new challenges posed by the international situation, in which enterprises had to find a way of performing efficiently and competitively in the international economy on the basis of greater productivity instead of the subsidies and transfers which had proliferated in decades past.

247. The ultimate objective of development policy must be to ensure equal economic opportunities and equal opportunities for political, social and cultural participation. Noting that the process of economic internationalization and globalization was far from being uniform or integrated, he stressed the importance attached by Puerto Rico to its relations with the Caribbean region. He also reiterated his country's decision to participate actively in strengthening concerted action and solidarity as an essential prerequisite in order for the Latin American and Caribbean countries to be able to take up new international challenges successfully.

248. The representative of Guyana began by referring to the profound changes that had recently occurred in Guyana, particularly in the economic sphere. In that connection, he mentioned the Guyana Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), launched in 1989, which had already made it possible to achieve a higher growth rate in 1991, as well as an increase in convertible currency receipts and international reserves. The goals of that comprehensive programme were the following: i) to improve the balance of payments over the medium term; ii) to integrate the informal sector into the official economy; iii) to normalize relations with external creditors; iv) to liberalize and unify exchange and trade systems, with the sole exception of a few specific areas; v) to eliminate price controls and consumer subsidies; vi) to implement institutional reforms designed to strengthen the fiscal situation and streamline the activities of the central government and public enterprises; vii) to reduce State involvement through privatizations leading to greater efficiency in production, and increased employment and tax revenues; and viii) to grant loans and fiscal incentives and concessions to the private sector.

249. Its inadequate social and economic infrastructure had been one of the major impediments to Guyana's economic growth. While it was generally acknowledged that improvements in those sectors were crucial in the medium and long term, the magnitude and urgency of the task placed an unduly heavy burden on domestic resources. Economic decline and the scarcity of public resources had meant decreasing allocations of funds to the social sectors. In that context, and in addition to the ERP, the Social Impact Amelioration Programme (SIMAP) had been launched with the aim of reducing the social cost of the adjustment process through nutritional, health and labour-intensive employment programmes

targeted at vulnerable groups. SIMAP had been conducted in close collaboration with bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organizations, whose continuing support was essential to the expansion of social programmes.

250. The role of the Government should be to provide leadership in the process of reforming the economic system and to create opportunities for the whole population, always bearing in mind the particular environment in which the reforms were being instituted. Government initiatives should be complementary and should foster the consolidation of a strong, vibrant and healthy private sector.

251. There were excellent opportunities to enhance and improve the cooperation which was needed both within the Caribbean region and between the Caribbean and Latin America, and Guyana was committed to achieving that end. In conclusion, in referring to the environment he mentioned the Iwokrama Rain Forest Project, proposed by Guyana, which would offer the international community 1 million acres of prime rain forest to be used as a model for sustainable forestry management.

252. The representation of Antigua and Barbuda thanked ECLAC for its efforts to formulate approaches that would help the countries of the region to solve their problems. Antigua and Barbuda was a sovereign small-island country, and its citizens, deeming their sovereignty more fragile than that of larger countries, treasured it and guarded it more jealously.

253. He stressed a number of features peculiar to the economic development of Antigua and Barbuda as a small country. The 1980s had not been a lost decade for the economy of Antigua and Barbuda. On the contrary, there had been unprecedented economic growth, along with very low inflation rates, and virtually no unemployment. That achievement could be attributed, inter alia, to the disciplined monetary policy enforced by the Central Bank, which it shared with six other island countries. In that respect, small States had learned to rely on integration and its benefits. To illustrate that point, he mentioned that they currently shared a university and had also decided to pool their military resources.

254. Opportunities were also opening up for small countries outside the economic realm. Antigua and Barbuda, and other States like it, were free from the external political pressures brought to bear on some countries for material and trade reasons, and that fact had left them free to take the moral high ground and, at the United Nations, for example, to champion the interests of indigenous peoples and to successfully co-sponsor an initiative to ban mining in Antarctica. Lastly, he invited ECLAC to continue examining the specific experiences of the micro-States of the subregion.

E. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

255. At its twenty-fourth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions which are reproduced below. Unless otherwise specified, it is to be understood that the resolutions do not imply additional financial outlays in excess of the resources provided for in the regular ECLAC budget.

518(XXIV) MEASURES TO IMPROVE COOPERATION BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account document on Latin American and Caribbean relations submitted to its twenty-fourth session[1] and mindful that in 1992, the quincentennial of the voyage of Columbus to the Americas, the region is embarking on an unprecedented programme of social, cultural, economic and functional collaboration,

Recognizing that efforts to promote such collaboration are being made in light of the world-wide trend towards the formation of regional trading arrangements, but also encompassing areas involving functional cooperation and institutional integration,

Considering that the region, in line with the need to promote development concomitantly with social equity, is redoubling its efforts to mitigate the effects of the resulting changes in its production patterns and social mores out of particular concern for the well-being of its peoples,

Mindful of the position adopted by CARICOM leaders in 1991 at the first Caribbean Regional Economic Conference in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, that "the process of deepening the integration movement must now be complemented by a determined and systematic effort to intensify relations with the wider Caribbean, Central and Latin America",

Recalling ECLAC resolutions 440(XIX) of 15 May 1981, 460(XX) of 6 April 1984 and 506(XXIII) of 10 May 1990 on promoting technical and economic cooperation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries of the region,

Recalling further the mandate issued at the thirteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), held in 1991, that the secretariat examine the question of Caribbean/Latin American cooperation, in particular the strengthening of institutional linkages, as well as the reaffirmation of the CDCC Monitoring Committee at its fifth meeting, held in January 1992, of the importance it attaches to the issue of intraregional collaboration,

Aware of the common interests of some countries of both Latin America and the Caribbean in the export of tropical products, and of the need to secure the most favorable terms possible for the export of such tropical products to developed country markets; and bearing in mind the importance of such tropical products to the economic well-being of the peoples of these countries,

Reiterating that, despite the fundamental similarities between the two subregions, their wide diversity in certain areas requires a careful approach to the institution of collaborative measures,

Emphasizing that, as articulated in document under reference, if a genuine strengthening of relations between the two subregions is to be achieved, any programme of collaboration must respect the sovereignty of each country and should aim at finding ways to promote cooperation in a manner that benefits them while maintaining their separate identities and their status as equal partners,

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[1] Latin American and Caribbean relations (LC/G.1725(SES.24/17)).

1. Urges the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of the Commission and the secretariats of the various intergovernmental groupings of these countries to identify and implement viable programmes for cooperation between the Caribbean countries and the other Latin American countries;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to formulate a structured programme of cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean, with particular attention to the area of trade and to issues concerning the attraction of foreign investment to the Caribbean from Europe, the United States, Asia and Latin America, pursuant to the document submitted to the twenty-fourth session;

3. Urges representatives of those countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with an interest in the export of tropical products, to engage in consultations with a view to securing the interests of those countries, taking into account short-term, medium-term and long-term considerations.

519(XXIV) BASES FOR CHANGING PRODUCTION PATTERNS WITH SOCIAL EQUITY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that both the document prepared by the secretariat entitled Changing production patterns with social equity,[1] which was received with appreciation by the Commission at its twenty-third session, and the document An integrated approach,[2] which the Commission now has before it, offer a contemporary, consistent and useful frame of reference to help orient the Governments' efforts to solve the development problems of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that both average output per worker and total productivity stagnated in the 1970s and then began to exhibit an increasingly sharp decrease and that the traditional sources of regional growth tended to become depleted, at the same time that the already concentrative nature of post-war development showed a tendency to become more marked in the 1980s,

Taking into account the fact that the considerable adjustment and stabilization efforts mounted in the 1980s are beginning to make their effects felt in terms of inflation control, the diversification of the production structure and export mix and a gradual return to external financing,

Bearing in mind that the progress made today has been achieved at a high cost to large groups of the population and that this situation can be reversed only very slowly and has reached such a point that it jeopardizes the social cohesiveness essential to the consolidation of pluralistic, participatory political systems,

Recognizing that such advances cannot be sustained without increases in productivity, and taking into account the need for the environmental sustainability of development,

Considering the need to articulate short-term policies with a medium- and long-term vision which is in keeping with the modernization of production, as well as the many pressures exerted upon the Governments and civil society to resume a form of growth that will promote social equity, protect the environment and fortify the democratic political process,

Bearing in mind also that in order to reduce the technological lag and improve the international position of the Latin American and Caribbean economies, internal efforts must be coupled with the existence of an expanding world economy; an open, transparent and non-discriminatory trading system; more stable exchange rates; an efficient form of technology transfer and continued progress towards the resolution of the external debt problems of the countries of the region, including consideration of the external financing needs for the region's development and of the severity of the adjustments undertaken,

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[1] Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s (LC/G.1601-P).

[2] Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach (LC/G.1701(SES.24/3) and Corr.1).

1. Emphasizes that socially equitable, environmentally sustainable growth within a democratic framework is not only desirable but possible and that, just as it is true that social equity cannot be attained in the absence of sound, sustained growth, it is also true that such growth calls for a reasonable degree of sociopolitical stability which is founded, in its turn, upon the fulfilment of requirements in terms of social equity;

2. Emphasizes also that, owing to the interrelation between growth and social equity, it is necessary to work towards the achievement of these two objectives simultaneously, rather than sequentially, which constitutes a momentous challenge for the region;

3. Calls on the international community and development policy makers to redouble their efforts to take into account the most vulnerable population groups and to regard them as fully empowered agents in the development process, in particular with regard to the role of women in that process;

4. Exhorts the international community to intensify trade liberalization in all areas for the purpose of gradually instituting an open, non-discriminatory multilateral trade order in which all countries have appropriate access to its regulation and supervision, and considers that the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round would constitute an important step in this process;

5. Calls upon the European Economic Community, in consolidating its economic union, to take account of the commercial interests of the region;

6. Urges all creditor countries to reaffirm their commitment to the evolving international debt strategy by providing continued support for the use of official resources to assist in the reduction of the debt with commercial banks and the full implementation of debt reduction schemes for the developing countries within the context of the Paris Club, and welcomes the measures recently adopted, such as the formation of support groups in relation to developing countries whose debt is owed mainly to multilateral financial institutions;

7. Notes with satisfaction the resumption of private lending to some countries of the region inasmuch as that step reflects confidence in the policies being implemented, which provide grounds for the new optimism regarding the prospects for an improvement in this lending activity with respect to its terms and volume;

8. Emphasizes that the Commission is the appropriate forum in which to re-examine the conceptual frameworks for development in the region and to evaluate the effects of the international economy on its development;

9. Welcomes the document prepared by the secretariat entitled "An integrated approach"[3] as a valuable complement to the proposals contained in the document changing production patterns with social equity,[4] which sets forth a policy package whose basic aim is to promote progress towards an integrated solution to the problems that exist with respect to social equity and changing production patterns;

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s (LC/G.1601-P).

10. Expresses its satisfaction at the efforts made by the secretariat to endow the strategy for changing production patterns in a context of social equity with an instrumental and operational content;

11. Recommends that the secretariat see to it that the contents of its documents are widely disseminated so as to encourage the general public and political circles to become familiar with and discuss them in order to promote the formation of consensuses that will permit the implementation of the proposed strategy within a democratic framework;

12. Urges the secretariat, as an ongoing concern of the Commission, to continue to work on the definition of a frame of reference for Latin American and Caribbean development, delving more deeply into the relationship between changing production patterns and social equity;

13. Requests the secretariat, in the context of its efforts to take an integrated approach to economic and social matters, to give priority to the following topics:

a) Regional cooperation and modalities of integration, which should play a highly important role that complements domestic initiatives and efforts to improve international competitiveness;

b) Demographic issues, especially those relating to national and international migration, population growth and family planning, urbanization and the offer of public services;

c) The present international economic situation, including trends with regard to trade and in particular distortions which curb exports from the region, access to technologies and intellectual property, and new sources of external financing;

d) Domestic and external development finance; and

e) The modernization of the public sector and the role of the State in changing production patterns with social equity on a democratic and sustainable basis, including a re-examination of the function of planning and public policy within the framework of open, competitive, export-oriented economies.

520(XXIV) RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS: ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/237, 41/213 and 43/174 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 44/103 and 45/177 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind also section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 45/264, which calls for a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to be carried out at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly with the objective of possible restructuring and revitalization and with a view to avoiding duplication,

Noting the steps already announced by the Secretary-General regarding the restructuring of the Secretariat in order to respond effectively to the challenges facing it,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 46/235,

Recalling Committee of the Whole resolution 419(PLEN.14) on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, and resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Re-emphasizing its conviction that the activities entrusted to the Commission by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) are fully consistent with the development efforts of its member countries, within the broader context of a revitalized programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the effective work performed by the Commission and for its significant contribution to economic thinking and to Latin American and Caribbean development efforts in both the analytical and operational fields and in the realm of intraregional and international economic cooperation;

2. Expresses its conviction that the restructuring and revitalization process under way in the economic and social fields of the United Nations should accord due consideration to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which has characterized the work of the Commission;

3. Recommends that the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields being currently undertaken by the General Assembly consider the desirability of:

a) Increased decentralization in the execution of activities in the new organizational structure which is being created, based on the concept that the endeavours of the Organization at these fields can be carried out more efficiently and effectively at the field level on a regional and subregional basis;

b) Improved coordination and Secretariat-wide coherence by reinforcing the activities of the regional commissions aimed at mutually supporting the activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in their respective regions through, inter alia, intensifying joint activities and emphasizing joint programming exercises and meetings;

c) A clear division of responsibilities regarding regional technical cooperation activities between the regional commissions on the one hand and the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund on the other, in particular by requesting coordination prior to the submission of regional projects and activities to Governments;

d) Improved effectiveness of the technical cooperation activities provided by the United Nations to countries —through the intermediary of the regular programme of technical cooperation— by decentralizing more of the resources allotted to the Commission under section 12 of the budget and by strengthening its capacity as an agency responsible for executing operational activities and technical cooperation projects at regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the Commission, by virtue of its programme of work, is in a better position to take action;

4. Expresses the conviction that the simplicity of the intergovernmental structure of the ECLAC system (which includes ILPES and CELADE) and the procedure of holding meetings of the Commission in biennial sessions have proved to be effective in meeting the objectives of the Commission;

5. Decides to transmit this resolution, together with the relevant section of the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission and, as a background paper, the document entitled Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of ECLAC[1] to the intergovernmental bodies which are currently charged with the restructuring exercise.

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[1] LC/G.1716(SES.24/18).

521(XXIV) HUMAN RESOURCES, CHANGING PRODUCTION PATTERNS AND SOCIAL EQUITY

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account resolution 46/143, adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, which emphasizes the priority importance of human resources development in the development process,

Bearing in mind resolution 507(XXIII), adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session, in which the Executive Secretary of the Commission is requested to enrich and further develop the proposals contained in the document on changing production patterns with social equity,

Considering that human resources training is becoming increasingly important in the efforts being made by the countries of the region to raise their levels of competitiveness,

Also considering that the systems of education, training and the generation of knowledge in the region are now proving to be grossly inadequate for meeting the requirements of Latin American and Caribbean societies for increased productivity and social equity and that progress must be made in changing them if those requirements are to be fulfilled,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the document prepared by the secretariat of the Commission, together with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity,[1] which constitutes a valuable contribution to the efforts to be made to produce conditions of education, training and the absorption of scientific and technological progress in the coming decade which will make it possible to change the region's structures of production within a framework of increasing social equity;

2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to continue working with the UNESCO Regional Office for Education with a view to making further progress in the study, adaptation and implementation of the proposals contained in the aforementioned document, especially with regard to the following tasks:

a) Research designed to define profiles and aptitudes with a view to raising levels of competitiveness, bearing in mind the following: i) production system trends and requirements; and ii) training activities carried out by businesses and other types of organizations;

b) Further application of the policy lines put forward in the document by promoting regional and national meetings for considering the implementation of the proposed policies;

c) Examination of experiences relating to the diffusion of technical progress; the organization, management and financing of scientific/technological systems; the linkage of those systems with the production structure; and policies to promote the absorption of technical progress;

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[1] LC/G.1702(SES.24/4)/Rev.1.

d) Assistance in changing the educational systems of the region in the framework of reorienting the design and implementation of human resources training, skill-building and retraining policies, devoting particular attention to resource allocation, investment needs in the coming decade and possible non-traditional financial alternatives;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that the document in question is disseminated extensively and debated in various forums and bodies within and outside the region so that the proposals put forward in it may continue to be enriched and developed in the future.

522(XXIV) STRENGTHENING INTRAREGIONAL COOPERATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Aware that the thorough-going changes in the international situation and their repercussions on the Latin American and Caribbean area make it necessary to strengthen cooperation within Latin America,

Considering that the economic reactivation which is beginning in Latin America and the Caribbean and the renewed momentum of Latin American integration create a more favourable framework for cooperation initiatives,

Bearing in mind that the reactivation of intraregional integration schemes contributes to sustained growth,

Recalling its resolution 506(XXIII) aimed at promoting economic cooperation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries of the region,

Taking into consideration the fact that during the most recent meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean recognized the need to strengthen an intraregional link that would permit further progress with regard to regional cooperation,

Having discussed the importance for the development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries of the implementation of measures conducive to changing production patterns with social equity,

1. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to include the item "strengthening of intraregional cooperation" on the agenda of the regular sessions of the Commission with a view to reinforcing an exchange of views in areas which contribute to the development of each subregion;

2. Urges the secretariat of the Commission to take the fullest possible advantage of the potential represented by its subregional offices so that in executing its programme of work they may identify different cooperation mechanisms and may prepare an inventory of existing intraregional cooperation activities and evaluate their effects to date;

3. Requests the secretariat, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 507(XXIII), to examine in greater detail the role of Latin American integration and cooperation in its proposal for changing production patterns with social equity, with a view to ensuring that the two objectives may mutually reinforce one another;

4. Suggests that the secretariat of ECLAC intensify the collaboration between the Commission and such regional organizations as the Latin American Economic System, the Latin American Integration Association, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, the Institute for Latin American Integration, the Caribbean Community, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Andean Pact and the Southern Cone Common Market in order to promote, with the help of the United Nations Development Programme and other development finance agencies, cooperation within Latin America through assistance in such areas as the external debt, human resources training, the promotion of trade within Latin America, and the dissemination of technologies devised by the region, primarily to less developed countries;

5. **Invites regional development agencies, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Andean Development Corporation, to strengthen their programmes and projects to promote cooperation within Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to furthering shared development strategies.**

523(XXIV) REGIONAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENING OF A WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN 1995

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the pertinent General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108, 44/77, 45/129 and 46/98, which, inter alia, endorse the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, as well as the pertinent Economic and Social Council resolutions, especially resolutions 1990/10, 1990/14 and 1990/15, on the evaluation and monitoring of those strategies,

Considering General Assembly resolutions 45/129 and 46/98, which, inter alia, endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women be held in 1995,

Also recalling the provisions of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean contained in subparagraphs 4 and 6 of operative paragraph 88, as well as resolution 1 of the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 40/105, 42/178 and 44/171, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/65, 1988/22 and 1988/30, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 483(XXI) and the resolutions of the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, especially in regard to the role of the regional commissions in integrating women into economic and social development at the regional level and in the regional preparatory work for the 1995 world conference,

1. Urges the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to make the necessary arrangements and allocate the resources needed for the 1994-1995 biennium to ensure the smooth implementation of regional preparatory activities for the 1995 world conference, particularly those of the Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to take charge of procuring the extrabudgetary resources needed to carry out regional preparatory activities for the world conference in the 1992-1993 biennium, or to reallocate resources within the regular budget of the United Nations, to ensure the success of the conference.

524(XXIV) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC) FOR THE PERIOD 1994-1995

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 8 and rule 24 of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system, and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/32E and decision 1984/101 of the Economic and Social Council regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLAC system for the period 1994-1995, which covers also the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE),

Taking full account of the views expressed and the adjustments to the programme proposed by representatives of member Governments, as recorded in the final report of the twenty-fourth session [1] and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system,[2] including ILPES and CELADE, for the period 1994-1995, with the adjustments arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission and reflected in the final report thereof, and adopts it as the legislative basis of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects and the issuance of the recurrent publications included in it;

2. Takes note that the allocation of resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in the programme will require the prior approval of the relevant bodies of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work thus approved to be carried out;

4. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC on the fulfilment of this resolution.

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[1] See, in particular, the statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom following the approval of subprogramme 9, in which the view was expressed that the creation of additional posts at ECLAC for the fight against drug abuse seemed unwise (see paragraph 66 of the Report of Committee II, in annex 2 of this report).

[2] Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 194-1995 (LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.1 and 2).

525(XXIV) CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC) FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1994

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, on rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, in which it was determined that the Commission should consider at each of its regular sessions the complete calendar of conferences and meetings scheduled up to the next regular session,

Taking into account resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of ECLAC, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure be maintained,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of ECLAC establishing and governing the frequency of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Having examined the calendar of intergovernmental conferences of ECLAC for the period 1992-1994 proposed in annex 9 of document LC/G.1709(SES.24/7),[1]

Considering the objectives and priorities established in the various subprogrammes of work and regional programmes of action approved by the member Governments at the twenty-fourth session of the Commission,

1. Approves the calendar of conferences of ECLAC, as it appears in the annex to this resolution, with the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission, so that the calendar can be followed using the budgetary resources of ECLAC and, where appropriate, extrabudgetary resources;

2. Affirms that the current conference servicing system of ECLAC, whereby the Executive Secretary is responsible for both substantive and organizational aspects, has proved its efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and encourages the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in that regard;

3. Reaffirms the importance of continuing to give ECLAC responsibility for organizing and holding regional preparatory meetings for global conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social field;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the calendar of conferences thus approved to be carried out;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC on the implementation of this resolution.

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[1] Calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1992-1994. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.1709(SES.24/7) and Corr.1).

Annex 1

CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1994

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1992	Eighteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	San José 3-6 March	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Madrid 22-26 March	ECLAC resolution 340(AC.66)	ILPES budget
1992	Twenty-fourth session of ECLAC	Santiago 8-15 April	ECLAC resolution 517(XXIII)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Human Rights	San José	General Assembly resolutions 44/228, 45/155 and 46/116	United Nations Headquarters, regular budget
1992	Fourteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	Grenada 8-11 Dec. d/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/	ECLAC resolution 9(IV)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Third Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago b/	Declaration of Quito, Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, 20-23 November 1990	UNDP
1992	Meeting of Government Experts from Latin America and the Caribbean preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Population and Development	Saint Lucia Sept./Oct.	ECOSOC resolutions 1989/91 and 1991/93	UNFPA
1993	Fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

Annex 1 (concl.)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1993	Nineteenth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1993	Twenty-first session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1993	Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Population and Development	Mexico May/June e/	ECOSOC resolutions 1989/91 and 1991/93	United Nations Headquarters, regular budget
1994	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	Nicaragua b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Twenty-fifth session of ECLAC	Cartagena, Colombia f/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Sixteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

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a/ Place and date to be decided.
b/ Date to be decided.
c/ Place to be decided.
d/ Tentative.
e/ Unless agreement is reached on another place.
f/ Subject to ECOSOC approval.

526(XXIV) LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Mindful of the conclusions and recommendations of the most recent intergovernmental meetings held to consider the characteristics, problems and prospects of the population of the region, particularly those aspects designed to put into practice the principles and purposes of the World Population Plan of Action,

Mindful also that those recommendations stress the need to tackle population problems as an integral part of the economic and social realities of each country, development strategies, planning processes and policies in general,

Considering the objective of the Latin American Regional Population Programme[1] to work with the countries of the region in ascertaining their demographic situation, formulating and evaluating development policies and programmes and exchanging information in the field of population, all of which tasks have been assigned to the Latin American Demographic Centre,

Considering also that the ECLAC studies reflected in the documents Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach[2] and Education and Knowledge: Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity,[3] submitted to the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, stress the importance of the objective of equity and of the role of population in development,

Emphasizing the importance attached by the countries members of the Commission to continued reliance on the services of an appropriate regional body whose work in the field of population has been recognized by the Governments of the region for its significance to development policies and programmes and to the efforts they have undertaken to achieve social equity,

Aware that the decline in extrabudgetary contributions to the Commission from the United Nations Population Fund is widening the gap between the resources needed for effective implementation of recommendations and mandates relating to population activities on the one hand, and available financing on the other,

Considering further that this decline will result in a substantial reduction of country support activities supplied by technical staff of CELADE, that these activities cannot be fully absorbed by the regional multidisciplinary team to be established by the United Nations Population Fund to support its national population projects and that this team requires solid substantive support and close coordination with the Commission in the areas of demography and population, development and planning,

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[1] See Latin American Regional Population Programme. Note by the secretariat (E/CEPAL/1002).

[2] LC/G.1701(SES.24/3).

[3] LC/G.1702(SES.24/4).

1. Notes with satisfaction the discussion on population in the report of the activities of the Commission since May 1990 [4] and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995;[5]

2. Expresses its recognition and appreciation to the United Nations Population Fund and to the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands for their contributions to the financing of the Latin American Regional Population Programme being executed by CELADE;

3. Notes that although the ongoing implementation of the population activities of the Commission which has been identified as a priority could require and increase in the number of professional posts and general service staff of CELADE within the budget of the Commission, beginning in 1994, any financial implications in that regard would be subject to the review and approval of the relevant United Nations bodies.

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[4] LC/G.1706(SES.24/5).

[5] LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.1.

527(XXIV) PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council decided by resolution E/1989/91 of 26 July 1989 to convene in 1994 an international meeting on population and development,

Recalling also that by its resolution E/1991/93 the Economic and Social Council invited the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions and carry out other preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development designed to identify important issues of population dynamics for development and to propose future action,

Considering that both ECLAC and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) have worked intensively with the countries of the region on the topic of population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean and that the ongoing programme of CELADE has been defined with the purpose of strengthening national capacities for researching, interpreting and taking into account the interrelationships between population dynamics and economic and social development,

Considering also that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), co-sponsor of the Conference and its preparatory activities, has a long tradition of cooperation with ECLAC and CELADE,

Bearing in mind that ECLAC, with the assistance of CELADE and the joint sponsorship of UNFPA meets all the technical and operational conditions for organizing meetings and other preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Decides to assign to the ECLAC secretariat, in conjunction with CELADE and inviting the joint sponsorship of UNFPA, the task of organizing the preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development, which are designed to strengthen the level of awareness of current population issues and those that arise from changes in population trends and structures, and to identify their relationships with and impact on economic and social development;

2. Recommends that, among the preparatory activities, special importance be given to organizing a meeting of experts from countries of the region to consider the items on the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development and to organize the regional preparatory meeting for that Conference in order to analyse the population problems that affect the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in terms of achieving the goal of bringing about changes in production patterns that would lead to equitable, lasting and sustainable development and to reach conclusions and propose possible policy recommendations.

528(XXIV) UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be held shortly, and that many of the causes of the economic and social problems of Latin America and the Caribbean still persist, thus increasing the seriousness of the problems of poverty and environmental deterioration,

Taking into account the work done by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the documents related thereto prepared by other international bodies,

Considering that environmental issues in the region and the rest of the world are part of the development process and must therefore be considered an integral part of sustainable development,

1. Express the hope that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will successfully address issues of concern to all parties;

2. Affirm that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean is prepared to support and coordinate regional and subregional activities within its sphere of competence, pursuant to decisions taken at the Conference, in addition to carrying out the activities for which it has a mandate to act in this field;

3. Recommend to member States that they promote the incorporation of the environmental dimension into the work of regional and subregional organizations and into regional and subregional agreements to foster cultural, educational, economic and social cooperation and integration, and that they further promote and support regional and subregional agreements, organizations and mechanisms specifically relating to environmental issues.

529(XXIV) SUPPORT FOR THE REORIENTATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES) ON THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the Institute was set up as a permanent United Nations institution with its own identity within the ECLAC system, pursuant to Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 340 (AC.66), adopted on 25 January 1974,

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution made by the Governments of the countries of the region, through the Regional Council for Planning, consisting of 39 member Governments, and its Presiding Officers, to the substantive orientation and financial support of the Institute,

Taking into account the recommendations emanating from the Ninth Regional Council for Planning, held in Madrid on 24 March 1992,

1. Notes with satisfaction the activities report of ILPES for 1990-1991 and the guidelines for its work in 1994-1995, and

a) Approves the proposal to make the programme of activities of ILPES more focused, within the guidelines for its future work, in order to give it greater specificity and specialization in the area of strategic State management;

b) Welcomes the efforts made to achieve better-defined complementarity and coordination with the substantive work of the ECLAC secretariat, and recognizes the need for the Institute to broaden its institutional links with public agencies directly related to its new substantive profile;

2. Renews its commitment to the regular system of government financing for ILPES, within the tripartite scheme of its budgetary base, and therefore

a) Recognizes and appreciates the institutional support and financial contributions provided to ILPES by:

i) Governments of the member States;
ii) Governments of European countries, including France, Italy the Netherlands and Spain;
iii) The United Nations Development Programme and the Inter-American Development Bank for financing regional projects and country activities;

b) Urges the above-mentioned national and international bodies to continue providing ILPES with institutional and financial support and giving to the Institute's activities the priority they deserve, in view of their quality and the contribution they are making to the countries of the region;

c) Also urges the member countries, whose financial inputs are fundamental in maintaining the continuity of the Institute's work, to bring their financial contributions, including those for 1992, up to date;

d) Expresses its satisfaction for the financial support provided to ILPES through the regular budget of the Commission, and requests the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts in that regard;

e) Recommends that the United Nations consider including in its regular budget the items necessary for the convening of the intergovernmental forums of ILPES, to strengthen its operations;

3. Requests the Regional Council for Planning to make recommendations concerning the best way for ILPES to meet future challenges, and therefore draws attention to the need to undertake a study of the fields of operation of the Regional Council for Planning and of ILPES within the ECLAC system, and their relationship with the rest of the secretariat, no later than at the Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council, to be held in the fourth quarter of 1992;

4. Thanks the Government of the Argentine Republic for its offer to host the Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, to be held in Buenos Aires in the fourth quarter of 1992;

5. Thanks and congratulates the Government of Spain for its warm hospitality and its excellent organization of the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, and of the Ninth Council for Planning, both held in Madrid from 22 to 26 March 1992;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the departing Director-General of ILPES, who held the post from 1982 onwards, for this administration and leadership which have ensured the ongoing success and quality of the work carried out so efficiently in this renowned planning body;

7. Expresses its support to his successor, whose capabilities and dedication are well-known, and its confidence that his leadership will be marked by the growing consolidation of ILPES.

530(XXIV) COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, September 1978) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the seventh session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which met from 28 to 31 May 1991 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in particular decisions 7/2, 7/5 and 7/6 addressed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolution 508(XXIII) on cooperation among developing countries and regions,

1. Takes note of the report of activities of the ECLAC system in support of cooperation among developing countries and regions in the biennium 1990-1991, contained in the document entitled Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions[1] submitted by the secretariat of the Commission to its twenty-fourth session;

2. Reaffirms the importance of cooperation among the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean at the regional and subregional levels as a means of promoting economic and social development and of contributing to the achievement of the objectives of changing production patterns with social equity, in accordance with the development priorities of each country;

3. Also reaffirms the importance of the role the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean must play in supporting the initiatives of and action by the countries of the region aimed at materializing cooperation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

4. Emphasizes the need for the secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts to promote and support cooperation among the countries of the region in sectors which they consider to be of interest and to give impetus to and bolster existing regional and subregional cooperation networks in these sectors;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in furtherance of the tasks referred to above and in accordance with the relevant mandates, to:

a) Strengthen the support provided by the ECLAC system to national government-designated focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries and regions, especially during the preparatory phases of technical cooperation projects, when Governments request such support, so that the activities carried out by the secretariat will make it easier to coordinate the supply of and demand for technical cooperation at the level of the developing countries in the region in sectors which lie within the purview of the ECLAC system and are considered by the countries to be of priority importance;

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[1] LC/G.1711(SES.24/13).

b) Intensify joint activities by the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago in the context of existing agreements, to support and promote cooperation between the Latin American and Caribbean countries;

c) Intensify the incorporation of material directly related to the planning and execution of technical cooperation among developing countries into the regular training activities carried out by the ECLAC system;

d) Intensify activities designed to provide technical support for cooperation networks and systems already in existence in the region in those sectors which Governments consider to be of priority importance for the attainment of their economic and social development objectives;

e) Strengthen, within the present resource constraints, activities related to the dissemination of information on proposed projects and activities to be executed by the ECLAC system and showing unmistakable potential for the support and promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries at the regional, subregional and interregional levels;

f) Continue and further expand activities aimed at identifying and incorporating operational forms of technical cooperation among developing countries in various sectors of the programme of work of the secretariat of the Commission, with special emphasis on those forms which permit, where appropriate, the participation of governmental and non-governmental agents of cooperation in both the social and the productive sectors;

g) Continue to work in conjunction with forums and mechanisms for coordinating the activities of bodies and organizations operating in the region for the purpose of supporting, promoting or implementing projects leading to technical cooperation among developing countries, so as to avoid duplication of effort and make the most of the capabilities of regional bodies working in this field;

h) Continue, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, to give support to the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and other competent bodies in conducting the regional programming exercises in technical cooperation among developing countries in sectors of priority importance to countries and within the purview of the ECLAC system;

i) Continue to strengthen both cooperation with the UNCTAD secretariat in preparing programming exercises on external trade and future coordination of cooperation with UNCTAD to obtain additional resources from UNDP and other bilateral or multilateral contributors or sources, to enable all interested countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to participate;

j) Strengthen the exchange of experience and promote the performance of an exercise in technical cooperation for development in the area of development with social equity, especially in the fields of employment, health, education, nutrition and social planning in an integrated framework, cooperating with other pertinent bodies;

k) Continue to work with the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System and with the United Nations Development Programme, within the framework of their respective terms of reference, in carrying out activities in support of the national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries, especially those connected with the annual meetings of directors of international technical cooperation;

l) Step up joint action with the other regional commissions in connection with the formulation and execution of projects to promote technical and economic and social cooperation among countries of the various developing regions, in consultation and coordination with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

m) Enter into consultations with the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to updating and studying the feasibility of the proposals relating to cooperation between the two regions in the realm of trade, which were adopted at the Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Cooperation held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Abeba from 1 to 4 June 1982, pursuant to decision 7/11 taken by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. Also initiate similar consultations with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

531(XXIV) DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE ERUPTION OF THE CERRO NEGRO VOLCANO IN NICARAGUA

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/236 and 46/182 on international assistance to countries affected by natural disasters,

Bearing in mind that the eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano constitutes a natural disaster that has caused considerable material damage and is endangering the lives of large sectors of the Nicaraguan population as well as affecting key production activities,

Bearing in mind that the assistance provided to a State member of the United Nations that has been affected by a natural disaster of such magnitude is consistent with the concept of international solidarity enshrined in the United Nations Charter,

Bearing in mind also the initiatives of solidarity taken by members of the Commission on the occasion of past natural disasters in the region,

1. Invites all States members of the Commission to contribute to the best of their ability to the efforts of solidarity to assist Nicaragua in view of the serious emergency it is facing;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the appropriate steps, in close collaboration with the appropriate specialized agencies, to assist the Government of Nicaragua in the tasks of prevention, assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction arising from the current emergency which lie within his competence.

532(XXIV) PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 15 of its Terms of Reference and rules 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Colombia to hold the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in Cartagena,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Colombia for its generous invitation;

2. Accepts this invitation with pleasure;

3. Recommends to the United Nations Economic and Social Council that it approve the holding of the twenty-fifth session in Colombia in 1994.

Annex 1

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee I met on 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 April to consider items 3, 5 and 10 of the agenda of the session.

2. Its officers were as follows:

Chairman:	Jamaica
First Vice-Chairman:	Mexico
Second Vice-Chairman:	Guatemala
Third Vice-Chairman:	Netherlands
Rapporteur:	Bolivia

3. The Committee had before it the following working documents: "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach" (LC/G.1701(SES.24/3) and Corr.1); "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity" (LC/G.1702(SES.24/4) and Corr.1); "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of ECLAC" (LC/G.1716(SES.24/18)); and "Latin American and Caribbean relations" (LC/G.1725(SES.24/17)).

B. AGENDA

4. At its first meeting the Committee adopted the following agenda:

    1. Election of officers

    2. Adoption of the agenda

    3. Bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean

a) Conditioning factors in changing production patterns with social equity

  i) Changes in the international environment since the last session
  ii) Other conditioning factors

b) Complementarities between changing production patterns and social equity: an integrated approach

c) Technical progress and international competitiveness

d) Human resources, changing production patterns and social equity

4. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: the role and functions of ECLAC

5. Relations between Latin America and the Caribbean

6. Other business

7. Adoption of the report of Committee I.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 3 a), b),c)

5. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the Commission referred to general economic conditions in the region and to the strategic approaches which would make it possible to achieve economic growth coupled with social equity. He then presented an overview of the situation created in the region by the crisis of the 1980s: a decrease in per capita gross domestic product, in contrast to the sustained growth achieved in preceding decades; a drop in total productivity in both absolute and, particularly, relative terms; a more inequitable pattern of income distribution; and environmental degradation, including the possible depletion of some natural resources.

6. The above-mentioned setbacks should be addressed with the help of a new strategy which, by means of specific policies, would seek to fulfil the imperatives of development and social equity simultaneously. That conclusion was drawn from the fact that experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in other regions of the world demonstrated the fallacy both of the theory that development automatically generated social equity —at least within a socially and politically acceptable time-frame— and of the idea that social equity would in itself lead to development. At the same time, it showed that social equity and development were not necessarily mutually exclusive, since other regions of the world had managed to combine the two. Hence, it was both possible and necessary to address the imperatives of development and social equity on an integrated basis. In support of that assertion, he listed a series of economic policy tools which constituted a broad sphere for concrete action in which the two objectives were complementary. Moreover, the pillars of the strategy for changing the region's production

patterns as a means of improving its international position —i.e., technical progress, productive employment and investment in human resources— all helped to increase social equity.

7. The development of international competitiveness, which should be understood as a systemic form of competitiveness (in other words, as the competitive position of an entire economy rather than merely of selected firms) would contribute, in its turn, to the process of changing production patterns. In order to generate that synergism and, within that framework, to combat poverty more effectively than was possible solely by means of welfare-based policies, the State had an important role to play. Policies of deregulation and correct prices were not enough; it was necessary to implement active policies, both general and sectoral, to promote development and a more equitable distribution of its benefits. What was needed was not a scaled-down State presence at all costs, but a strong presence oriented towards those objectives. Of particular importance was the recovery of public investment, which should be complemented by private investment —especially in human capital— with emphasis on education. Markets, and particularly capital markets, were in need of improvement to promote access to financing for small- and medium-scale enterprises and for micro-enterprises. To that end, institutional saving should be developed, new guarantee formulas should be introduced and leasing should be expanded. To develop employment in production, salaries and productivity must keep pace with the modernization of labour relations, possibly through such innovative forms of remuneration as profit-sharing and through the reduction of the non-payroll costs of employment. Efforts to achieve the balanced economic framework on which the success of such policies depended should be made, from the outset, in the context of a long-term strategy of changing production patterns and should take account of the fact that it was possible, even in stabilization processes, to minimize the costs for the poorest social groups.

8. A stable social environment with degrees of conflict that did not exceed acceptable levels was essential to the development strategy. It was important that the most disadvantaged sectors should be provided with forums for expression and negotiation that would promote conflict resolution at the grass-roots level and would strengthen the participatory nature of political systems.

9. The representative of Chile welcomed the statement of the Deputy Executive Secretary and said it gave him an opportunity to show his optimism with respect to the proposals made by ECLAC since recent developments in his country were parallel and complementary to them. Chile had begun to advance towards three objectives: the achievement of social equity and improved economic growth, stronger social action on the part of the Government and a shift in the direction of such action and the decentralization of government decisions in order to facilitate participation.

10. With respect to the first objective, a stable macroeconomic framework had been put in place; an investment strategy designed both to boost the volume of public investments and to view them as supplements to rather than as substitutes for private-sector investments had been implemented; the access of small and medium-sized enterprises to instruments available to the State and to the private sector had been promoted; funds had been released for technological innovation related not only to the academic world but also to enterprises; and efforts had been made to train the labour force while trying to boost its bargaining power. After two years of application, that programme had yielded very satisfactory results which were reflected by the indicators on investment, GDP growth and decline in unemployment.

11. As for the strengthening and reorientation of the Government's social policy, assistance had been focused on priority groups, such as youth, women heads of household, the disabled and elderly people living in poverty. The Government had tried to make its social policy more effective and to emphasize the quality as well as the coverage of the services provided. The general idea was to promote social

integration rather than merely to concentrate on assistance. Those tasks required considerable additional financing. With the additional income generated by the tax reform, it had been possible to maintain macroeconomic equilibria in those circumstances.

12. With respect to decentralization and participation, he mentioned the municipal reform and the regional government reform project and stressed the importance of concerted social action with respect to such issues as tax reform, minimum-wage levels and the orientation of the major items of social spending. It had also been possible to raise the legal status of participatory organizations.

13. The representative of Mexico said that the document prepared by the secretariat would undoubtedly be well received in government circles, but it would also be useful and beneficial to disseminate it in the academic community and among labour and management in order to trigger a thought process capable of leading to an increase in productivity and better integration of the region in highly competitive markets.

14. He outlined Mexican economic policy, whose aim was to achieve growth with price stability and greater emphasis on social concerns. The policy had three components: one was geared to the rural sector, whose productivity could be raised with the proper incentives and an increase in public and private investment flows; the second component, which focused on the urban area, was aimed at combating extreme poverty and contemplated such measures as low-income housing programmes, investments in service infrastructure and small business assistance programmes. Finally, the third component of the strategy sought to reinforce the first two through a programme designed to facilitate citizens' access to financial resources. That would be done thorough development banks, which would thereby become a tool for social equity. The ultimate objective would be to create a new entrepreneurial culture —one that was less concerned with assistance than with productivity— to help overcome social imbalances.

15. Lastly, he referred to other strategic social policy measures scheduled by the Mexican Government for 1992, such as continued restructuring of programmable expenditure, support to agricultural activity in order to upgrade living conditions in rural areas; the strengthening of the national solidarity programme and expanded public expenditure on human resources training, science and technology and measures to increase both national and international investment in Mexico.

16. The representative of Brazil said the document submitted by ECLAC was of high quality and that although the objectives it posited were generally agreed upon and even obvious (such as the need to change production patterns and increase social equity), it had the merit of coherence of structure and soundness of argument. Those features turned it into a good starting point for ideological debate and, in particular, for countering the arguments of those who felt it was necessary to accumulate wealth first and redistribute it later, since the main premise of the proposal was that social equity and growth were compatible and complementary.

17. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean had chosen to work towards fuller integration into the world economy, and that was another area in which the document was timely and pertinent.

18. Since the uneven distribution of costs and benefits among various social sectors was inevitable in the short term, it was important to disseminate the ideas advanced by the document throughout all areas of society in order to foster debate on them and to enlarge the national consensuses which would allow them to be put into practice.

19. He suggested two areas which called for further elaboration. The first was the new role of planning and of the State in the new regional and international context. The priority given to State efficiency and modernization did not mean that medium-term strategic perspectives should be abandoned since they were necessary in many areas, as demonstrated by the experience of large enterprises and industrialized countries. Furthermore, a legitimate State apparatus capable of synthesizing the vision of the nation it wished to build was essential to the achievement of development with social equity since the market alone could not assume that task. Secondly, he suggested that more specific consideration should be given to demographic questions, especially in view of the integrated perspective which characterized the proposal.

20. He concluded by listing Brazil's priorities under its national plan for 1993-1995 in relation to growth and social equity, which included the establishment of integrated educational centres, the modernization of the economy and the State apparatus, agrarian reform and environmental conservation and recovery.

21. The representative of Bolivia said that by stressing concern for social equity, the ECLAC document took into account that the profound structural reforms carried out in the economic field had not been accompanied by corresponding reforms in the social area. It was currently acknowledged that priority had to be accorded to developing human capital, which was linked with technical progress and productive employment. Thus, State action should now be aimed at the promotion of growth based on the development of labour, which was abundant in the region. Its development would, at the same time, enable many sectors of the population to escape from their situation of poverty. Ways should also be sought to supplement the role of the private sector in areas such as health and education.

22. His country was applying a new social strategy based on the development of human capital but targeting public spending on rural areas, poor urban areas and sectors of the population without prospects of becoming integrated into the production sector such as children, the elderly and women heads of household.

23. In talking about social policy or social equity, account should be taken not only of the costs of adjustment but also of structural problems in the social area, as reflected, for example, in shortcomings which had not been overcome in education and health services. All that was reason enough for regarding the development of human capital as one of the major challenges of the 1990s since progress in that respect would boost both productivity and levels of income.

24. The representative of the United Kingdom congratulated ECLAC on the useful work it had done in the past two years, and said it was fitting that the session was being held in Chile, whose structural reform policies had transformed its economy into a fast-growing and stable recipient of international investment with falling unemployment rates —a situation which promised to continue in 1992. At the same time, in the area of social equity, the country was carrying out an ambitious social programme based on the balanced financial situation of the public sector, which would allow the poorest in society to benefit from economic growth. Also noteworthy was the case of Mexico, which was implementing similar policies.

25. Recent economic developments in the Latin American and Caribbean region had been generally satisfactory, despite the international recession that was affecting a number of industrialized countries, including the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan, though the situation showed signs of improvement. The positive results obtained in the region were basically the fruit of such sensible economic policies as stabilization and adjustment programmes, regional integration efforts and greater

economic openness. Those advances would benefit not only the region but also its trading partners and foreign investors. Thus, the 1990s could become a decade of opportunity, in contrast to the "lost decade" of the 1980s. However, great challenges remained for socio-economic development, and the consolidation of stabilization must be complemented by social policies. In that regard, the debate stimulated by ECLAC on growth with social equity was very timely, and the United Kingdom intended to continue to support efforts in the region.

26. The representative of Argentina said he agreed with the following main components of the integrated approach proposed by ECLAC: i) international competitiveness as a basic contributor to growth and to an enhanced role for the region in the world economy; ii) price stability as a crucial factor in increasing investments in production; iii) political stability and a stable institutional set-up as requirements for the application of economic policies consistent with changing production patterns with social equity; and (iv) recognition of the need to boost investments, productive employment and technological development in order to achieve better income distribution.

27. Although the document on an integrated approach represented a considerable conceptual and practical contribution, it was necessary to include in it a more thorough analysis of the external debt renegotiation processes because the failure to find a solution to that problem seriously affected investments. Another subject which should be reviewed was that of the equity of fiscal policy, which involved studying the relationship between the amount paid in taxes and the social services received by each social stratum. National experiences with respect to the decentralization of social spending could be a topic of future studies. In that connection, he said that in Argentina, expenditure on education and health had been transferred to the provinces together with the necessary resources. He referred to the need to consider the impact on the countries of the region of the agreements and measures adopted by the developed countries through the intermediary of GATT, of the lack of prospects for agreement in the Uruguay Round and of other protectionist measures adopted by the developed countries which had a direct or indirect effect on the economies of the region. He felt that the document should be updated with respect to experiences with stabilization since it did not include the currency convertibility plan of Argentina of March 1991 which wiped out hyperinflation nor did it refer to the transfer of public enterprises to the private sector in order to rationalize spending and make fiscal investment more efficient.

28. The representative of Ecuador said he was pleased that the session was being held in Chile. He also commended the secretariat on the study it had submitted, which he felt would have a positive effect on economic and social thinking in the region, in that it put forward certain generally accepted objectives and for the most part met the countries' expectations of ECLAC by providing practical suggestions on the problems of economic development and social equity and how and when they should be tackled.

29. He referred to the heterogeneity of the situations in the region: some countries had already completed their adjustment processes and renegotiated their external debt, while others had not yet done so. Differences also existed in their governability and their supply of productive and human resources. What was important was that the proposals should be feasible. Although it would be preferable for no contradictions to exist between growth and social equity, they usually arose in practice, owing to the requirements of adjustment processes.

30. It was important for the proposals contained in the document to be appropriately disseminated so as to create favourable public opinion to influence the decisions of policy makers. Another reason for disseminating the document would be to counterbalance extra-regional proposals with ideas originating

within the region, together with the experiences of countries whose policies had been successful in achieving growth with social equity.

31. The representative of Suriname reviewed trends in his country during the 1980s —a decade in which its economy had entered a particularly turbulent period characterized by a sharp decline in production and a significant increase in unemployment and the rate of inflation. In 1985 a stringent process of adjustment had been undertaken, in which both the State and the private sector had participated. The Government's contribution had resulted in a substantial drop in its investment capacity, a considerable reduction of its development programme and deferred expenditure on maintenance and repairs. At the same time, the State sector had become an escape valve for displaced workers from the private sector, but nevertheless unemployment had increased near the end of the decade.

32. Experience had shown, however, that short-term adjustment programmes were not enough to resolve problems of a social nature or to reduce poverty. The country was currently considering applying a structural adjustment programme supported by the European Economic Community. In that way, it hoped to increase its exports, gain access to new markets, promote productivity and, in general, enhance the competitiveness of its economy. It was also essential to integrate employment in a macroeconomic framework through the active participation of workers in the programme in view of the fact that in the development process, employment was both a means and an end.

33. He ended his statement by thanking the ECLAC secretariat for having contributed to the region's economic and social development plans in a way which he felt would be tremendously useful to his country.

34. The representative of Canada first thanked the ECLAC secretariat and the Chilean Government for the organization of the session. He then noted that the economic environment in the countries of the region had improved in recent years and said he shared the region's pride in that improvement and the confidence which was emerging as a result. That favourable outcome was the product of the consistently sound macroeconomic management applied by the countries.

35. The focus of ECLAC on changing production patterns with social equity was a correct one, and the achievement of that objective in a sustainable manner would be a central development challenge in the coming years. Since a number of mistakes had been made during the past decade in the area of social development, including a bias in favour of the higher-income brackets, attention must be concentrated on economic and social development, sustained by wider social participation, sound macroeconomic management and government intervention based on consensus. ECLAC was in a good position to advance the efforts made in that direction.

36. After thanking the Government of Chile for its hospitality and saying how favourably impressed he was at the economic dynamism of the country, the representative of the United States of America commended ECLAC on the document it had submitted on topics of fundamental importance to the future of the region. The spirited reception of the document by the delegations and the existence of policies parallel to those proposed by the Commission showed that the secretariat had once again skillfully interpreted the interests and needs of the countries of the region.

37. Turning to the issues dealt with in the document, he first expressed support for the way in which economic stabilization had been treated, saying he agreed that it constituted a vital requisite for economic progress as well as an important tool for gathering public support for economic policies. He also drew

attention to the link between economic stabilization and social equity, since inflation had the greatest impact on the poorest people. As for the considerations advanced on the international situation, some hint of coercion seemed to lurk in the suggestions made concerning debt-reduction initiatives, and in that connection he reminded the Committee that the success of the Brady Plan was founded on the voluntary nature of its operations. He also had reservations concerning mechanisms for reducing multilateral debt, stressing the importance of maintaining the financial integrity and high credit rating of the multilateral financial institutions, whose continued viability was crucially important to the developing world. He also said that the references to the rescheduling of the debt in the Paris Club had undoubtedly been drafted before December 1991, when agreement was reached on the Trinidad Terms, which would provide greater relief to debtor nations.

38. He went on to provide a progress report on the Enterprise for the Americas (EAI), whose three pillars —trade, investment and debt relief— paralleled those brought out in the ECLAC study. With regard to trade, he said his country was promoting a free-trade area covering the entire hemisphere and for a start had entered into free-trade agreements with Canada and Mexico. Under the EAI, it was pursuing the creation of bilateral trade and investment councils which would provide an important vehicle for trade liberalization; thus far 31 such councils had been created and were in operation. As for investment, the objective of the Enterprise was to promote the liberalization of investment regimes so that countries could compete for capital. In that connection, he mentioned investment-sector loans granted through IDB to four countries so far, and the creation of a multilateral investment fund to which the United States and Japan had each pledged US$500 million, and to which other countries had also committed contributions. Debt reduction had also been undertaken by the United States as part of the EAI. Bolivia, Chile and Jamaica, which had embarked on adjustment programmes, liberalized their investment regimes or negotiated satisfactorily with their commercial bank creditors, had had their debt with the United States Government reduced. In the same spirit, close to US$1.28 billion in debts granted on concessional terms had been forgiven to the poorest countries of the region. He ended his statement by reaffirming his Government's commitment to the realization of the full potential of the Enterprise for the Americas.

39. The representative of Cuba said that the main ECLAC document not only complemented the one that had been considered at Caracas but also proposed an alternative economic policy for the region. The main strength of the integrated approach was its recognition of the fact that a better general policy had not yet been fashioned to replace the neo-liberal policies that had proved incapable of doing away with the problems that beset economic and social development in the region. In view of the poor performance of the Latin American and Caribbean economies over the past biennium, the new proposals should be evaluated with caution.

40. The ECLAC proposal was correct in its treatment of the consequences of economic policies on social equity, the impact of social policies on the efficiency of production and the correlation between external and internal factors that determined those policies. However, some factors such as the treatment of financial variables, the emphasis on technical progress as a prerequisite for competitiveness and the relationship between the public and private sectors needed to be expanded upon. With respect to the ties between the public and private sectors, the ECLAC document was right in recognizing that there were no common recipes that could be imposed on Governments with regard to the size and relative importance of the public and private sectors, since that would depend on the characteristics and sovereign decision of each country. The analysis of the international situation contained in the document was acceptable, and the description of the situation with respect to trade was realistic.

41. In the area of financial resources for development, however, the outlook presented was too optimistic. His delegation agreed on the need to strengthen public finances in order to increase State revenues and to mobilize more resources for social programmes. The document suggested progressive fiscal reforms to accomplish that purpose and recognized that such reforms could be diluted by "political resistance". That aspect required further study in order to find alternative solutions.

42. Changes in patterns of production should be conceived of in terms of overcoming the structural distortions of the economies and not only in terms of seeking better linkage with the outside world. Similarly, there was no valid reason to assume that entrepreneurs and workers would be prepared to put up private resources for training. Moreover, greater precision was required concerning the link between savings-investment processes and the outflow of resources in the form of external debt servicing, which would continue for a relatively long time. It was also necessary to define the role of foreign capital in a world economy on the road to globalization. With regard to human resources development and the promotion of employment, those social sectors that ran the risk of being left out of such processes should be borne in mind.

43. He stressed the ECLAC secretariat's recognition of the role of the State, which continued to have considerable weight in proposals for the development of the region.

44. He then touched on three aspects of the Enterprise for the Americas: debt, investment and trade. With respect to debt, it should be borne in mind that the reduction of US$7 billion in the official debt proposed by the Enterprise accounted for barely 2% of the region's debt. As far as investment was concerned, it should be noted that the capital fund of US$300 million in five years, of which the Enterprise would provide only a third, would amount to what the Latin American and Caribbean countries remitted abroad in three days as payments of debt interest and principal. With respect to trade, the Enterprise was an attempt to control the region's trade and to strengthen an area of influence in response to the strengthening of rival trade blocs in the rest of the world.

45. The representative of Italy thanked ECLAC for the quality of the document submitted, which was clearly the product of much preparation and coordination and afforded various countries an opportunity to consider topics of interest to them all, including the objective of striking the necessary and desirable balance between economic development and social equity and that of achieving growth without neglecting the environment. Although those targets represented a difficult challenge, they could be met if countries pooled their efforts. In her view, the task provided a valuable opportunity for cooperative efforts and dialogue with the Latin American countries.

46. In implementing the future programme of work of ECLAC, in which economic development and social equity were linked, she felt that attention should be paid to the human factor as the centre of development with social equity, to the participation of women as active agents in the processes of socio-economic change, to the modernization of the economic process, and to labour relations in enterprises, all of which should be viewed from a participatory standpoint.

47. The representative of Jamaica started by emphasizing the importance of the document in its role of providing a very powerful conceptual framework for achieving social equity while changing production patterns. However, the need for a planned long-term approach to the objectives outlined had to be stressed in view of the short-term nature of economic programmes in several countries. She also referred to the Jamaican experience concerning the establishment of the Human Resources Development

Programme (HRDP) and the problems encountered in fully integrating it with growth, given current economic constraints and the imperatives of restructuring the economy.

48. The availability of adequate financial resources was therefore perhaps the most critical element of the strategy. The adoption of the integrated approach as outlined in the document had to be adapted to meet the needs of each country.

49. The representative of Puerto Rico also congratulated ECLAC on the document it had submitted and lauded the effort that had been made to bring the urgent economic development requirements of the countries of the region into harmony with the permanent need to construct a more just and equitable society. If those objectives were to be achieved, countries would need to increase their productivity significantly and to penetrate the new megamarkets with high-quality products and services. Subregional programmes would also be needed for scientific and technological support since a country was unlikely to advance on its own and the chances of success increased when countries worked together. In that area, financing would become a vital issue, especially for telecommunications projects. The way to the future was efficiency, modernization of administrative apparatuses at both public and private level and increased productivity.

50. He mentioned the risk of having social groups marginalized from the process he had just outlined because they lacked the required abilities and skills. In that connection, he drew attention to the document "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity", which highlighted the strategic importance of education for avoiding that problem. He ended his statement by saying that ECLAC should continue to make timely proposals as its contribution to a future with greater social equity and fewer imbalances, avoiding a situation in which today's equity was maintained at the expense of imbalances in the future.

51. The representative of Nicaragua noted the quality and timeliness of the document submitted by ECLAC, saying it constituted very important background material for the debate on development strategy. Indeed, the economic situation in his country was currently in the stabilization phase.

52. With the implementation of the first part of the new Government's economic programme, Nicaragua had practically eliminated inflation and had nearly balanced its fiscal budget. Even more noteworthy, however, was the performance of its production sector in that period, the drop in production indicators having not only been halted but even reversed, laying the groundwork for a recovery.

53. Those developments gave rise to serious doubts about the traditional theory that stabilization policies were incompatible with economic recovery. In Nicaragua's case, the apparent contradiction had been partially reconciled through the application of various types of liberalization policies (financial, trade, exchange-rate and other policies), which had paved the way for heightened activity in the agricultural, industrial and service sectors. The performance of the industrial sector, which traditionally suffered as a result of stabilization policies, had been mixed. Some branches, including food, leather and tobacco production, had experienced growth, while others which were more accustomed to operating under State protection had lagged behind.

54. Notwithstanding those positive results, economic adjustment had not been without its costs. In an apparent paradox, the number of persons registered in the category of formal employment had fallen even as production had risen. A significant percentage of the employees affected had worked in the public sector and had left their jobs voluntarily under a strong financial incentive programme enabling them to

set up their own businesses. The remaining employees had been victims of the ineluctable process of boosting the economy's productivity and of long-standing problems of stagnation, poverty and marginalization, which had been exacerbated by the imbalance in international economic relations.

55. Thus, the performance of the Nicaraguan economy had been positive, and the difficulties which some sectors still experienced were not attributable to adjustment or stabilization per se, since the only alternative would have been to persist in the former tendency towards decline and fall. In taking its first steps towards stabilization, the Government faced problems but firmly believed it was moving in the right direction.

56. The representative of Brazil reminded the participants of an intervention he had made at the CEGAN meeting at San José, Costa Rica, in which he had noted the absence of women on the secretariat's list of representatives and said in that connection that he was pleased that women were well represented at the current meeting, complimenting them on their contribution to the session. The optimism which another delegation had noted in the proposals of ECLAC was a matter of attitude: while neither denying the difficulty of existing problems nor claiming to solve them with studies alone, both documents under consideration offered guidelines for solutions and solid arguments that Governments of the region could use in their international relations.

57. In that regard, he noted that many countries defended such basic principles as free trade yet appeared to forget them whenever they perceived a threat to their national interests. In addition, those same countries had been known to accuse others of destroying environmental resources, without considering that if conditions of international trade were more equitable, there would be no need for any country to destroy its natural resources in order to survive.

58. With respect to the two main documents under discussion in the Committee, he suggested that ECLAC should prepare shorter, more concise versions for broader dissemination, which could even be used to influence the conceptual debate. Since developing countries had to convince developed countries of the validity of their position, ECLAC could use its publicizing capabilities to go beyond government circles and reach a broad spectrum of public opinion.

59. Lastly, he suggested that the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber should be given a more permanent character through the institution by ECLAC of a series of publications, a library or a conference room bearing his name.

60. The representative of France congratulated the secretariat on the quality of its document on an integrated approach and said that his country endorsed the document's general orientations. The criteria set forth by the ECLAC secretariat evinced a realism that France would wish to encourage, and he fully agreed with the premise that growth and social equity were not contradictory, but complementary. The emphasis on social justice and the State's role in that regard were essential. The document under consideration reaffirmed and further developed the approach to changing production patterns and social equity presented at the previous session, which had also been supported by the French Government.

61. The cooperation links between France and ECLAC had been built up within that same context, especially those which related to the strengthening of the State, the training of its professional and technical staff and the modernization of its institutions.

62. The representative of Aruba, after thanking the host country for its hospitality, congratulated the secretariat on the documentation it had submitted. He especially underlined that education was in fact a basic pillar for any sustained development, and that spending on human resources was actually a long-term investment that also served to create an informed public opinion and one that was capable of supporting the proposed policies. He stressed the need for access to social programmes to raise the levels of education and training.

63. He noted that the environment was a factor of production in relation to both changing production patterns and social equity, and that there was a need for more active international cooperation. While it was possible to draw distinctions between equity and economic growth, it was in fact impossible to consider them separately.

64. The representative of Mexico reiterated the importance of the issue of regional integration. In view of the intensely, competitive nature of the international economy and process of globalization, regional integration and cooperation should play an important role in the incorporation of the countries of the region in the world economy. Social and industrial strategies discussed in the meeting should provide the bases for future integration efforts. ECLAC had a well-established structure and wide experience in analysing the issues in changing production patterns in the regional framework. Strategic intraregional cooperation should be one of the main objectives of efforts undertaken to integrate changing production patterns and social equity.

65. He also expressed his full support for the proposal of the representative of Brazil to commemorate Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber in a more lasting way and expressed willingness to disseminate his work more widely, both in Mexico and in the region as a whole.

Human resources, changing production patterns and social equity (agenda item 3 d))

66. A representative of the secretariat gave an overview of the document entitled "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity", prepared by ECLAC and the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

67. The document was intended to formulate a strategic proposal to help create, in the coming decade, conditions in the areas of education, training and absorption of scientific and technological progress that would enable the region to change its production patterns in a context of increasing social equity. To that end, the document reported on experiences both within and outside the region, the latest advances in the world-wide education debate and the newest developments in economic theory, business management and prospective analysis.

68. With a view to putting the proposed strategy into practice, the document discussed various policy areas and financial aspects of the measures suggested.

69. According to the document, Latin America had made a notable effort to expand its educational system, which had achieved significant though heterogeneous quantitative results. However, in view of the fact that the expansion had taken place in isolation from the economic development process, the current educational system was seriously deficient because it could not respond to the requirements of society. That assessment also held true for research, scientific and technological development and

training. What was needed, therefore, was far-reaching institutional reform based on the consensus of all social agents with respect to education.

70. As a point of departure for such institutional change, it was necessary to consider shifts in perspective that would, inter alia, ensure a systemic vision of education, knowledge generation and the production system; enhance the strategic, evaluating and compensatory role of the State; and make the educational and knowledge-generating systems more responsive to social needs.

71. The proposed strategy revolved around the objectives of citizenship, which aimed at social equity and democracy, and competitiveness, which was linked to the acquisition of abilities and skills for productive performance in the modern world. The strategy's underlying criteria were social equity, which concerned equality of opportunity, and performance, which involved evaluation; and its guidelines for institutional reform were integration to strengthen institutional capacity and decentralization to promote greater autonomy.

72. The Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean began by referring to the education policy guidelines contained in the document. The guidelines should not be analysed separately, but systemically, taking due account of national economic and political characteristics and ensuring complementarity with action already under way in the region.

73. To carry out the strategy, seven policy areas were proposed. The first concerned the creation of an institutional structure that would sensitize the system of knowledge generation to the needs of society and would link it to the production system. The next two were related to the results sought through such linkage: ensuring universal access to the codes of modern society and fostering creativity in respect of access to, dissemination of and innovation in science and technology. The other four areas were instrumental in achieving the first three: development of accountability in education management, professionalization and active participation of educators; society's financial commitment to education; scientific and technological development and training; and regional and international cooperation.

74. The document also included a chapter which, for purposes of illustration, presented an estimate of the cost of implementing the strategy. The resources needed could come both from the reallocation of funds among budgets for various sectors and from tax increases.

75. Lastly, the document suggested an institutional alternative for the implementation of the strategy with dynamic criteria: using development banks, which had lost capacity for action in the 1980s, to spur the implementation of educational and knowledge-generating projects. Development banks, in cooperation with the private sector, could promote institutional mechanisms to support investment in human resources, scientific and technological development and the expansion of small- and medium-scale enterprises, and to strengthen the links among the various subsystems.

76. The Chairman noted that experiences in Europe and Asia demonstrated the obvious importance of education. In the case of Europe, in particular, he drew attention to the positive effect of the movement of skilled personnel among countries and of the transfer of technology which took place as a result. In the case of CARICOM, action was being taken in that connection since the benefits derived from measures in that area were especially rewarding in the case of small countries such as those of Central America and the Caribbean. In that respect, he said it was important to reach reciprocal agreements concerning the recognition of academic degrees within the region, which, in addition to facilitating the

work of skilled personnel in the various countries, would have the important effect of motivating students to enter educational establishments outside their country of origin.

77. Since the implementation of a similar proposal in Europe had required much time and effort, he suggested that studies should be initiated in the region as soon as possible on reciprocity of diplomas and degrees and on the institutional requirements that would need to be established.

78. The representative of Mexico stated that the document submitted reflected the kind of problems currently being confronted and that the far-reaching educational reform under way in Mexico was congruent with the proposals contained in it. His country recognized the need to make a great financial effort to strengthen basic education, technological development and the training of high-level human resources, using selection criteria based on excellence.

79. Programmes were being carried out to strengthen scientific and technological infrastructure. A proposal had also been made to establish close links between the academic and industrial sectors, both of which stood to benefit. A joint programme was being promoted, with the participation of development banking and industry, which provided guarantees and credits for technological innovation and development projects. That programme was expected to facilitate industrial retrofitting, improve economic insertion in external markets and lay the foundations for sustained, solid development.

80. He then referred to the recognized differences in the situations of the countries of the region and the need to adapt the guidelines provided in the document to them. For that purpose, it would be well to embrace the proposal made by the representative of Brazil regarding the need to facilitate the dissemination of the document by dividing it up and extracting material from it.

81. The representative of the United States said that although he had not had the chance to study the document in depth, he could see that it dealt with fundamental issues, such as the interrelation between education and democracy, social equity and technological progress. He centred his remarks on two points: the state of education in the United States and international challenges involved in the transfer of technology. The educational system of his country had good and bad points: the current average level was not very high, but coverage was complete and it had developed a workforce prepared for the demands of a modern economy, as well as a democratic consciousness in the population. There were also centres of excellence at the university level. Training in science and technology was geared towards basic research as opposed to disseminating technical skills and processing technology, which was reflected in the trade and balance-of-payment deficits. It could be helpful to have a stronger linkage with the business sector, as suggested by the document. The family was important in the educational process, as seen in the superior results obtained by children in the United States from families of Asian origin, who put a high value on education and spent more time helping their children and supervising their school work.

82. With respect to the second point, he mentioned that ECLAC was correct in stating that technical progress was a key factor for incorporating the region into the world economy. The Republic of Korea had become a developed country by using technology obtained through foreign investments or licensing, with the support of the State for research and development in carefully targeted sectors, and an educational system which promoted the necessary training.

83. Even in a context in which most technology was in private hands, the State could always take initiatives. Examples were participation in the EDIFACT system of computerized information exchange on administration, trade and transport, currently being disseminated to developing countries with the

assistance of UNCTAD, and the conversion of defence technology to civilian applications. One example of the latter approach was the programme of technical cooperation undertaken by the Los Alamos Research Laboratories (in the United States) with a number of Latin American countries.

84. He ended by mentioning some doubts about the concept of technology protectionism, since technology was owned primarily by private firms, which implied the protection of intellectual property to maintain incentives for investing in research. As a general rule, except in national security areas, private technology was not constrained by national borders and flowed freely to those countries where the ratio of risk to reward —including intellectual property protection— was most favourable.

85. The representative of Brazil said the document under consideration, like the one on changing production patterns with social equity, should not give rise to any objections since there could only be total agreement on the need for education and knowledge as the cornerstones of economic development. The difficulty was in deciding on priorities and limitations, and in that regard, it was becoming increasingly disquieting to note the enormous difference between developed and developing countries and even between population sectors with different levels of income within the same country. For example, in the developed countries, most young children had access to and used computers while in the region many adults did not even know about computers; that gave some idea of how difficult it would be to overcome the lags.

86. The document showed the basic problems relating to education, such as the separation between scientific and technological research and production activities; that situation was a common characteristic of all countries but was handled more effectively in the developed countries. Although the developing countries were fully aware that education was a priority area which would pay off in the long term, very often as a result of short-term requirements, resources were diverted to investments which yielded returns over shorter periods.

87. He agreed with the suggestion made in the document that the countries of the region needed to speed up educational development and access to technology by assimilating experiences such as that of Republic of Korea, to which the representative of the United States had already referred. However, it should be noted that the Republic of Korea's development process was based primarily on internal factors, such the creation of its own technological base and Korean control over large corporate groups such as Samsung, Hyundai, Daewoo, Lucky Star, and others. Foreign investment and licenses, although important, had not been essential.

88. On the issue of technology transfer and intellectual property, he suggested that commitments should be made with respect to technical cooperation among developing countries and that, to that end, ECLAC should identify priority areas and institutions capable of serving as centres for the dissemination of technology.

89. The representative of Jamaica congratulated ECLAC on having prepared, once again, a document of high quality, in the present case on the subject of human resources. There was some concern about the quality of education in Jamaica, since the budgetary allocations for educational activities had been reduced just when the need for such funds was greatest.

90. A number of policies had been implemented in order to improve the level of social equity in education. Those policies included decentralization, emphasis on language and mathematics as a means of providing greater access to schooling and training, textbook distribution programmes and encouraging

private-sector participation in and support of schools through community outreach and adopt-a-school programmes. She agreed with Brazil that education was a long-term investment and referred to the difficulties faced by Jamaica in retaining skilled professionals, especially in the health sector.

91. Elaborating on information provided by the representative of the United States, the Executive Secretary said that ECLAC was participating in the dissemination of the EDIFACT programme in the framework of one of the few interregional cooperation projects being carried out jointly by the five regional commissions and UNCTAD. The use of computer technologies to facilitate trade could result in considerable savings.

92. The representative of the United Kingdom thanked the secretariat for its bold, interesting and thorough study on education and knowledge, which catalogued the experiences of a number of countries, including the United Kingdom. Education in general was a universal concern because investment in the young was investment in the future.

93. The best way to tackle problems in the area of social justice was at the micro-economic level. Clearly, Governments could play a major role in formulating development plans but should allow the market to function efficiently instead of trying to supplant it, while identifying areas in which they could remedy market failures. For example, in the area of training and education, the market was unlikely to yield an accurate assessment of social costs and benefits.

94. Since resources were limited, they must be targeted optimally. However, in the field of education, there was no unambiguous evidence of the level and type of education that contributed most to growth; nevertheless, basic and secondary education appeared to be necessary priorities. Initiatives at higher levels should be taken in the context of partnership with the private sector, which would have the additional advantage of attracting foreign investment and a consequent transfer of resources and technology.

95. The education reform under way in the United Kingdom, which had been referred to in the ECLAC presentation, comprised two main elements: autonomy, which for the first time had allowed both parents and teachers to participate in the management of schools, and the establishment of a national curriculum.

96. The representative of Bolivia said that both documents submitted by the secretariat answered the same question: how to incorporate the region into the new economic and trade trends, a goal towards which most of the countries had already begun to advance through the adoption of trade liberalization policies. Within that context, a greater effort should be made with respect to social policy, not only in order to improve current income distribution or to compensate for the costs of adjustment but also to eliminate, once and for all, the structural backwardness of the region's economies, especially in the use of human capital.

97. He mentioned the impressive decline of illiteracy in Bolivia over the last 15 years but pointed out that education was not the only factor which contributed to the development of human resources; health care and basic infrastructure were also of paramount importance. All those areas were interrelated and, as stressed in the document, were a constant and genuine source of growth.

98. It was therefore necessary to determine how to ensure that education contributed to the economic changes currently taking place. Although a labour force lacking in skills might not present problems in the short term, in the long term it would limit efforts to change production patterns. However, Bolivia's

experience showed that fewer obstacles might be encountered in the implementation of economic reforms than in the introduction of educational reforms.

99. It was important to enlarge the contributions made by the document by examining the characteristics of each country and by taking practical problems and current constraints and rigidities into consideration. ECLAC could become the principal mechanism for disseminating and exchanging information in that area.

100. After associating herself with the commendations made with regard to the document on education and knowledge and its presentation, the representative of Argentina said that in its objectives of integrating the country's educational system, improving the quality of the education provided and establishing a linkage between education and society, her Government's educational policy had criteria and policy lines similar to those advanced in the ECLAC/UNESCO proposal.

101. The fact that education played such an important role in the process of changing production patterns meant that there was also a need to change the educational system. It was therefore necessary to carry out studies in greater depth and to increase regional and international cooperation in areas crucial to educational change. A forward-looking perspective should be taken in designing educational policy, new methods of planning and strategic management should be adopted, quality measurement and assessment systems and socio-educational information systems should be developed at the national level and human resources training policies and strategies should be formulated. The tasks involved could be performed at two levels —education and training for the most dynamic sector of the economy (the sector responsible for selective import and export substitution with a view to competitive incorporation in the world economy) and education and training for the sector responsible for domestic production.

102. The representative of Puerto Rico congratulated ECLAC for its excellent documents and expressed full agreement with assigning top priority to education, since the resources devoted to education constituted an investment rather than an expenditure. With respect to financing, innovative measures should be adopted that would be effective in the short and long terms and would ensure permanent financing. To that end, his country had tried to sell the telephone company, a public utility, to establish a fund whose interest would be used to finance wide-ranging educational reform; although the expected results had not been achieved, the Government had started to improve the infrastructure of the system and to develop preschool education.

103. The impact of the educational crisis did not fall solely on Latin America and the Caribbean or the developing countries; on the contrary, the fact that the educational systems of the bulk of the developed countries were not examples worthy of emulation was a clear indication of the complicated nature of the problem. What was really in crisis were the methods of learning and the interpretation of reality; consequently, alternative methods needed to be explored.

104. The representative of Canada congratulated ECLAC on the quality of the document submitted and said his country was beset by many of the problems mentioned therein, such as functional illiteracy. Canada therefore felt that paramount importance should be attached to basic education, although the significant role played by technical education should not be overlooked.

105. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) had carried out numerous programmes in the field of education, and CIDA had

formulated an education and training strategy. Canada favoured interinstitutional cooperation in the field of education.

106. The representative of Chile congratulated ECLAC and UNESCO on the document they had prepared, which was relevant for the region and dealt with topics such as vocational training, whose importance had already been stressed by the Chilean delegation to the previous ECLAC session in 1990. Her Government recognized the importance of education for achieving the objective of changing production patterns with social equity. Consequently, with international assistance, it had designed programmes for the various levels of the educational system. Those programmes included improving the quality of basic education, with the support of UNESCO, the World Bank and other bilateral sources; modernizing equipment and updating the curricula of technical and vocational schools; and a thorough review of secondary education in general. She drew attention to projects carried out in cooperation with UNDP to promote innovation and the transfer of technology from universities to the production system, and to the generation of an important IDB-supported programme which had recently been launched.

107. Her Government was interested in participating in new educational proposals that tried to improve the ties between the various levels of the educational system and the production system. Finally, she stressed Chile's interest in the future development of such initiatives within the framework of ECLAC in order to continue the exchange of experiences on the relationship between the educational system and the production sector, and in cooperation in the development of projects to attract international and private-sector resources.

108. In answer to a question from the representative of Brazil, the Executive Secretary said that all the members of the Commission had received a timely copy of the report of the eighteenth session of CEGAN, which gave a detailed account of the deliberations of that meeting. Moreover, the secretariat carefully noted all observations made by Governments at meetings, with a view to orienting its tasks.

109. The discussion of documents at a session was of a different nature, and incorporated all the member countries of the Commission in an attempt to agree on a position, which had not been the case in the preliminary discussion in CEGAN.

110. At the conclusion of the debate on education and knowledge, the representative of the secretariat noted the high quality of the statements, their usefulness for the future work of ECLAC and the way they complemented the statements delivered at the meeting in Costa Rica. The secretariat had taken note of the proposals made, which would be very useful for its future work, particularly those adduced by the representatives of Brazil and Mexico regarding the preparation of a shorter version of the document which could be distributed more widely.

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: the role and functions of ECLAC (agenda item 4)

111. The Executive Secretary said that a note had been prepared on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields in which the role and functions of ECLAC were analysed (LC/G.1716(SES.24/18)). He briefly described its contents and said that it was designed to provide a basis upon which the Commission, as appropriate, could provide guidance to higher decision-making levels concerning the role it believed ECLAC should play in the new scheme of the United Nations for addressing economic and social issues.

112. The representative of the United States said his country had been one of the prime movers behind the plan to reform the United Nations, especially in the economic and social fields. In that regard, he noted that the United States supported a "Unitary U.N." concept which involved allocating roles to United Nations bodies based upon each agency's comparative advantages; clearly defining its functions; improving its organization; tightening budgetary discipline; and avoiding duplication of effort to the extent possible.

113. With regard to ECLAC, he said he agreed that the Commission should continue to focus on its multidisciplinary and multisectoral studies and to hold its sessions every two years.

114. Referring to the document under consideration, he said the recommendations contained therein showed a great deal of common sense but that some of them, particularly those contained in paragraphs 56 and 58, invited the question of whether it was proper for ECLAC to submit firm recommendations on expanding its activities at the expense of other operational organizations; decisions in that regard should be taken at the Headquarters level in New York.

115. As for the possible financial implications of the recommendations, the United States was strongly committed to the principle of zero real budgetary growth, although that did not necessarily apply to all sub-components of the system. The United States was uncomfortable with an approach whereby individual agencies in the field lobbied for expanded resources from New York. Such agencies could indicate desirable new areas of activity, but decisions on transferring resources from one area of United Nations activity to another should be based on an overall priority-setting exercise which could only be done in New York.

116. The representative of Mexico said that his country followed the activities of ECLAC with approval. It considered ECLAC to be important not only as a body of the United Nations, but also as an outstanding and active agent within the region's multilateral system. Therefore, any restructuring of the United Nations should strengthen the Commission.

117. He also felt that ECLAC was a privileged forum for dialogue between developing countries and the industrialized nations, a role that should be maintained and enhanced.

118. The representative of the United Kingdom said the current era was an interesting one of change and evolution, in which the United Nations was constantly being put to the test. His delegation endorsed some of the comments made by the representative of the United States, particularly with respect to paragraph 56, and would examine them outside the meeting.

119. The representative of Brazil said that the subject under discussion was a complex one, for in many ways it went beyond the scope of the regional commissions and had to do with historic balances of power, as was the case, for example, with the current structure of the Security Council, which dated back 50 years.

120. Restructuring should not be passive, as that would imply being at the mercy of events which took place outside the region. To that end, New York's view should not be passively accepted; rather, a mechanism in which ideas flowed in both directions and which would include inputs from the region should be adopted. Referring to the proposals put forward by the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom, he said that the region should submit solid proposals to Headquarters, even when they had financial implications, since, ultimately, a determination would be made at that level.

121. The representative of Ecuador said his delegation felt that the representatives of the countries of the region should attach importance to the question of the restructuring of the United Nations since the efficiency of ECLAC in the coming decades would depend on how that issue was resolved. Sensible ideas must be supported, and their consideration must not be subordinated to financial implications. The role of ECLAC must be strengthened; its efficiency, enhanced; its interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, promoted; and the best use made of its resources through decentralization.

122. He felt that countries would be well advised to support the focusing of activities in the regional commissions since national initiatives were sometimes not carried out because of bureaucratic snags—another drawback of centralization. It was therefore important for countries to speak out regarding the advisability of communicating their thinking to Headquarters.

123. The representative of France said that his delegation was prepared to adopt the ECLAC proposal, which stressed the need for an integrated regional and multidisciplinary approach to the activities of the Commission. He sounded a note of caution on decentralization and expressed agreement with respect to eliminating some committees such as the committee on water resources.

124. The representative of Cuba said that the consensus reached at the CEGAN meeting in San José, Costa Rica, attested to the Commission's prestige and significance. He reaffirmed his country's support for the current functioning of ECLAC and its concern that, in seeking greater efficiency, the Commission might sacrifice some of the activities it was so successfully carrying out. It would be a mistake to give ECLAC a merely academic role since the participation in it of both Latin American and Caribbean countries, on the one hand, and developed countries, on the other, gave it a negotiating and cooperation dimension which was beneficial to the development of the countries of the region. He said he agreed with the criteria presented by the secretariat and referred to the consensus reached in support of the Commission's multisectoral, interdisciplinary and intergovernmental nature and of the wisdom of its holding biennial sessions. He stressed the importance of coordination with other agencies and with United Nations Headquarters and said he supported the idea of providing ECLAC with resources to carry out operational activities in view of the efficiency it had already demonstrated in that area.

125. The representative of Argentina said that although his delegation supported the conclusions reached in the document, it had some doubts about the interpretation of the words "creating others" in heading iv) preceding paragraph 51. He requested clarification from the secretariat.

126. The Executive Secretary explained that ECLAC had been working closely with other specialized agencies of the United Nations such as UNIDO, FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO in order to coordinate efforts and save resources. The mechanism used in many cases was one of joint units, and therefore "creating others" meant persevering in the effort to rationalize the use of resources.

127. Referring to previous statements, he said that the aim of the document was to provide background information which would enable the Commission to provide policy-making organs with guidelines on the role which, in its view, ECLAC should play in the new scheme for the economic and social fields of the United Nations. The secretariat did not intend to make any presuppositions about the restructuring exercise, nor did it aim to derive any advantages from it.

128. The representative of Chile noted the high degree of consensus among participants that ECLAC should continue playing the same role it had played thus far. It was his delegation's understanding that the document before the Committee was an initial contribution to the debate. He drew attention, in

particular, to the fact that it contained no proposal to incur additional expenditures but rather proposals for achieving greater efficiency and improving the activities already in progress.

129. The representative of Brazil said he thought most of the misunderstanding was due to semantics. After having heard the statements of the Executive Secretary and the representative of Chile, he would suggest that the words "creating others" (other joint units) in heading iv) preceding paragraph 51 should be changed to read "by intensifying joint activities".

130. The representative of Nicaragua reiterated his delegation's support of the ECLAC proposal. Over the years, ECLAC had changed and developed, responding to the needs of Governments and becoming the regional body that linked the countries of the region to the central United Nations system.

131. He felt that decentralization did not mean losing overall control but implied the existence of a harmonious link between agencies, which would allow them to move forward together, identifying their common problems and enriching one another.

132. The representative of Peru said that his country, as a beneficiary of the work of ECLAC, fully supported its activities. He stressed the particular importance of the Commission and expressed agreement with the proposals on the revitalization of its activities.

Relations between Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5)

133. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain said that the document "Latin American and Caribbean relations" (LC/G.1725(SES.24/17)) was not an exhaustive treatment of the subject. Essentially it provided a historical review and reference to the current status of relations of cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean. It also referred to some of the problems affecting that cooperation and provided suggestions and recommendations on the subject.

134. The document had been prepared mainly from the perspective of the English-speaking Caribbean countries. However, various initiatives had been taken and a series of ongoing activities existed relative to relations between the non-English-speaking countries of the Caribbean and other countries of the region. Perhaps some of the document's omissions might be covered in the comments made by the delegations of those countries.

135. The ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which also served as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, assigned high priority to the promotion of Latin American and Caribbean collaboration. The secretariat had worked closely with ECLAC headquarters and its network of subregional and national offices to increase its efforts in that direction. A number of contacts had also been made at the national level with various Latin American countries and a series of activities was currently under way with respect to TCDC and other aspects of technical cooperation.

136. After referring to the constraints that affected Latin American/Caribbean collaboration, including transport and communications and language barriers, he said that there seemed to be great scope for further progress in expanding collaboration. In that regard, the contribution of ECLAC through activities by its headquarters and its Caribbean and Mexican subregional offices was of the essence. He described possibilities for the effective use of TCDC as a mechanism for promoting collaboration.

137. A resolution on measures to improve cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean would be submitted for the consideration of the session. He also noted that there would be further opportunity for discussion of the subject at the meeting of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions.

138. The Chairman raised the question of the regionalization of the entire Caribbean, not only the English-speaking countries. He noted with approval the free-trade offer made by Venezuela to CARICOM, as well as the interest expressed by Colombia and Mexico in trade with the Caribbean. Similarly, the Andean Group had recently prepared a report on ways to increase trade with the Caribbean, as had Central America in the joint political declaration issued at San Pedro Sula. The Independent West Indian Commission, looking towards the year 2000, had proposed a "Caribbean Commonwealth" from the Bahamas in the north to Suriname in the south, from Central America in the west to Barbados in the east, encompassing the entire Caribbean, where all the islands, including those not yet independent, would play a substantive part. In that effort, flexible mechanisms should be found to involve non-independent countries with varying levels of autonomy. Functional cooperation should be established with those countries and with all of Latin America and the Caribbean in the scientific, health and transportation fields. Important contributions to the integration of the Caribbean with Latin America would be made by Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and the support group that included Brazil.

139. He then addressed the problem of banana exports and Europe 1992. The Caribbean position was that the current ACP quota of 400,000 tons from the Caribbean to the United Kingdom, fixed by the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP), should be maintained. Banana production had allowed thousands of Caribbean small farmers to rise from poverty to prosperity and equity. The Caribbean did not want to affect Latin American growers negatively, and hoped that Latin American countries would not want to hurt Caribbean small farmers and workers. Market liberalization and crop diversification might be long-term solutions, but were not possible in the short term without increasing poverty in the Caribbean.

140. It seemed possible to reach a joint agreement that would not lead to suffering in the Caribbean or in Latin America, but would be beneficial to all, particularly in view of potential markets in Germany and Eastern Europe, since the Caribbean could not sufficiently expand its own production of bananas.

141. By reaching prior agreement and presenting a common front, Latin America and the Caribbean could be in a position to assist the European countries in reaching a solution to the complex problem of banana trade. Ultimately, the inevitable solution to those issues would be hemispheric integration. ECLAC could serve as a vehicle for solving the trade problem.

142. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda congratulated ECLAC on the frankness of its document on relations between Latin America and the Caribbean. The fact that his country was a micro-State often caused problems: for example, it was not even included in table 1 of the document, on subregional trade. Given that trade was the starting point for relations among countries, he wondered what contribution could be made by micro-States, which were unable to buy or sell significant quantities of goods. Two ways in which micro-States could contribute were by supplying ideas and supporting initiatives by their neighbours, and by sharing with other countries the manner in which they had successfully solved problems such as crime and unemployment.

143. The representative of France said his Government had always looked favourably on regional groupings, especially in the case of the Caribbean. Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana were overseas departments of the French Republic and, at the same time, Caribbean territories.

144. That was why his Government had deemed it necessary to establish an agency to promote relations between those territories and the countries of the region, especially with regard to cultural, economic and commercial cooperation. Directed by an officer delegated to serve at the interministerial level in matters relating to regional cooperation in the Caribbean, the agency had launched various cooperation projects between the French departments and the States of the region.

145. The Chairman said that informal trade in the Caribbean was often more important than formal trade and that small traders from all Caribbean countries, passing through Panama and Curaçao, circulated throughout the region, travelling even as far as Argentina, to do business. The informal-trade option should also be taken into consideration since it offered good possibilities for increasing trade between Latin America and the Caribbean. Unfortunately, statistics were not available on informal trade.

146. The representative of Jamaica congratulated ECLAC on its document and stated that the relations between Latin America and the Caribbean had been under discussion in CDCC for a long time. However, achievements in that regard had not met expectations; delays could no longer be accepted, and the time to act more decisively had arrived. The main constraints had already been identified and the task now was to find the means to resolve those problems. Several organizations were active in that area; they should cooperate rather than compete among themselves.

147. The representative of the Netherlands Antilles said her country felt that for some of the countries with a different political status in the region, ECLAC/CDCC offered a unique forum for bridge-building between the subregions and a most important source of opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with the wider Caribbean and Latin America. Stressing the need for closer cooperation with all Caribbean countries, she urged ECLAC to give greater attention to the Caribbean subregion in its programmes of activities. She concluded by thanking ECLAC for the document it had submitted.

148. The representative of Canada recalled the long history of the relations between his country and both subregions and stated that Canada supported all initiatives to strengthen the links between Latin America and the Caribbean.

149. The representative of Suriname thanked the Chairman for his comments on the topic under discussion. Suriname felt that it had excellent relations with the Caribbean subregion and with various Latin American countries, including Brazil and Venezuela. It would have been preferable for the document to reflect more fully the current state of relations of his country, which was non-English-speaking, with other countries in the region.

150. The representative of Honduras outlined the integration efforts made throughout history by the Central American countries, which had maintained a genuine spirit of unity and at one time had succeeded in forming a federal republic comprised of the five Central American States, as a means of achieving integration. Over time, those countries had had to grapple with many obstacles, owing, inter alia, to the political tensions which had arisen between them. They had, however, been able to form a regional body, the Organization of Central American States (OCAS), leading to the establishment of a Central American common market; impressive progress had been made in that area over the past few years. The Central American Presidents had reached an agreement to establish an economic community

among their countries, which had extended an offer of membership to the countries of the Caribbean Community, in order to promote the economic and social development of the Central American and Caribbean subregions.

151. After the Chairman introduced the draft resolution on measures to improve cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean, the representative of the United Kingdom asked whether the proposal made in paragraph 2 of the resolution would have financial implications for the Commission.

152. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean clarified that the proposal implied no additional expenditures from the Commission's budget and that it could be financed with regular budgetary resources.

153. After expressing appreciation for the favourable comments of delegations, he again mentioned the omissions noted in the secretariat's document, especially with respect to the non-English-speaking Caribbean countries.

154. The representative of France said that his country's interministerial deputy for regional cooperation in the Caribbean had initiated activities aimed at strengthening the teaching of the French, English and Spanish languages to facilitate relations among the various Caribbean countries.

D. RESOLUTIONS

155. Committee I approved five draft resolutions for submission to the plenary meeting of the ministerial stage, on the following topics: measures to improve cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean; bases for changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean; restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; human resources, changing production patterns and social equity; and strengthening intraregional cooperation.

156. Unless otherwise specified, the resolutions adopted by the Committee do not imply expenditures of additional financial resources beyond those of the regular budget of ECLAC.

Annex 2

REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee II met on 8, 9, 10 and 13 April 1992.

2. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman: Argentina
First Vice-Chairman: Venezuela
Second Vice-Chairman: United States of America
Third Vice-Chairman: Antigua and Barbuda
Rapporteur: Nicaragua

3. During its deliberations the Committee had before it the following working documents: "Environmental sustainability in the development process. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1713(SES.24/14)); "Report of activities of the Commission since May 1990" (LC/G.1706(SES.24/5)); "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995" LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.2); "Programme performance report of ECLAC for the biennium 1990-1991. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1708(SES.24/11)); "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1992-1994. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1709(SES.24/7) and Corr.1); "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1710(SES.24/12)); "Institutional, functional and financial aspects of the future of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1728(SES.24/19)).

B. AGENDA

4. At its first meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda:

   1. Election of officers

   2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Activities in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

4. Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

5. Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-third session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1994-1995:

    a) ECLAC
    b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
    c) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

6. Calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1994

7. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission

8. Other business

9. Adoption of the report of Committee II.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Meetings of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 4)

Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-third session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1994-1995 (agenda item 5)

5. In opening the deliberations of the Committee, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented agenda item 4 together with the first part of agenda item 5. In so doing, he briefly reviewed the activities carried out by the secretariat since the twenty-third session of the Commission, held in May 1990, and indicated that the details of those activities could be found in document LC/G.1706(SES.24/5).

6. The ECLAC secretariat was characterized by the multidisciplinary nature of its work and its approach to economic development problems from a regional standpoint. That approach had enabled it to offer an up-to-date frame of reference for a more precise identification of the most urgent development problems. The essential elements of that framework were synthesized in the recent studies entitled "Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach" and "Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity", which in turn should be understood within the context of the documents on changing production patterns with social equity and sustainable development which had been submitted to previous meetings.

7. ECLAC was also a centre for follow-up and analysis of information on the economic and social development of the region and an authorized source of the data contained in recurrent publications such as the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Preliminary Overview, the Statistical Yearbook and, most recently, Panorama social. The secretariat dealt with many concrete topics, including debt, government finance, financing, regulation of the banking system, social security systems, poverty, Latin American relations with Europe, the United States and Canada, and development and environment, in response to the concerns of Governments.

8. ECLAC had played an outstanding role as an intergovernmental forum, and the principal regular meetings of the Commission were held at reasonable intervals, thus optimizing their effectiveness. He gave a brief summary of the meetings of the various forums during the period in question and drew attention to the Commission's increased participation in intergovernmental summit meetings. He also emphasized the efforts of ECLAC to establish ties among Governments, the private sector and academic circles, as reflected in its publication of the CEPAL Review and Pensamiento Iberoamericano.

9. The secretariat's operational activities included the work in the field of training carried out by ILPES and CELADE, the work of CLADES on information networks, numerous technical assistance missions, and the activities related to integration and cooperation conducted by the subregional headquarters and offices in a number of countries in the region.

10. As a place of work, the secretariat had a high rate of productivity and a sense of direction, and it had successfully overcome its well-known budgetary difficulties.

11. Following the Executive Secretary's presentation, the Committee approved the "Report of activities of the Commission since May 1990" (LC/G.1706(SES.24/5)).

12. The Committee then began its consideration of the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995, contained in document LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.2.

13. The representative of the secretariat discussed the general outlines and background of the proposed programme of work, which consisted of 13 subprogrammes. In that connection, the proposal was consistent with the Organization's medium-term plan for 1992-1997, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990 and, in general, each subprogramme corresponded to the scope of activities carried out by each of the substantive units of the ECLAC system.

14. The presentation of each subprogramme also included a narrative on the subject areas which it covered and specific information on the activities to be carried out together with their anticipated outputs.

Subprogramme 1: Food and agriculture

15. The representative of the secretariat described the subprogramme on food and agriculture, which was the responsibility of the Agriculture Division. Its main goals included helping countries to steer their economic and social development process towards the promotion of greater balance between rural and urban areas; contributing to efforts by the Governments of the region to give preferential treatment to small farmers and peasants with respect to access to land and water use; and supporting national initiatives designed to increase the use of existing technological innovations and democratize the modernization of production.

16. One representative expressed agreement with the secretariat's proposal and requested that it should place greater emphasis on private producers. In implementing the subprogramme, the secretariat should maintain close ties and coordinate with other regional and international organizations in the sector in order to avoid a duplication of efforts.

17. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) stressed the complementarity existing between FAO and ECLAC activities, in that the guiding principle for both was changing production patterns with social equity, especially in such areas as agriculture, the environment, foreign trade and the institutional aspects of rural development.

18. One delegation urged ECLAC to concern itself with the potentially adverse effects which the current situation in major export markets could have on the markets of smaller countries.

19. The secretariat representative noted that, starting in the present biennium, preferential attention was being given to agro-export chains, thereby making it possible to conduct a careful study of the problems encountered by various types of countries in placing their products on international markets, a subject of particular interest to the Commission.

20. Another delegation was alarmed by the increased exports of forestry products by certain countries of the region since they did not conform to certifiable industrial standards and thus ignored the need to protect the environment. In that connection, it was proposed that future studies should focus on pricing policies for forestry products and an analysis of the extent to which those policies were being affected by seriously inadequate concessional systems. The representative of the secretariat took note of the suggestion.

21. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee approved subprogramme 1 unanimously.

Subprogrammme 2: Economic development

22. The representative of the secretariat said that the subprogramme comprised ongoing activities carried out by the Commission in order to analyse the economies of the region, whose results were contained in three annual publications: Economic Panorama of Latin America, Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean and Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean. In that connection, he pointed out that the first two publications were in great demand among government authorities and officials of member countries, international organizations, banks, academic centres and private-sector agents.

23. Subprogramme 2 was approved unanimously.

Subprogramme 3: Economic and social planning

24. The Deputy Director of ILPES explained that the 1994-1995 programme of work of the Institute, whose aim was to serve the Governments of the region while respecting its heterogeneity, was the outcome of periodic consultations with the Governments. The aforementioned procedure provided the necessary flexibility to adjust the programme to their guidelines. As a result of such periodic consultations, ILPES had narrowed its sphere of action so that it could concentrate on the strategic

management of the State in the areas of training, advisory services and research. That strategy had to be brought into line with four major changes that had occurred recently in the region, namely: the progressive liberalization of the region's societies; the increasingly key role of the market and the private sector; the growing decentralization of central governments, and the existence of large sectors of the population which were excluded from the benefits of economic growth.

25. Moreover, although the market and the private sector had undoubtedly scored successes in various countries and sectors, they could not assume certain types of responsibilities with respect to social coordination and the satisfaction of basic needs. The representative therefore proposed that State action should be of a very selective, transparent, efficient nature and of predetermined costs so that it would be compatible with the leading roles of the market and the private sector. Finally, priorities for action should be set on the basis of a definition of the critical areas where the State could help to ensure a correct allocation of the scarce resources available.

26. One representative asked the secretariat to what extent the financing of ILPES depended on its remaining within the ECLAC system. The secretariat representative replied that the Institute's activities were financed with extrabudgetary resources obtained from government contributions (about 35% of its budget), project funding provided by UNDP and IDB, and contributions from some Western European Governments for training courses and the organization of seminars, in addition to the funds it received from the regular ECLAC budget.

27. Another representative expressed support for the policies advocated by ILPES, particularly those aimed at ensuring that resources were correctly allocated in order to benefit the most disadvantaged sectors of the population.

28. The Committee approved subprogramme 3 and thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 5 c).

Subprogramme 4: Industrial, scientific and technological development

29. The representative of the secretariat said that the overall objective of subprogramme 4, which was the responsibility of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division, was to provide the Governments of the region with the elements they needed in order to design industrial strategies and policies in line with their overall development objectives, while giving priority to matters relating to the strengthening of the countries' technical capabilities and the enhancement of their international competitiveness.

30. The activities of the subprogramme for the 1994-1995 biennium were grouped into five subject areas: human resources training and international competitiveness; support for the establishment of linkages among the manufacturing sector, services and available natural resources; promotion of technological infrastructure in the countries; analysis of policies aimed at fostering linkages between large enterprises and small- and medium-scale enterprises; and a series of activities designed to assist the countries of the region by providing training for professionals, technical personnel and government officials in the area of industrial and technological development strategies and policies.

31. The above-mentioned activities would be carried out in close collaboration with other divisions of ECLAC, the relevant ministries, business enterprises and business associations, academic institutions

(which were, in a direct sense, the leaders of the countries' industrialization processes), and international, regional and extra-regional organizations. The anticipated users of the subprogramme would include governmental, regional and intergovernmental organizations and public and private institutions, including academic centres. Users would be reached through the distribution of periodicals and other publications, technical assistance, training activities and the organization of meetings and seminars.

32. The fact that documents recently published by ECLAC placed priority on technological progress was a reflection of the prime importance accorded to that element by Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber, the former Chief of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division. Two general trends were to be observed in that connection: a trend towards systemic competitiveness, involving increasing linkages among various sectors; and a trend towards corporate organizational changes. Those trends were the reason why such importance was currently being attributed to human resources. Subprogramme 4 appeared to be rather modest in scope, but it was just such a modest field of endeavour which had given rise to the process that ultimately led to the formulation of the important documents recently published by ECLAC.

33. Subprogramme 4 was unanimously approved by the Committee.

Subprogramme 5: International trade and development finance

34. The representative of the secretariat said that the subprogramme was designed to evaluate courses of action and to suggest ways of addressing various aspects of the subject, since the region's economic and social development was closely linked to trends in and the outlook for its international trade and the external financing it might obtain. The subprogramme included four clusters of subject areas: the international economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean and policy options in the fields of trade and external financing available to the countries of the region; the systematic study of the region's economic relations with the countries of the North and the Pacific Basin; economic integration and cooperation among the countries of the region, as well as cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean and the developing countries of Africa and Asia; and, lastly, activities concerning finance policies for development.

35. One delegation proposed that the secretariat should strengthen Latin American integration by promoting a blend of traditional and non-traditional mechanisms; provide information on opportunities for trade and investment in Africa and Asia; study the impact of fluctuating commodities prices on the region; take an integral approach to the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative which took into consideration the questions of the external debt, trade, investment and technology; and cooperate with relevant regional organizations in the area of services.

36. Responding to the suggestions offered, the secretariat representative said that integration processes were being very closely monitored; an effort was being made to accelerate cooperation with Asia; the advantages and disadvantages of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative were being examined; and an attempt was being made to provide regional commodities with greater access to international markets.

37. The representative of one Caribbean nation said that his country's high per capita GDP made it ineligible for concessional financing; instead, it was treated as a developed country and was therefore obliged to seek financing on hard terms.

38. Another representative said that a distinction should be drawn between growth and economic development; per capita GDP was just one of many indicators of such development. Basic indicators in that area were those which reflected the living standards of the population; ECLAC should develop a series of social indicators to measure economic development.

39. The representative also wished to draw attention to stabilization and structural adjustment measures which were taken without due consideration of their social impacts. They included the reduction of the fiscal deficit through decreased social spending, a very strict form of monetary restraint and a reduction of inflation —all of which were associated with rising unemployment levels, increased poverty and a more unjust pattern of income distribution.

40. In view of the above, it was suggested that the practice of ranking countries according to their per capita gross domestic products should be discontinued and that income distribution should be analysed as an important variable in interpreting the concept of economic development.

41. The representative of the secretariat said that it must be recognized that the region was receiving less and less official development aid and it had therefore become necessary to resort increasingly to the non-concessional financing extended by international investors.

42. The representative of FAO said that the impact on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean of the single European market, the Uruguay Round and the emergence of the Eastern European countries would be analysed at the forthcoming FAO regional conference.

43. Subprogramme 5 was approved by the Committee.

Subprogramme 6: Natural resources and energy

44. The representative of the secretariat said that natural resources played a strategic role in the region by virtue of both their social usefulness and their economic value. In that context, two key aspects must be borne in mind: the imperative need to reconcile the objectives of economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability; and the recent changes in the roles traditionally assumed by the State and the private sector in natural resource management. The subprogramme dealt with three subject areas: natural resource management, which included the management of mineral and water resources; sustainable resource development, which involved the study of regional experiences with the management of marine and water resources; and the economics of natural resources, which included the appraisal of energy resources within the context of sustainable development, as well as the application of the principles of economic theory to the management and utilization of natural resources.

45. Without further discussion, the Committee unanimously approved subprogramme 6.

Subprogramme 7: Environment and human settlements

46. The representative of the secretariat said that the subprogramme sought to support the efforts of Governments and non-governmental organizations to improve environmental quality and living conditions. To that end, its work would focus on the following subject areas: the provision of basic information on the status of the environment and human settlements in the region and trends in that regard; the

establishment of a link between economic and environmental policy within a context of sustainable development; the intensification of efforts to analyse and study ways and means of incorporating the environmental dimension into development planning in specific sectors of activity; the execution of training activities to meet the ever-growing demand of the countries of the region; the formulation of tools and methodologies for strengthening local government management through the incorporation of the environmental dimension and of considerations relating to city management; the study of the construction industry; and the examination of matters in respect of housing finance and urban renewal.

47. Subprogramme 7 was approved unanimously and without further comment.

Subprogramme 8: Population

48. The director of CELADE outlined the main thrust of the Centre's activity, reported on the work accomplished during the period 1990-1991 and described the draft programme of work for 1994-1995, stressing that it was based on the criteria governing changing production patterns with social equity. He also stressed the need to continue adding to what was known concerning demographic realities in the region.

49. The Centre performed three types of activities: the preparation of demographic inputs for development, work in the field of information and technology, and training. Its activities were carried out both at its Santiago headquarters and at its centres in San José, Port of Spain and Buenos Aires. CELADE was also concerned with interdisciplinary subjects, such as women and the environment. The Centre regularly cooperated with certain international organizations, including IDB, WHO/PAHO, UNICEF and PREALC.

50. He also stressed that much of the financing for the Centre's activities had been extrabudgetary, deriving primarily from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands. There had been changes in the policy of UNFPA, as reflected in the emphasis on the work of multidisciplinary teams in the regions, which had been partially responsible for a reduction of the Fund's contributions to CELADE. The decisions relating to those UNFPA policy changes had been taken after long deliberations with the parties in the Governing Council of UNDP in the presence of the donor and recipient countries. As a consequence of the decisions taken, CELADE had been forced to seek additional financing.

51. A number of delegations praised the work carried out by CELADE during the biennium 1990-1991 and commended the thrust and contents of the draft programme of work for 1994-1995.

52. One delegation requested CELADE, in spite of the budgetary constraints it was experiencing, to intensify the many activities it was already performing with regard to the preparation and organization of the next two population meetings —the Latin American and Caribbean regional meeting to be held in September 1992 in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development and the International Conference itself, scheduled for 1994.

53. Another delegation requested clarification of a seeming contradiction in the text of the second paragraph of the introduction to the subprogramme under consideration with respect to the incorporation of women into the labour market. The representative of the secretariat admitted that the wording was ambiguous in that poverty did not result from integrating women into the workforce but was ascribable

to diverse socio-economic phenomena, including those referred to in the previous paragraph. That portion of the report would be duly corrected.

54. A representative referred to the necessity of knowing the needs and specific characteristics of the population of the different countries so that plans could be realistically implemented. His country had begun to follow that criterion, since by correctly identifying the problems, it was easier to take decisions about sectoral needs, proposals, solutions and possible goals, taking into account available resources, normally scarce.

55. One representative expressed concern about the possibility that extrabudgetary financing might be reduced. Although such a reduction would not affect activities in the current biennium, it could have a negative impact on future activities. He suggested that the secretariat should examine the possibility of redistributing resources in such a way as to partially offset any reduction of the Centre's funds.

56. Another representative said he was concerned about the uncertain future of CELADE activities in the countries members of CDCC.

57. The representative of the secretariat named some activities envisaged for 1992 to assist the Caribbean countries with population policies and help them to carry out their censuses. He also referred to the training activities for the Caribbean which were included in annual programmes of work.

58. The programme of work of CELADE as contained in subprogramme 8 of the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995, and the report on its activities for the biennium examined were approved.

Subprogramme 9: Social development

59. The representative of the secretariat said that subprogramme 9 had been designed to respond to the situation created by the adjustment policies being implemented in order to overcome the economic crisis and by the changes in production structures being initiated in most countries of the region. Therefore, the basic object of the planned activities would be to examine the main social aspects of emerging problem areas as a basis for the proposal of strategies, policies and programmes to eliminate their structural causes.

60. The subprogramme covered five subject areas. The goal of the first was to further knowledge of the modifications that had taken place in the social structure as a result of the economic crisis and changes in production patterns, since the information available on that subject was apparently incomplete. The relation between social and economic change would also be studied in different countries. In the second subject area, the subprogramme would undertake a comparative study of experiences with social participation at the national and local levels. Particular importance was attached to that approach, since the successful implementation of strategies for changing production patterns with social equity would apparently depend on what consensuses could be arrived at by the social actors in the different areas of economic and social policy. The third area dealt with social policies in times of crisis and included activities to formulate and implement integrated social policies, especially in the fields of education, health care, social security and housing, and their connection to variables such as employment and income —an area that had proven to be extremely important for the whole region. The fourth subject area comprised ECLAC activities to promote the integration of women into development. In addition to its

regular tasks, particular importance would be accorded to any recommendations made by the next Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in 1994, and by the world conference on women scheduled for 1995. Accordingly, during the 1994-1995 biennium efforts to conduct relevant studies would be intensified and meetings would be held to help the countries to define their priorities and positions prior to the world conference. The fifth subject area brought together activities relating to the fight against drug abuse, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 515(XXIII), adopted in May 1990.

61. In carrying out those activities, cooperation would continue with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and UNDP. Priority would be placed on the identification of areas where support could be given to the countries with respect to alternative development and the interdiction and prevention of the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs, which was a field of extreme importance at both the regional and world levels. Those activities would be carried out within the framework of the Global Programme of Action and in contact with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission.

62. In reply to a representative who asked whether dependence on extrabudgetary resources for the execution of that portion of the subprogramme relating to women might not pose a serious problem, the secretariat representative explained that the activity in question would be carried out pursuant to the mandate received from the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean at its fifth session, in 1991. Generally speaking, what was most important was coordination at the regional level in order to avoid duplications and consolidate the region's position. During the most recent session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in Vienna, the conclusion had been reached that the success of the world conference on women would hinge on the convening of regional meetings; accordingly, regional-level activities were to be carried out, and their implementation would require additional resources.

63. Another representative reported that his country had recently proposed that a Latin American social fund should be created to finance social development programmes in countries which were adopting adjustment measures and said that the Commission's support would be very important for the creation of such a mechanism. In addition, ECLAC should include a component on youth in subprogramme 9. That component might cover, for example, activities designed to give young people a greater role to play in the countries' economies. The issue of drug abuse was very important for some countries of the region, and the Commission's support in that field was also very valuable.

64. The secretariat representative said that ECLAC had resolved to collaborate, in so far as possible, in formulating a project to create a mechanism along the lines of the proposed social fund. Youth-related activities had been included in the third subject area and, although ECLAC was not conducting many activities in the field of the fight against drug abuse, it hoped to become increasingly active in that area.

65. Subprogramme 9 was approved.

66. Following the approval of subprogramme 9, the representative of the United Kingdom requested that the following statement be included in the report:

> "The United Kingdom is fully committed to the fight against drug abuse; we are aware of the serious social and economic problems which drugs have caused in the Americas, Europe and elsewhere.
>
> "However, the United Kingdom believes that the fight against drug abuse is best carried out by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and is not the responsibility of regional economic commissions. It seems unnecessary to us for ECLAC to recruit further staff to carry out this work, since there is a danger of overlap.
>
> "We believe the creation of additional posts is not wise in the light of the current freeze on recruitment in the United Nations system as a whole."

Subprogramme 10: Statistics and economic projections

67. The representative of the secretariat said that subprogramme 10 covered activities in nine subject areas, eight of which were primarily concerned with statistics. The overall aim of the subprogramme was to expand and further develop substantive aspects of the maintenance of a regional framework of statistical information, the development of statistics and quantitative analysis, the dissemination and transfer of new computer techniques for the performance of statistical work in the countries, and the organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts, seminars, training courses and government advisory services.

68. The activities entailed in developing a regional framework of statistical information would focus on the organization and expansion of databases on a variety of subjects with a view to the creation of an integrated data bank. The scheme was to be applied to both annual and short-term statistics.

69. One representative felt that subprogramme 10 should include information systems on development-related research. In addition, although thus far ECLAC had confined its efforts to product-specific market studies, information on services should also be included, given their importance in terms of the diversification of production. Information systems in the field of natural resource management were also very important and constituted a third element which should be included in the subprogramme.

70. The secretariat representative said that the proposed subjects were of great interest and were, moreover, on the cutting edge of the field of statistics. ECLAC kept in contact with various European organizations, including the European Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to facilitate the transmission of new techniques. The subject of statistics on services would be incorporated into the subprogramme, and courses on that topic were already being given.

71. In the area of environmental accounting, the Commission's interest in the subject was demonstrated by the fact that it had recently recruited a professional staff member who would soon begin to work in that field. Efforts were also being made to determine how statistics relating to natural resources could be incorporated into traditional statistics.

72. One representative observed that the Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean did not include information on the micro-States of the Caribbean and that it would be highly beneficial for the other countries of the region to receive such information.

73. The secretariat representative said that ECLAC had always been interested in expanding the coverage of the statistics it compiled. In fact, a review of the documents published in recent years would show that their coverage was becoming increasingly broader. Although the Commission was working with the micro-States of the Caribbean with a view to including some new elements in its statistics, it was true that they suffered from certain limitations in that regard at the current time.

74. The representative of FAO noted that there was a reciprocal relationship between ECLAC and FAO in the field of statistics. On the one hand, FAO used the statistics compiled by ECLAC as its sole source of regional data while, on the other hand, it provided information each year for inclusion in the Yearbook.

75. Another representative referred to initiatives in the field of regional trade, three of which had been launched by the Government of the United States, and proposed that information could be generated in the sphere of statistics to backstop regional agreements and provisions.

76. The secretariat representative explained that, as indicated in the programme of work, ECLAC maintained close contact with the Meetings of Directors of Statistics of the Americas and that external trade was one of the fields to which it attached particular importance. ECLAC was keenly interested in having up-to-the-minute information on economic policies being applied in the region. Furthermore, it had a data bank of current information which enabled it to respond to numerous queries by public and private agencies concerning foreign trade.

77. Subprogramme 10 was approved unanimously.

Subprogramme 11: Transport

78. The representative of the secretariat said that the general objective of the subprogramme was to bolster the efforts of countries in the region to increase the overall efficiency of transport infrastructure and improve the management of the sector as a whole by strengthening the institutional frameworks of the relevant public and private bodies. With a view to attaining that goal, the work focused on three subject areas: making the railway and highway systems more efficient by remedying shortcomings in trade and transport procedures and documentation; setting rates and evaluating investments in the urban transport sector, taking into account its current restructuring; and researching means of maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of maritime and multimodal transport links with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the region's products on world markets.

79. The Committee approved subprogramme 11 unanimously without further discussion.

Subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

80. The representative of the secretariat said that the activities included in the subprogramme were aimed at changing production patterns in order to achieve increasingly higher levels of productivity and advance towards greater social equity and cohesion, which would help reduce extreme poverty. Attempts would also be made to consolidate the integration of the Central American countries and improve their trade relations and cooperation with other Latin American countries. The subprogramme included two major subject areas: a more general one relating to economic and social development, international trade

and economic integration; and another that was sectoral and focused on food and agriculture, industrial development and energy.

81. In the field of economic development, in addition to a systematic evaluation of the economies of the 10 countries served by the subregional headquarters in Mexico, development financing and investment and the coordination of macroeconomic policies in Central America would be analysed. Social development activities would focus on the identification of policies that would lead to greater social equity and the incorporation of the poor into production activities, such as making productive use of remittances from family members abroad and studying the role of women in small and medium-sized enterprises. Activities in the area of integration and foreign trade would include strengthening relations between Mexico and Central America, supporting trade negotiations between Central America and the European Economic Community and analysing trends in the economic integration of Central America.

82. Sectoral activities would include assisting the development of export-oriented agriculture through the study of new products; exploring opportunities for the development of agro-industries based on traditional products; seeking alternative crops for small farmers in the basic grains subsector; analysing the manufacturing industry and studying the effects of different tariff policies on some industries; and, lastly, continuing activities in the field of electrical power, with special emphasis on the expanded interconnection of national systems.

83. One delegation proposed that the secretariat should devote particular attention to supporting Central American integration; involving Mexican and Central American production centres in the preparation of sectoral studies; providing more information for purposes of strengthening cooperation between Mexico and Central America; forming closer ties between the Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) and Central America and between Central America and the Caribbean; and supporting free trade negotiations between Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean and Central America and the Group of Three and Central America.

84. Another representative said that the recently established Central American Integration System (SICA) included Panama among its members for the first time. The secretariat should help to accelerate that integration process. The repercussions which the imminent opening of the single European market might have on the marketing of bananas should also be studied.

85. The Committee approved subprogramme 12.

Subprogramme 13: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

86. The representative of the secretariat said that the subprogramme under consideration, which had emerged from numerous consultations held with representatives of the countries members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), combined the concerns of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean with those of the CDCC secretariat and reflected the coordination that existed between CDCC and various Caribbean institutions in promoting areas of complementarity and avoiding overlap.

87. The functions of the subregional headquarters were to promote cooperation between the countries members of CDCC and the rest of the Caribbean and Latin America; to provide a forum in which non-independent Caribbean countries could participate on an equal footing with independent countries in the

subregion; to offer a collective window giving countries access to United Nations resources; to support Caribbean economic and social processes, in particular through studies relating to economic analysis, statistical support, demography, the environment and development, industry and tourism; and to serve as a think tank for the theoretical debate on long-term development within the framework of changing production patterns with social equity.

88. One representative reminded the Committee that the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC) had submitted a resolution calling for strengthened cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean, and requested assistance from ECLAC in implementing it.

89. Another representative expressed concern that the vast majority of the activities in the subprogramme, in particular those in subject areas relating to the removal of language barriers, the integration of women in development, the environment and development, and demography, were being financed from extrabudgetary resources.

90. The representative of the secretariat explained that only the operational activities in the subprogramme were financed from extrabudgetary resources. In accordance with United Nations regulations, resources from the regular budget were to be used for applied research projects and not for operational activities. A special donor campaign had therefore been launched in order to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to carry out subregional projects beginning in 1994-1995.

91. Another representative noted that the deficiencies of the subprogramme were due primarily to a shortage of resources. Its activities tended to be organized according to the availability of experts rather than the other way around. He also asked that the implementation period of the CDCC demographic programme be extended by two years so that it could be properly completed.

92. The Committee approved subprogramme 13.

Joint ECLAC/CTC Unit on Transnational Corporations

93. The representative of the secretariat began the presentation on the Joint Unit's work by stating that the programmes of work of the bodies or units of the Organization responsible for studies on the activities of transnational corporations were later consolidated at the Organization's Headquarters in the medium-term plan of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

94. The Director of the Joint Unit then gave a systematic and detailed explanation of the Unit's programme of work, which was approved without changes.

Activities in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (agenda item 3)

95. The representative of the secretariat announced that it had just been decided during the recent meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development that the regional commissions should play a leading role in coordinating the sectoral activities of the United Nations in the field of the environment at the regional and subregional levels. That would permit the decentralization of the system and would make it possible to seek out short-term

operational mechanisms, while not precluding any contacts that might be established among the various regional commissions.

96. As a logical outcome of the postulates regarding sustainable development contained in the document entitled "Changing production patterns with social equity" and in view of the significance taken on by environmental issues with the approach of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the secretariat had taken the decision in 1990 to create the Environment and Human Settlements Division.

97. Unfortunately, since the approval of the Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development, which set forth important proposals of special interest to the countries of the region, little progress had been made in reversing the trend towards environmental degradation, promoting the transfer of new, environmentally sound technologies or ensuring the competitiveness of regional products on the international market. With regard to the forthcoming Conference, the countries could look forward to three basic achievements: the approval of the Earth Charter; the signing of conventions on biodiversity and climate change; and the negotiation and adoption of a flexible global programme of action for dealing with the issues to be addressed at the Conference. The event would also provide the region with an important opportunity for raising anew the issues of market access, the elimination of poverty, the reduction of the external debt, access to technology and development finance.

98. One representative drew attention to the persistence of the economic and social problems, particularly the external debt, which exacerbated poverty and environmental deterioration. A special fund might therefore be created to provide the developing countries with fresh funds for the execution of environmental programmes and for the design of national accounts that included environmental resources so that the reduction of tropical rain forests and the degradation of living resources could be incorporated as a form of capital depreciation. It was also suggested that ECLAC might keep environmental accounts, compile environmental statistics and train human resources in the environmental sciences.

99. One delegation suggested that the secretariat was in a position to put a regional stamp upon the issue of the environment, to concern itself with following up on the provisions of the Tlatelolco Platform, and to link environmental issues with the questions of development and social equity.

100. Another representative informed the meeting that an alliance of 35 small island States had been formed to deal with the issues raised by those countries' extreme vulnerability to the effects of global climate change and added that the situation could reach the point where they would become "environmental refugees".

101. Another representative said that the Conference, whose success he earnestly desired, provided an opportunity to devise a practical, innovative approach for the achievement of global environmental cooperation and sustainable development. The representative's country was continuing its efforts to complete a framework convention on climate change that would not set rigid timetables or targets for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. Moreover, it had pledged US$ 50 million to the Global Environment Facility and US$ 25 million in environmental aid to developing countries. In brief, the preservation of biodiversity was the responsibility of all countries.

102. One delegation stressed the fact that, in the interests of environmental protection, it sometimes became necessary for developing countries to discontinue projects that would have benefited them, and mechanisms might therefore be established for offsetting such effects. In regard to the extremely serious

problem of the region's housing shortage, it was requested that ECLAC seek ways of helping the Governments to find practical solutions in the short term.

103. The representative of FAO said that his organization was actively participating in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In that connection, he emphasized the key role of agriculture in reconciling environmental and development needs. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO had designed an agricultural development strategy that called for simultaneous action in a number of closely related areas: the reduction of poverty and the achievement of food security; changing production patterns with social equity, as proposed by ECLAC; and sustainable development and foreign trade.

104. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed his country's willingness to seek solutions for global environmental problems in cooperation with the other Governments. His delegation was surprised that the secretariat had included the text of the Tlatelolco Platform, adopted in 1991, among the reference documents for the session, since it appeared that the Platform had already been rendered obsolete by a number of more recent events, such as three meetings held prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the eighth session of UNCTAD, held in Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1992. He therefore wished to place on record that his delegation dissociated itself from the Tlatelolco Platform.

105. The secretariat representative said that the document in question had been adopted at the Mexico meeting as a position paper for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and had therefore been included in the list of reference documents.

Calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1994 (agenda item 6)

106. The representative of the secretariat introduced the document entitled "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1992-1994. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1709(SES.24/7) and Corr.1). He indicated that in accordance with the relevant ECLAC resolutions, at each biennial session of the Commission, it was incumbent upon the member countries to consider and approve a calendar of conferences covering the period up to the following session. He referred to two recent in-depth studies of the basic intergovernmental structure of the Commission. That structure was shown in annex 2 of document LC/G.1709(SES.24/7), and the financing for the meetings referred to in that annex was built into the regular budget of ECLAC.

107. He then referred to the question of regional preparatory meetings for United Nations conferences at world level, reminding the Committee that the General Assembly had on numerous occasions entrusted both the substantive and organizational responsibility for such meetings to the regional commissions. There were plans to hold a meeting of government experts and an intergovernmental regional meeting in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development. Plans had also been made to convene a Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean and an intergovernmental regional meeting in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights.

108. The Committee took note of the need to give the Executive Secretary a certain degree of flexibility since ECLAC, like the other regional commissions, was sometimes mandated by higher bodies to hold meetings on specific topics. If circumstances changed, it might also become necessary to amend the date or venue of a meeting.

109. The Committee then considered the calendar of conferences proposed for the period 1992-1994, as contained in annex 9 to document LC/G.1709(SES.24/7). The secretariat representative informed the Committee that most of the intergovernmental meetings scheduled for the period under consideration could be financed from the regular ECLAC budget under the item "policy-making organs". The exceptions included the meeting of government experts in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development and the Regional Conference on Poverty which would be financed, respectively, out of contributions made by UNFPA and UNDP. The costs of the regional preparatory meetings on human rights and on population would also have to be covered by budgetary allocations made at United Nations Headquarters.

110. The representatives of Mexico and Bolivia each offered, on behalf of their respective countries, to host the International Conference on Population and Development. The Chairman said that bridge would be crossed later on.

111. The Committee approved the calendar of conferences as submitted.

112. Addressing the Committee under agenda item 5, one representative said his Government was not receiving ECLAC documents on time and did not know when or where meetings organized by the secretariat were held or what transpired at them. Accordingly, he urged the secretariat to take the necessary steps to remedy that situation once and for all. The representative of the secretariat promised that the secretariat would redouble its efforts to solve the problem and to ensure that documents reached users on time.

Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (agenda item 7)

113. The representative of the secretariat submitted the note entitled "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1710(SES.24/12)), and said that its purpose was to provide information to the Commission on resolutions and decisions adopted at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly which were directly related to the work of the Commission.

114. The Chairman thanked the representative of the secretariat, and said that the document was extremely useful to the delegations.

D. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of Committee II

115. The Committee went on to consider the following draft resolutions: i) Regional preparations for the convening of a world conference on women in 1995; ii) Programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the period 1994-1995; iii) Calendar of conferences of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the period 1992-1994; iv) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); v) Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development; vi) Recommendations submitted by Latin

America and the Caribbean for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and vii) Support for the reorientation of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) on the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment.

116. The Committee decided that its report would include a clarification to the effect that, unless otherwise specified, the resolutions adopted by the Commission would be understood to have no additional financial implications which exceeded the resources available from the regular ECLAC budget.

117. The Committee adopted by consensus the following draft resolutions after being assured by the secretariat that they had no financial implications for ECLAC: Regional preparations for the convening of a world conference on women in 1995; Calendar of conferences of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the period 1992-1994; and Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development.

118. In considering the draft resolution on the Commission's programme of work for the period 1994-1995, the representative of the secretariat said that an additional post to be financed from the ECLAC regular budget was necessary for the subprogramme on social development, in particular to address the problem of drug abuse, in accordance with the mandate issued by the Commission at its twenty-third session in resolution 515(XXIII). He recalled that attempts had been made to include the new post in the budget for the 1992-1993 biennium, but had proved to be unsuccessful.

119. Moreover, in considering the draft resolution on the Latin American Demographic Centre, the Committee took note of the fact that the secretariat had indicated that, if sufficient internal resources could not be reallocated from the ECLAC budget, additional posts in the professional and general services categories might be required for the implementation of the CELADE programme of work for the period 1994-1995.

120. The Committee adopted those three resolutions, noting that the allocation of the necessary additional resources would require the approval of the relevant United Nations organs in the light of total available resources.

121. Finally, with regard to the draft resolution on support for the reorientation of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the secretariat representative informed the Committee that its implementation could have financial implications in respect of the convening of intergovernmental meetings.

122. The Committee then went on to consider its report to the plenary. The Rapporteur reviewed the work of the Committee and presented its draft report.

123. Committee II unanimously adopted its report for submission to the plenary.

Annex 3

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions met on 10 and 11 April 1992, and was open to the participation of all delegations.

2. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Guyana
First Vice-Chairman:	Brazil
Second Vice-Chairman:	Honduras
Rapporteur:	Colombia

B. AGENDA

3. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

    1. Election of officers

    2. Adoption of the agenda

    3. Report on activities to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC system since the preceding meeting of the Committee held at the twenty-third session of the Commission

    4. Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions at the regional, subregional and interregional levels

    5. Support for cooperation between the Caribbean nations and the other countries of the region

    6. Other matters

    7. Adoption of the report of the meeting.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Report on activities to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC system since the preceding meeting of the Committee held at the twenty-third session of the Commission (agenda item 3).

4. One representative expressed his satisfaction that ECLAC had consistently kept the countries well informed about its activities. Paragraph 3a) of the secretariat's note on the subject should be interpreted to mean that ECLAC, whether or not it obtained extrabudgetary resources, would continue to support cooperation activities among the countries, since those resources were complementary to those of the Organization's regular budget. He emphasized the importance of close coordination with the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

5. Another representative expressed a deep interest in horizontal cooperation with the countries of the region and mentioned the creation of a national agency for horizontal cooperation as an indication of that interest, noting that the agency would help meet the growing demand for technical cooperation. More coordination among agencies was needed, and the role played by ECLAC in that regard was highly positive. The private sector should become increasingly involved, and the links between ECLAC and national focal points should be strengthened.

6. The representative of UNCTAD referred to a proposed TCDC programming exercise on international trade in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared in conjunction with ECLAC and the Permanent Secretariat of SELA, which would be funded by the Special Unit for TCDC of UNDP. Along with listing the issues that could be included in that exercise, he described the concrete assistance that could be provided in relation to each. Finally he reported that detailed offers and requests concerning assistance in international trade would be presented at the programming meeting.

7. A representative congratulated ECLAC on the TCDC activities it had carried out and which his country supported. Although the integrated approach to changing production patterns with social equity matched the objectives of TCDC perfectly, it should be strengthened in the area of social development through, inter alia, the exchange of experiences with respect to social investment funds, new employment trends, housing and priority attention for specific social groups. He suggested, therefore, that the Committee's agreements should mention the strengthening of TCDC in the area of social development.

8. Another representative said that there were regional institutions whose terms of reference authorized them to deal with international trade and asked whether such institutions were collaborating with UNCTAD in the programming exercises.

9. The representative of UNCTAD replied that consultations of that nature had not been envisaged during the preparatory phase of the exercise but that the involvement of some regional or interregional agencies in the activities programmed would indeed be very positive.

10. A representative of the secretariat explained that a pattern of work in relation to the programming exercises had already been established. Although the exercises consisted mainly of promoting bilateral cooperation agreements, regional or subregional agencies had always participated in them in the corresponding substantive areas, and such participation was channelled through the Special Unit for

TCDC of UNDP. Those agencies would therefore be invited to participate in the later stages of the exercise that was being prepared on international trade.

11. One representative said that his country had established two funds for horizontal cooperation. In response to requests for cooperation, a fund had been established jointly with the Organization of American States (OAS) while another had been set up jointly with UNDP. The first was meant for all the OAS member countries and covered both the economic and social areas, while the other was on horizontal cooperation with Latin American, Caribbean, Asian, African and Eastern European countries. His country had contributed substantial resources to the latter fund. A catalogue had already been prepared of the cooperation services that his country was offering to countries of the region, and it expected to receive many requests for assistance.

12. A representative said that he agreed with another delegation's views on the need to extend TCDC to the social area in order to achieve greater social equity, stressed that social development should keep pace with economic development, and inquired about projects developed along those lines.

13. Another representative said that the proposed TCDC exercise in international trade was important and timely. Moreover, her country had recently sponsored a technical meeting in Central America to exchange experiences and programme cooperation with Central American countries with respect to social development.

14. A representative noted that at a meeting of the Rio Group the participants had been informed that two countries —Bolivia and Chile— had offered assistance in the social field.

15. A representative drew attention to the success that the social emergency fund had scored in his country and said that apart from providing assistance his country had sent professionals to observe at first hand what was being done in other nations because it was very important for them to know the actual problems upon which specific programmes were based.

16. Another representative said that his country had signed agreements with UNDP and ECLAC in the area of social planning that stressed aspects of social participation; Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela had also provided assistance.

17. The representative of the secretariat noted that in the period under consideration ECLAC had supported the exchange of experiences on funds in support of social solidarity (in Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela) and that ILPES had supported the convening of meetings on that topic at ECLAC headquarters. Also worth mentioning was the support of PAHO/WHO to a TCDC programming exercise in the area of health, currently under way, and the fact that agreement had been reached within SELA to include education and housing as topics for future regional programming exercises.

Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions at the regional, subregional and interregional levels (agenda item 4).

18. The representative of UNCTAD reported that ECLAC and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) had formulated a programme on economic and technical cooperation for the Pacific Rim, which should serve as a basis for the development of projects to strengthen such cooperation between Asia and the Pacific and the Latin American countries of the Pacific Rim. The

priority areas identified included trade flows in the Pacific Rim, transport and communications services, banking and financial systems, technological complementarity and investments in the participating countries. In addition, a study would be carried out on ways of integrating the island countries of the Pacific. Those activities would be submitted for consideration to a group of experts, who would provide an outline for future cooperation in the region, including the expected objectives, inputs and results of future projects.

19. The secretariat offered to distribute copies of the text, suggesting that comments thereon should be made at a later stage after delegations had had an opportunity to examine it at length.

20. One delegation, referring to the guidelines for future ECLAC activities, mentioned aspects which had been raised by other delegations under previous agenda items. It was important to continue to explore the topic of development with social equity from the viewpoint of TCDC. Therefore, regional programming exercises should be pursued and coordination and cooperation among national agencies should be promoted. Moreover, national entities in charge of programming TCDC projects should be strengthened with support from international agencies, not only in the area of information dissemination but also in the formulation of concrete programmes for each country. Similarly, regional entities should be supported in order to enhance cooperation among them for the implementation of TCDC programmes.

21. On the subject of continuing difficulties for TCDC, identified by experts and listed in part III, section 2, of the secretariat's report, communication among countries must be increased to facilitate the timely transfer of information. In addition, TCDC should be more closely related to cooperation in general. With respect to the scarcity of national resources, new financing modalities should be created by incorporating the private sector in each country and earmarking a portion of national indicative planning figure (IPF) funds to support horizontal cooperation, as in the case of Argentina. It was also important to consider other bilateral and multilateral sources of cooperation, such as the EEC.

22. The Chairman said that, in his opinion, cooperation modalities must be sought within the broadest possible frame of reference, and not only within TCDC subject areas. Cooperation among all the components of the ECLAC system should be strengthened, especially between Latin American and Caribbean countries, to ensure greater interaction among the geographical areas covered by the system.

23. One delegation indicated that various initiatives had been launched and a number of meetings had been held since the last session of ECLAC, for the purpose of intensifying cooperation with the Caribbean countries. The two subregional headquarters of ECLAC, in Mexico and Port of Spain, should boost their activities in that area and promote joint projects. While the Caribbean countries must set their own priorities, cooperation between the two subregions would ensure that they were more clearly reflected in more far-reaching activities.

24. In reply to an inquiry by the Chairman on the proposal for a cooperation programme in the Pacific Rim, the representative of UNCTAD said that both that organization and ECLAC were prepared to consider other ideas for projects that could include other countries or groups of countries interested in forging ties of cooperation with other regions.

25. The representative of CARICOM reported that in the last two years the Community had undertaken several initiatives for the region in areas within its competence and was cooperating with both Central American and Latin American countries. She referred specifically to the cooperation of CARICOM with

Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela and said that special importance was being given to consolidating collaboration with the whole region.

26. Another representative stated that she agreed with what other representatives had said about the need to share more information about regional projects, but also thought it important for the countries to participate in elaborating that kind of project, since they had not done so in several instances.

27. A representative of the secretariat said that, in its TCDC bulletins, it would place special emphasis on cooperation activities with the Caribbean countries in the ECLAC system.

28. The Committee adopted by consensus both the present report and the resolution on technical cooperation among developing countries, for submission to the plenary.

Annex 4

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LC/G.1699(SES.24/1) - Provisional agenda

LC/G.1700(SES.24/2)/Rev.1 - Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the twenty-fourth session

LC/G.1701(SES.24/3) and Corr.1 - Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach

LC/G/1702(SES.24/4) y Corr.1 - Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity

LC/G.1706(SES.25/5) - Report of the activities of the Commission since May 1990

LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.2 - Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995

LC/G.1709(SES.24/7) - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC, for the period 1992-1994. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1704(SES.24/8)/Rev.1 - Documents presented at the twenty-fourth session

LC/G.1718(SES.24/9) - Committee I. Provisional agenda

LC/G.1719(SES.24/10) - Committee II. Provisional agenda

LC/G.1708(SES.24/11) - Programme performances report of ECLAC for the biennium 1990-1991. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1710(SES.24/12) - Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1711(SES.24/13) - Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1713(SES.24/14) - Environmental sustainability in the development process. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1714(SES.24/15) - Committee on cooperation among developing countries and regions. Provisional agenda.

LC/G.1715(SES.24/16) - Committee on cooperation among developing countries and regions. Annotated provisional agenda

LC/G.1725(SES.24/17) - Latin American and Caribbean relations

LC/G.1716(SES.24/18) - Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of ECLAC. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1728(SES.24/19) - Institutional, functional and financial aspects of the future of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1712 - Tlatelolco Platform on environment and development

LC/G.1703
LC/CAR/G.342 - Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CEGAN)

LC/G.1617(CEG.17/4) - Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)

LC/G.1705(CEG.18/3) - Report of the Eighteenth Session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)

LC/L.565(MDM.10/8) - Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

LC/L.605(MDM.11/9) - Report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

LC/L.620(MDM.12/4) - Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

LC/L.670(MDM.13/2) - Report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

LC/G.1684(CRM.5/6)	-	Report of the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean
LC/G.1720 LC/IP/G.59 (Spanish only)	-	Informe de Relatoría. XIII Mesa Directiva/CRP
LC/G.1721 LC/IP/G.60 (Spanish only)	-	Informe de Relatoria. XIV Mesa Directiva/CRP